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APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

OF THE

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

IN

MADRAS

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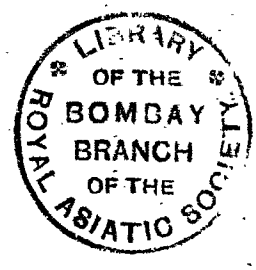

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MADRAS:
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1883.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. II.

Education in Municipalities.

Purpose of Act III, 1871, regarding Education.

The Act contemplates the expenditure of money raised under it for the diffusion of education by the establishment and maintenance of schools, wholly or by means of grants-in-aid; by the employment of Inspecting Agents, and the training of teachers; as also the provision and repair of school-houses; but it in no way limits the power of Commissioners in regard to the kind or standard of education which they should provide. The Act also contemplates subscription to objects indirectly benefiting the educational as well as the other Municipal services.

Relations to Government.

2. The relations of Municipalities to Government in matters connected with education, so far as the law is concerned, do not differ from their relations in respect of other purposes for which funds raised under the Towns Improvement Act may be expended. No special tax is provided for education; provision for the service is made from the General Revenues, and no fixed proportion of such revenues need be devoted to education, although the Government have stated that 15 per cent.—which is roughly equivalent to the proportion of Local Fund revenues which should be devoted to this service—is a fair proportion. The powers of Government in regard to this service are the same as those given to it under the Budget Articles 32 and 33 of the Act, and the clause in Article 29, which provides that funds are to be expended "subject to such rules and restrictions as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe." The effect is that Municipal Commissions may, and do, expend their revenues pretty much as they please, for the Government have never prescribed any rules or restrictions *under the Act* in regard to education or any other service; and it may perhaps be questioned whether the intention of the clause extends beyond mere financial regulation or restriction. Passing to the Executive Educational Agents, whether teachers or Inspectors, like other servants of a Municipal Commission they are appointed and may be removed by the President without reference either to Government or the Commissioners, although the latter determine their salaries. Government may appoint General Inspectors, or Superintendents, under Article 31, but it is doubtful whether the section contemplates an Inspector of any particular service, such as Education, and, even if it does, the Act does not define his powers or give him any control outside the Municipal body. He must work through the Municipal Commission either directly or through the Government. His power for good or evil is practically the personal influence which he can bring to bear on the members of the Commission.

Education is one of the objects for which under Article 35 a Local Committee of Management may be appointed, but although the Government may appoint such Committees, and prescribe rules for their conduct, without reference to the Commission, still, as a Committee so appointed must "act in subordination to the Commissioners," it necessarily must work in accordance with their general policy, whilst the State can exercise no control, except through the Commissioners, to whom the Committee is subordinate. Thus, whilst by the law education in Municipal towns is, so far as the Commissioners undertake the service, either directly or by means of grants-in-aid, almost absolutely under their own control, and practically independent of Government

interference, it differs from several other services enumerated in Article 29—such as Registration of Births and Deaths, and General Conservancy—in its numerous departments, some of which, though falling under the conservancy clauses of the Act, are in reality of a different character, *e.g.*, Inspection of Weights and Measures, in that the duties and powers of Municipalities in regard to it are nowhere defined. The State has not reserved to itself the power to compel Municipal Commissioners to provide education, except through the Budget Articles, or to fix the description of education that should be provided—unless this can be done under Article 29—or the Agents that should be employed; or even to subject the schools maintained by them to Government inspection; or to interfere in their management of schools, or in their control of their Inspecting Agents. But, on the other hand, it has given Municipal Commissioners no legal power to inspect private schools of any class existing in a town, or even to inspect schools which they may aid. Moreover, whilst in matters of conservancy the tax-payer may, it would seem, claim the performance of certain duties, or at any rate knows what duties the Commissioners should perform, in education as in some other important services, he can claim nothing, nor has he the means of knowing what they are bound to do for his children.

Existing practice.

3. Such, I take it, is the position of education in Municipalities under the law, and in practice the action of the Commissioners in regard to education has been but slightly regulated or authoritatively interfered with by Government; whilst their liability and duty have only been to a small extent defined. Owing to the practice of appointing as Commissioners usually the Inspector of the division, and the Deputy Inspector of the range, in which a Municipality is situated, it has followed that the lines on which Commissioners work have in some cases been more or less those indicated by officers of Government in the Education Department. But in so far as they have influenced Municipal bodies, the influence has been exerted ordinarily in the manner which the law contemplates, from within and not from without. But owing to the fact that these officers are touring officers, and to the disinclination of Municipal Commissioners to adhere closely to their advice, or to provide education to the extent or in the mode they deem desirable, I regret to state that far less benefit has accrued to education from the presence of these officers on Municipal Boards than might have been the case. I have also found that the tendency of Deputy Inspectors, when members of Municipal Boards, to take advantage of their position to introduce measures, or give advice, which is not in accord with that of the Inspector or the Head of the department, and which may conflict with the general policy of Government, and even at times with express Rules or Orders, coupled with the inclination of Commissioners to accept such advice without reference to the superior officers of the department, has been occasionally anything but conducive to the systematic progress of education. But there are noteworthy exceptions to this conclusion. Speaking generally, however, I believe that Municipal action in education has been directed far more by the opinion of the President, or it may be the Vice-President for the time being, and by Commissioners taking an interest in education, whether concerned in the management of schools or not, than by the officers of this department. The results have not been as satisfactory as they might have been had experienced Educational officers had more to do in the development of education in Municipal towns, whether the fault be their own or that of the Commissioners with whom they acted. The department, however, has brought certain external influence to bear on Municipal action in regard to education, but this has been done mainly through the Government, although occasionally a representation from the Head of the department, or the Inspector of the division, acting in his official capacity and not as a member of the Commission, is made. Such interference, however, was not frequent until recently, and the representations are always in the form of suggestions with an invitation to consider the question raised on its merits. Now all budgets and Municipal reports are reviewed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and these reviews submitted to Government. It rarely happens, however, that the Government pass an order on any proposal or suggestion without calling for the opinion of the Commissioners, and, even when the final order is passed, it usually is simply one approving of the Commissioners' action, if they accept the views of this department; or, if not, of

a recommendatory description. The only matter in which the Government, as a general rule, pass, without reference, an explicit order, is the enhancement of the provision for Elementary education. In fine, the action of this department may be summed up to be that of advice only, that advice being given mainly, either by or through Educational officers who are themselves Municipal Commissioners, or through the Government, with or without any expression of opinion on its part that the counsel offered is such as should be adopted by the Commissioners. The small sum devoted by most Commissions to education, the fact that only two or three of these bodies have attempted to deal either adequately or systematically with the education of the mass of the people, in spite of the repeated exhortations of Government on the subject, are sufficient evidence, if proof were needed, that the Government, either directly or through this department, has brought but little pressure to bear on Municipal Commissioners in this respect; whilst the interest in education is generally so weak on the part of Commissioners that satisfactory administration in education mainly depends upon the interest which the chief executive officer of the Commission takes in the matter. Municipalities have been left much to themselves and enjoy practically "complete freedom in financial and administrative matters" connected with education.

But, as stated above, the Government have, to a small extent, fixed the liability of Municipal Commissioners in regard to education, and defined the course to be followed by them. The chief cases are those which find a place in the Grant-in-Aid Code. By this Code, Article 82, all results grants earned by boys for the first three standards in Municipalities are payable from Municipal funds; by Articles 49—52, the course to be adopted by Commissioners in dealing with applications for such grants and in sanctioning them is laid down; and this course requires the utilization of the agency of this department; and by Article 54 the Government reserves to itself the right on appeal to cancel an order refusing grant to a school. In regard, however, to salary and special grants the Code imposes no restrictions on Municipal Boards; nor does it even require that such grants to Elementary schools should be made from Municipal funds. In this respect the Code is inconsistent and needs amending. The restrictive rules in regard to results grants, however, have no force under the Act, and so far as they are accepted by Municipalities their action is voluntary.

The other case, in which the freedom of Municipalities in regard to education has been interfered with, is the compulsory contribution to the Medical College. This Order, however, was passed under the Budget Articles of the Act and is not open to question, although it is not easy to see how the Government could enforce payment of the contribution, if it were withheld, except possibly by a civil suit. Municipal Commissioners occasionally make contributions to Local Fund Boards for education, generally for the services of a Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster, and occasionally for a Normal School; but the Government has not interfered by any general order in respect of such contributions.

Existing position of Education in Municipalities, and work done by them.

4. In the 47 Mofussil Municipalities having a total population of 1,326,668 according to the last Census, there were in 1881-82 eight hundred and twenty-three Boys' schools, excluding Colleges, connected with the department, of which 621 were either Municipal schools or aided from Municipal funds, and 202 either Government schools or aided from Provincial Funds. Schools aided from both Provincial and Municipal Funds appear under the latter head only. In all these schools 41,522 scholars, or about 33 per cent. of the school-going age (male) population, were studying, of whom 27,435 were in schools maintained or aided from Municipal Funds and 14,087 in schools maintained, or solely aided, from Provincial Funds. The total gross cost of schools in Municipalities was Rs. 4,70,438, of which Rs. 1,36,912 appertained to the Municipal and Rs. 3,33,526 to the Provincial list. The net cost to Municipal Funds was Rs. 52,932; to Provincial Funds Rs. 1,12,578; of which Rs. 61,200 (about) appertained to grants-in-aid, chiefly salary, Rs. 20,600 being for High School Departments. This figure excludes Rs. 71,800 expended (*net*) from Provincial Funds on College Departments of Government institutions. Rs. 12,400 were contributed by Government to private

For details see Appendix No. 1.

Colleges in Mofussil Municipal towns. The fees and other receipts raised in schools of all classes amounted to Rs. 3,04,928.

Twenty-eight Municipalities have Government schools, of which 9 have College Departments. Including the High School Departments of Colleges, there are 15 High Schools.* The rest have the Middle as their highest department. Of these, 4 are for Muhammadans only, no Government Middle school for Hindus existing in such Municipalities. With the exception of the 14 towns noted in the margin, all Municipalities received grants for Middle schools. Those marked with an asterisk have Government Middle schools.

* The educational standard of each department is shown briefly in Appendix II.

* Berhampore.	* Kurnool.
* Chicacole.	* Ongole.
Vizianagrum.	Kumbakónam.
* Bimlipatam.	* Dindigul.
* Anakápalle.	* Erode.
* Adóni.	* Karúr.
Anantapur.	Coonoor.

Classifying expenditure under High, Middle, and Primary, the net outlay from Municipal and Provincial Funds, respectively, in 1881-82 was as follows:—

	Municipal.	Provincial.
	RS.	RS.
High	544	49,287
Middle	1,754	38,822
Primary	50,634	24,469
Total ..	52,932	1,12,578

In neither case is expenditure on schools for girls, Inspection, Normal schools, or Miscellaneous included, but the amount expended by Municipalities under these heads is but trifling, against which is to be set contributions from Local Funds. On the other hand, Local Boards expended in 1881-82 more than a lakh of rupees on Inspection and Normal schools, about three-quarters of the amount being on Inspection. Roughly, the total net Municipal expenditure on education may be taken at 55,000 rupees. Of the Municipal net expenditure Rs. 33,876 is by means of results grants, only Rs. 2,196 being contributed through the salary system.

As the aggregate income of Municipalities for the year 1881-82 was about Rs. 13,86,000, the total net expenditure on Education amounted only to 4 per cent., whilst not a few Local Fund Boards expend one-half their general fund, or at least 15 per cent. of their revenues, on this object. Thus, so far as the local tax-payer † is concerned in the districts, he contributes to Education more than four times as much of the revenues collected as in the towns, in consequence of the large expenditure incurred by Government and private agencies on education in towns. It will further be observed that such outlay is almost wholly on elementary education, middle and high education being supplied to Municipalities either by Government directly or through private aided schools.

One Municipality, however, has a High school and a few have Middle schools aided from Provincial Funds. The increase of the latter it has been the policy of the department to encourage in towns where efficient private Middle schools suitable for each such class of the population do not exist, as in most large towns Municipal Middle schools can be maintained without cost to the local tax-payer if aided from Provincial Funds, and, before long, if economically managed, many may become wholly self-supporting. Municipal Commissioners of towns in which Government schools are placed have very generally been taking over the Primary classes and constituting them Municipal schools and feeders to the Government Middle schools, and a few Municipalities have taken over one or more of the Middle classes and similarly have constituted them more or less feeders to the Government superior schools.

They are now beginning to employ Inspecting Schoolmasters of their own, instead of as hitherto contributing to Local Boards for part of the services of their Agents. A few Municipalities are also utilizing the services, on payment or without, of the Head Master of the principal school of the town to supervise all Primary schools

† The incidence of charge per head of the population is about 8 pies in Municipal towns against 4 pies in the rural circles, but when the comparative wealth of the town and country populations is considered, there can be little question that the present charge for Education falls more heavily on the peasant than on the townsman. The inequality is greatly intensified when it is considered that only one child is *directly* benefiting by education in rural circles to every five children in Municipalities.

maintained or aided by them, thus constituting them part of one complete scheme of instruction for the town. A few Municipalities also now are paying for the training of teachers for Elementary schools, either by providing scholarships or by contributing towards the general expenses of a Normal school. In one or two Municipalities the Commissioners are voluntarily aiding Girls' schools, but nothing has as yet been done by them to foster technical or industrial education, or to provide suitable schools, except so far as they may aid Missionary Societies, for the degraded and outcaste classes.

Charges for Education to be borne by Municipalities.

Paragraph 5, letter dated 31st May 1882, No. 930, printed in G.O., dated 29th June 1882, No. 597.

5. The Government of India,* when suggesting that Municipalities should be relieved of the Police contribution, indicated Education as the chief of the services which should take its place. The contribution for the current year, of which the Local Government has already relieved Municipalities, was estimated at Rs. 1,44,860, whilst the actuals of 1881-82 were approximately Rs. 1,40,300, whilst the License-tax contribution amounted to Rs. 94,550. The total net charge to Provincial Funds for Education—High, Middle, and Primary—as shown above, in 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 1,12,578 only. Therefore, taking Mofussil Municipalities as a whole, and assuming the educational charge to remain constant, they would benefit by the exchange to the extent of Rs. 27,722 if all educational charges below Collegiate now devolving on Provincial Funds were transferred to them, and even the total transfer would not raise the percentage of expenditure on Education to 15 per cent. of Municipal revenues. But the outlay on Education in towns bears no proportion to the outlay on Police. In one town the Police charges are light, whilst the Educational charges are heavy, and *vice versâ*. Therefore, whilst some towns would gain greatly by the change, other towns would suffer. In 29 Municipalities the Police charge exceeds the expenditure from Provincial Funds on Education by an aggregate sum of over Rs. 40,000, whilst in 16 Municipalities the Police charge falls short of the Provincial Educational expenditure by Rs. 18,000. Marked examples of the latter are Tellicherry and Cuddapah, whilst Bellary and Trichinopoly would benefit in each case by a sum exceeding Rs. 6,000.

If, however, the charge for High Schools—Rs. 49,287—were retained as a Provincial charge, then only four towns (omitting Cannanore and Anakápalle†) would find the additional education charge in excess of that for Police, viz., Rajahmundry, Ongole, Wálajápet and Srírangam. But of these, if the State continued to bear the charge for Muhammadan education, Rajahmundry would pass into the other group. The recent increase in fee-revenue has already probably placed Wálajápet, Srírangam and Ongole in the former class. If Educational charges to the Middle school standard were transferred to Municipalities, they would be gainers by the exchange to the extent of Rs. 77,009, and Provincial Funds relieved to the extent of Rs. 63,291—money which is much needed for the development of education in rural tracts.

Proposals.

6. The Government of India contemplate that Municipal Commissioners should have equivalent burdens imposed upon them in consideration of their exemption from the Police contribution, amounting to Rs. 1,44,000, and that the chief of these equivalent charges should be connected with education—I presume in Municipalities. But not much could be secured for elementary education in this way, for increased expenditure on this class of schools in towns can only be incurred gradually as the demand for aid increases, although there is room for a great expansion in many towns, for, as already stated, on the average only about 33 per cent. of the male school-age population is under instruction. If the whole of primary education, *i.e.*, grants for the fourth as well as the first, second, and third standards, and all grants for teachers of Upper and Lower Primary classes in schools aided by salary grants were thrown upon Municipal Funds, the immediate increased charge would probably not exceed Rs. 25,000, and even if the Government were to order an inquiry into the state of primary education in each town, and require Commissioners to make adequate provision, I

† No Police contribution has hitherto been levied from these towns.

question whether the immediate increased demand on their funds, exclusive of buildings, would be very considerable, unless education be made compulsory in towns—a course which I would deprecate. Probably a half to three-quarters of a lakh of rupees would suffice for such additional service. In other words, the difference between the present total expenditure on Middle and Primary education from Provincial Funds and the total amount of the Police contribution would suffice to meet the cost.

But by accepting the proposals which I make below, of transferring all Middle and Upper Primary school charges of Government and Aided schools to Municipal Funds, money will be set free in the Provincial Budget to relieve Local Boards of some of their charges on account of Elementary education and to meet the growing demand for aid for the fourth and higher standards in rural schools, whether private or maintained by Local Boards. If education—Elementary especially—is to be duly provided for and encouraged in small towns and rural villages, Local Boards must soon be relieved of some of the charges which they now bear, and additional provision in the Provincial Budget made for grants for standards above the third. For this purpose Local and Provincial Funds must be set free. In many local circles very nearly the full proportion of income available for education was expended in 1881-82 on this service, and in a few circles * more than the proper proportion; and it is not capabale of being raised unless the land-cess is raised, for with the exception of, I think, five † Circles the cess is already levied at maximum rates, and it is not, in my opinion, desirable to impose special taxation for the purpose. As regards Provincial Funds, unless the Imperial contribution is raised, it is hopeless to expect any great increase in the Provincial assignment for Education, which is now about 10 per cent. of the total assignment, above which the Government have stated it cannot fairly be raised. Whilst, if the Government of India decline to recoup Provincial Funds for the loss of the Police contribution, the assignment must be proportionately reduced, *i.e.*, by Rs. 14,400. Therefore, to set funds free in local circles, I propose to transfer all charges, approximately Rs. 60,000, for Middle and Upper Primary education of Hindus and Native Christians in Municipal towns, whether in Government, Municipal, or Aided schools, to Municipal Funds, and to utilize the saving in the Provincial Budget in relieving Local Boards of all charges connected with the Upper Subordinate Inspecting Agency, in increasing the grant for Upper Primary schools, and in aiding Local Fund Elementary Normal schools. The distribution would probably be somewhat as follows :—

* Chatrapur.
Chicacole.
Cocanada.
Malabar.
Tinnevelly.

† Godávari.
Kistna.
Kurnool.
Madura (Circle).

Estimates.

	Rs.
Inspection	30,000
Normal Schools	10,000
Results Grants	20,000
Total ..	60,000

Provincial Funds would have to bear all charges connected with the education of girls, Muhammadans, Europeans and Eurasians.

This arrangement will involve a charge for which ample funds are available from the funds hitherto set apart for the Police, even if the Government order the great and immediate extension of the provision for Primary education above mentioned, but which at present is hardly desirable. But there is good reason for thinking that in the course of a few years this additional charge would be almost wholly met by receipts from school fees, so far as Municipal schools are concerned, if fees are, as they should be in schools intended for the well-to-do classes, levied at Government rates; whilst no aid in time need necessarily be given to private Middle and Primary schools,

except such as are intended for the poorer classes of the population. I say that fees should be levied at Government rates, because if so levied in classes of the standard strength they should suffice to meet the salaries of the teachers *plus* a percentage of the general cost of the institution. To show that the prospect of Municipal schools becoming soon self-supporting is not unreasonable, I would mention that in eight towns * with Government or Municipal High schools, 75·4 per cent. of the total cost of the Middle classes is met from fees, whilst two—Chicacole and Guntúr—yield a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent., and if the fee rates are raised, as is possible, by 20 or 25 per cent., then schools would in nearly every case be self-supporting. In twenty-one similar private High schools in Municipal towns, 67·77 per cent. of the total cost of the same classes was met from school fees, one school working at a profit. The proportion of fees to total cost in Government, Municipal, and Aided Middle schools in Municipal towns is shown in Appendix IV. Similar figures as regards Colleges will be found in Appendix V. The rates of fees fixed by Government for various classes of schools are given in Appendix VI.

* Chicacole.
Guntúr.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.
Máyavaram (Municipal).
Pálghat.
Tellicherry.
Cannanore.

Vide Appendix III.

But although I recommend the transfer of all charges for Middle and Primary education of the classes named to Municipalities, I do not desire to make the rule absolute, as there are a few towns in which a portion of the cost of *Middle* education may still equitably be borne by Provincial Funds, but the towns are few in number and can be dealt with on their merits by a special exemption order of Government, the general principle to be followed being that each town shall contribute a fairly equal sum, proportionate to income, for Education.

As Middle and Upper Primary education is conducted by different agencies in different towns, to give this proposal effect the following arrangements will probably be found expedient:—

(*a*) All Results grants earned in schools of the classes mentioned to be paid from Municipal Funds.

(*b*) All Salary grants for teachers in these schools to be paid from the same source.

(*c*) All net charges for Government Middle schools or Middle and Upper Primary Departments of Government High schools and Colleges to be paid from Municipal Funds. In case Municipal Commissioners prefer to take over the classes or schools, or to leave all Middle and Primary education to private effort, their wishes should be met, the Government schools or departments of these standards being abolished.

In the case of High schools proper, it will probably be desirable for some time to come that the management should remain with Government, although the Government of India consider High schools also may be transferred with advantage, the Commissioners contributing the cost of the Middle and of the Primary Departments where these latter also exist, but should the Commissioners prefer to take the entire management into their own hands, the Government should contribute the net cost of the High School department, or, as at Narsápur, supply the Head Master at Provincial charges.

These arrangements will necessitate certain changes in the Grant-in-Aid Rules, but, if accepted by the Committee, I propose immediately to request the sanction of Government for them, as they must be notified at once, in order that Commissioners may take the fact into consideration in preparing their Budgets for 1883-84; and that I may make the necessary provisions in the Budget of the department, now to be submitted. Moreover, time must be given to deal with towns claiming partial exemption.

Although there are great drawbacks to the transfer of the main responsibility for Middle education to Municipal bodies, yet, subject to the safeguards I note below, I think the change on the whole desirable. Speaking generally, Middle education, *i.e.*,

the education ending in the Middle School Examination, which is the portal to Government service, is the only branch of education in which the great majority of the people in towns who send their sons to school take a real interest. By making them in a measure responsible we may assume that that interest will be developed. What a man pays for, that he cares for. But they should be left free to use the agency they prefer, Government (provided they pay for it), private or their own, the first only when the Government consider that the Middle classes in their schools may be maintained without interfering with the evocation of a spirit of independence and self-help.

But the change now proposed is of vast moment to the progress of all education in the country, for upon Middle education, especially in towns, depends the whole higher education of the country. The greatest care must therefore be taken that such education shall not be starved; that its standard shall be maintained and improved; that the sons of the well-to-do shall not be educated at the expense of the general tax-payer; that private effort shall be encouraged; that the general policy in regard to education shall not be thwarted or rendered ineffectual; and lastly that elementary education and the education of the poor and outcaste shall not suffer, but, on the contrary, shall be adequately and efficiently provided for.

There are a few towns in which enlightened views may prevail and result in unselfish and intelligent action in regard to education, but I believe that in most towns the reverse will probably be the case, and that unless Commissioners are impelled to do their duty it will not be done. Middle education will be aided at the expense of Primary, whilst the classes who influence Municipal administration will insist on unduly low fees in Middle schools; and, what is still worse, will pay their schoolmasters unduly low salaries and subject them to such vexations as will inevitably result in the inefficiency of their schools. This state of things, of course, would not ordinarily happen when good private schools exist, especially those under European management, or when Government schools are maintained at the cost of the Municipal tax-payer. But in other circumstances the exceptions, I cannot doubt, will be rare for years to come.

To prevent any serious check to the progress of education resulting from the change proposed, I think it essential that provisions should be introduced into the Municipal Act * defining the responsibility of Commissioners in respect of Middle and Primary education, both as regards the quantity and the quality of the instruction; the Educational agency generally to be employed; the fees to be levied; the buildings and apparatus to be provided; and also defining the powers of interference on the part of this department, either ordinary, such as by occasional inspection, or extraordinary on the special order of Government. The Government should also take power to interfere to compel a body of Commissioners to fulfil their duty and, if necessary, to do the work for them at their cost. The Act should also require that all Municipal schools shall be secular, in so far as Government schools are secular; that all aid shall be given under the Grant-in-Aid Code at the time in force and subject to its restrictions; and that the rights of religious denomination to educate their children according to their own opinions are duly respected. If these precautions are taken, I see no reason to fear that the work will be done even better than now, and that in time each town and every class of the population in each town will be adequately provided with good schools, and that, by-and-by, Municipalities may also be entrusted with higher education. The eccentricities of half-educated men, who at present shield themselves from the consequences of erratic conduct and irregular advice under the Municipal ægis, will be checked. The restrictions are doubtless severe, but in another sense Commissioners need a schoolmaster to bring them into proper ways of dealing with the education of the children of their townsmen. He is needed in England; can he be dispensed with in India?

Further, to ensure the successful working of education in towns, it will, I think, be found expedient to entrust the work of control to a Special Executive Sub-Committee, or in small Municipalities to a single Commissioner, who might be the head of the principal school in the town. The chief Education officer of the *district* should

* Regulations might be passed having the force of law under Section 29, although I would greatly prefer the other course, for, among other things, it would not be feasible under the latter to enforce the rules, no penalty for non-performance being provided in the Act.

ordinarily be a member of this Sub-Committee. For the guidance of such Committees or members, rules should be framed under the Act.

In addition to essentially school expenditure, I think Municipal Commissioners should be especially empowered to expend money, if they choose, upon reading-rooms, libraries, and other institutions indirectly promoting education.

Should the views here enunciated commend themselves to the Committee, I will readily draw up draft sections for a revised Municipal Act.

OOTACAMUND,
14*th October* 1882.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82.

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.													Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
			Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.	Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2		3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Berhampore ..	Cost ..	..	610	635	..	..	..	..	..	377	..	610	1,012	1,622	3,246	2,540	576	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	446	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	513	959	1,879	1,436	122	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	164	122	..	..	..	..	..	374	..	164	496	660	1,367	1,104	454	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	33	89	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	33	141	174	87	82	13	..	..	..
2	Chicacole ..	Cost ..	..	..	341	..	..	..	..	..	601	..	..	942	942	2,137	1,733	1	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	..	227	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 292	..	..	519	519	799	1,948	6	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	423	423	1,338	— 215	— 5	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	474	..	..	604	604	35	119	..	..	..	..
3	Vizagapatam..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,425	..	..	3,425	3,425	..	..	324	4,344	5,408	1,286
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 1,680	..	..	1,680	1,680	..	..	64	(b) 3,052	(c) 3,693	(d) 1,027
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	1,002	1,002	..	..	260	1,292	1,715	259
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	17	17	..	..	1	2	2	1
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778	..	..	778	778	..	..	46	84	292	107
4	Vizianagrum..	Cost ..	..	..	506	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	659	659	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	..	426	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	..	573	573	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..	275	275	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bimlipatam ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	..	..	279	279	..	957	601	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 246	(g) 299	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	258	258	..	711	302	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	135	135	..	33	52	..	..	..
6	Anakápalle ..	Cost ..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	568	..	..	685	685	..	904	506	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	(h) 365	..	..	393	393	..	236	192	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	280	280	..	668	314	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	..	222	222	..	31	23	..	..	..

(a) 252. (b) 1,276. (c) 3,226. (d) 364. (e) 1,144. (f) 241. (g) 291. (h) 185.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 & 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 & 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age, at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality, excluding License Tax.
			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
			10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1	Berhampore ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	3,246	2,540	576	6,362	7,984	2,760	1,710	— 828	— 1,878	23,487	1,728	20,220
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	1,879	1,436	122	3,437	4,396							
		Net ..	..	..	3	1,367	1,104	457	2,928	3,588							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	7							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	87	82	13	182	356							
2	Chicacole ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	2,137	1,733	1	3,871	4,813	1,900	470	+ 359	— 1,071	16,349	1,124	14,350
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	799	1,948	6	2,753	3,272							
		Net ..	..	..	..	1,338	— 215	— 5	1,118	1,541							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	10							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	35	119	..	154	758							
3	Vizagapatam..	Cost ..	..	..	..	4,344	5,408	1,610	11,362	14,787	3,130	1,480	— 2,141	— 3,791	32,839	2,410	23,330
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	3,052	3,693	1,091	7,836	9,516							
		Net ..	..	..	743	1,292	1,715	1,262	4,269	5,271							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	23							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	84	292	153	529	1,307							
4	Vizianagrum.	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	1,930	1,240	+ 1,342	+ 652	22,695	1,662	13,910
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71							
		Net ..	..	..	15	..	..	15	15	588							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275							
5	Bimlipatam ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	957	601	1,558	1,837	1,320 (1881-82).	480 (1881-82).	+ 28	— 812	9,328	729	10,680
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	246	299	545	545							
		Net ..	..	..	21	..	711	323	1,034	1,292							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	33	52	85	220							
6	Anakápalle ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	904	506	1,410	2,095	410	..	— 864	— 1,274	13,405	1,017	6,860
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	236	192	428	821							
		Net ..	..	..	12	..	668	326	994	1,274							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	31	23	54	276							

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*contin ued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.													Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
			Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.	Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2		3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	Cocanada	Cost	..	..	90	..	181	1,729	..	..	263	..	181	2,082	2,263	..	..	..	3,052	4,505	..
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	(a) 128	(b)1,122	..	..	(c) 153	..	128	1,275	1,403	..	..	..	(d) 2252	(e)3,681	..
		Net	..	..	90	..	53	607	..	..	110	..	53	807	860	..	..	..	800	874	..
		Schools	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	1	1	..
		Scholars	..	..	33	..	5	184	..	..	73	..	5	290	295	..	..	..	68	189	..
8	Rajahmundry	Cost	..	449	673	..	..	..	..	..	831	..	449	1,504	1,953	5,487	1,755	668	..	3,254	1,627
		Fees, &c.	..	223	182	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 383	..	223	565	788	3,587	1,098	47	..	(g) 2,460	(h) 1,248
		Net	..	226	491	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	226	915	1,141	1,900	657	621	..	794	375
		Schools	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	11	12	1	1	1	..	2	2
		Scholars	..	24	53	..	..	..	..	..	338	..	24	391	415	100	35	32	..	143	148
9	Ellore	Cost	..	..	437	..	..	..	..	..	2,629	..	..	3,066	3,066	..	368	569	3,299	2,251	899
		Fees, &c.	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	(i) 1,790	..	..	1,839	1,839	..	39	(m) 74	(j) 2,131	(k) 1,753	(l) 650
		Net	..	..	388	..	..	..	..	..	634	..	..	1,022	1,022	..	329	495	1,168	498	249
		Schools	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	8	..	1	1	1	1	1
		Scholars	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	319	..	..	389	389	..	9	30	28	102	27
10	Masulipatam	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,245	..	..	4,245	4,245	..	165	771	5,794	6,695	2,778
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n)2,602	..	..	2,602	2,602	..	20	119	(o) 4,446	(p)5,261	(q) 2,227
		Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	1,002	1,002	..	145	652	1,348	1,434	551
		Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	28	28	..	1	1	2	5	4
		Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	770	..	..	770	770	..	5	41	101	335	202
11	Guntúr	Cost	..	..	446	..	..	..	..	..	3,954	..	..	4,400	4,400	1,208	1,299	237	..	..	..
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,648	..	..	1,648	1,648	402	1,435	133	..	..	..
		Net	..	..	446	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	..	..	1,719	1,719	806	136	104	..	..	..
		Schools	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	22	22	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Scholars	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	732	..	..	805	805	23	103	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary	Cost	..	..	1,894	..	..	19	..	..	2,253	..	..	4,166	4,166	3,854	3,329	..	5,073	3,074	1,164
		Fees, &c.	..	..	803	..	..	..	..	..	(r) 1,688	..	..	2,491	2,491	1,035	2,363	..	4,598	2,605	(s)1,046
		Net	..	..	1,091	..	..	19	..	..	520	..	..	1,630	1,630	2,819	966	..	475	469	118
		Schools	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	22	22	1	1	..	1	1	1
		Scholars	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	462	..	..	603	603	27	131	..	30	150	104

(a) 112. (b) 1,104. (c) 93. (d) 1,184. (e) 3,196. (f) 220. (g) 2,190. (h) 1,005. (i) 406. (j) 195. (k) 782. (l) 169. (m) 56. (n) 2,035. (o) 1,490. (p) 3,824. (q) 756. (r) 876. (s) 814.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 & 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age, at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
		Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
		10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
7	Cocanada .. Cost	..	..	..	3,052	4,505	..	7,557	9,820	3,800	5,230	+ 1,266	+ 2,696	28,076	2,134	31,030
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	2,252	3,631	..	5,883	7,286							
	Net	..	..	..	800	874	..	1,674	2,534							
	Schools	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9							
	Scholars	..	..	..	68	189	..	257	552							
8	Rajahmundry. Cost	..	..	..	5,487	5,009	2,291	12,787	14,740	1,800	1,330	— 3,712	— 4,182	24,784	1,873	23,110
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	3,587	3,558	1,295	8,440	9,228							
	Net	..	..	24	1,900	1,451	1,020	4,371	5,512							
	Schools	..	..	..	1	3	3	7	19							
	Scholars	..	..	..	100	178	180	458	873							
9	Ellore .. Cost	..	539	..	3,299	3,158	1,468	7,925	10,991	2,430 (1881-82).	1,570	— 1,734	— 2,594	25,104	1,786	18,540
	Fees, &c.	..	(a) 341	..	2,131	2,133	724	4,988	6,827							
	Net	..	198	205	1,168	1,025	949	3,142	4,164							
	Schools	..	1	..	1	3	2	6	14							
	Scholars	..	46	..	28	157	57	242	631							
10	Masulipatam. Cost	..	514	109	5,794	7,374	3,658	16,826	21,071	5,320	4,270	— 595	— 1,645	34,211	2,459	40,720
	Fees, &c.	..	398	(b) 83	4,446	5,679	2,429	12,554	15,156							
	Net	..	116	667	1,348	1,695	1,870	4,913	5,915							
	Schools	..	3	1	2	9	6	17	45							
	Scholars	..	93	36	101	433	279	813	1,583							
11	Guntúr .. Cost	..	154	..	1,208	1,453	237	2,898	7,298	3,190	2,850	— 436	— 776	19,637	1,461	25,280
	Fees, &c.	..	54	..	402	1,489	133	2,024	3,672							
	Net	..	100	1,033	806	— 36	1,137	1,907	3,626							
	Schools	..	2	..	1	3	..	4	26							
	Scholars	..	13	..	23	116	..	139	944							
12	Bellary .. Cost	..	..	..	8,927	6,403	1,164	16,494	20,660	7,200 (1881-82)	5,330 (1881-82)	+ 678	— 1,192	53,626	4,081	59,820
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	5,633	4,968	1,046	11,647	14,138							
	Net	..	..	45	3,294	1,435	163	4,892	6,522							
	Schools	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	27							
	Scholars	..	..	..	57	281	104	442	1,045							

(a) 2[75]. (b) 10.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.													Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
		Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.	Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	Adóni .. .. Cost	..	..	1,383	..	..	..	..	..	1,132	..	..	2,515	2,515	..	312	1,206	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	888	..	..	1,039	1,039	..	114	214	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	237	..	..	1,469	1,469	..	198	992	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	13	13	..	1	2	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	318	..	..	473	473	..	17	74	..	..	..
14	Anantapur .. Cost	..	..	555	..	..	..	..	..	317	..	..	872	872	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	255	..	..	313	313	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	432	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	493	494	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	159	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cuddapah .. Cost	..	..	2,141	..	..	..	..	..	1,304	..	..	3,445	3,445	3,738	2,631	786	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	907	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,117	..	..	2,024	2,024	(b) 562	(c) 1,717	57	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	1,234	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	1,389	1,389	3,176	914	729	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	6	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	291	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	415	415	18	115	37	..	..	..
16	Kurnool .. Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,971	..	..	1,971	1,971	3,590	2,543	1,400	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 1,343	..	..	1,343	1,343	(d) 409	(f) 1,203	(g) 269	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	..	..	493	493	3,181	1,340	1,131	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	11	1	1	2	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465	..	..	465	465	12	93	249	..	..	..
17	Nellore .. Cost	..	..	1,828	..	..	..	..	..	2,802	..	..	4,630	4,630	..	..	..	4,715	3,121	2,070
	Fees, &c.	..	..	362	..	..	..	..	..	(h) 2,071	..	..	2,433	2,433	..	..	..	(i) 3,414	(j) 2,242	(k) 1,747
	Net	..	..	1,406	..	..	..	..	..	645	..	..	2,051	2,051	..	..	..	1,301	879	323
	Schools	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Scholars	..	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	456	..	..	738	738	..	..	..	100	247	195
18	Ongole .. Cost	..	..	616	..	..	..	..	..	4,787	..	..	5,403	5,403	..	1,172	225	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	(l) 4,404	..	..	4,438	4,438	..	327	102	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	582	..	..	..	..	..	349	..	..	931	931	..	845	123	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	279	..	..	379	379	..	35	17	..	..	..

(a) 208. (b) 531. (c) 1,696. (d) 384. (e) 625. (f) 1,178. (g) 265. (h) 746. (i) 2,156. (j) 2,750. (k) 1,231. (l) 277.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
			10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
13	Adóni	Cost	..	..	..	..	312	1,206	1,518	4,033	1,840	1,660	— 826	— 1,006	22,477	1,691	22,640
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	114	214	328	1,367							
		Net	..	..	7	..	198	999	1,197	2,666							
		Schools	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	16							
		Scholars	..	..	..	..	17	74	91	564							
14	Anantapur	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	872	430	330	— 129	— 229	4,915	364	6,600
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313							
		Net	..	..	65	..	..	65	65	559							
		Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5							
		Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159							
15	Cuddapah	Cost	..	305	..	3,738	2,936	786	7,460	10,905	3,130	2,380	— 3,170	— 3,920	19,029	1,442	45,030
		Fees, &c.	..	245	..	562	1,962	57	2,581	4,605							
		Net	..	60	32	3,176	974	761	4,911	6,300							
		Schools	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	10							
		Scholars	..	3	..	18	118	37	173	588							
16	Kurnool	Cost	..	..	..	3,590	2,543	1,400	7,533	9,504	4,160	2,850	— 2,120	— 3,430	20,426	1,444	26,850
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	409	1,203	269	1,881	3,224							
		Net	..	..	135	3,181	1,340	1,266	5,787	6,280							
		Schools	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	15							
		Scholars	..	..	..	12	93	249	354	819							
17	Nellore	Cost	..	..	..	4,715	3,121	2,070	9,906	14,536	3,300	1,300	— 1,400	— 3,400	27,613	2,014	32,950
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	3,414	2,242	1,747	7,403	9,836							
		Net	..	..	146	1,301	879	469	2,649	4,700							
		Schools	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	26							
		Scholars	..	..	..	100	247	195	542	1,280							
18	Ongole	Cost	..	..	138	..	1,172	363	1,535	6,938	980	340	— 971	— 1,611	9,255	697	10,210
		Fees, &c.	..	..	(a)120	..	327	222	549	4,987							
		Net	..	..	52	..	845	175	1,020	1,951							
		Schools	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	9							
		Scholars	..	..	16	..	35	33	68	447							

(a)

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.												Grand Total, all Classes.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
			Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.				Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2		3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19	Conjeeveram ..	Cost ..	..	..	854	..	..	..	..	..	1,574	..	..	2,428	2,428	..	..	..	4,045	3,084	2,363
		Fees, &c..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 752	..	..	796	796	..	..	..	(b)3,211	(c)2,607	(d) 2,039
		Net ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	556	..	..	1,376	1,376	..	..	..	834	477	324
		Schools ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	2	2	2
		Scholars..	..	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	516	..	..	673	673	..	..	..	68	198	197
20	Cuddalore ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,998	..	..	2,998	2,998	2,862	2,927	76	2,096	4,627	1,985
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 1,653	..	..	1,653	1,653	1,222	2,207	(f) 110	(g)1,653	(h)3,684	(i) 1,698
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	..	..	1,024	1,024	1,640	720	— 34	443	943	287
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	28	28	1	1	..	1	2	2
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857	..	..	857	857	55	104	..	52	189	121
21	Chidambaram.	Cost ..	..	..	652	..	..	..	..	..	542	..	..	1,194	1,194	..	..	..	2,832	1,408	863
		Fees, &c..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	330	..	..	476	476	..	..	..	1,369	907	514
		Net ..	..	..	506	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	..	718	718	..	..	..	1,463	501	349
		Schools ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	1	1	1
		Scholars..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	292	292	..	..	..	44	131	79
22	Wallajanagar.	Cost ..	..	..	881	..	..	..	..	..	376	..	..	1,257	1,257	..	1,856	742	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	229	..	..	425	425	..	760	480	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	..	685	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	800	800	..	1,096	262	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	275	275	..	80	120	..	..	..
23	Vellore ..	Cost ..	..	..	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	2,129	..	..	3,659	3,659	..	894	924	4,125	5,224	3,006
		Fees, &c..	..	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	(j) 988	..	..	1,264	1,264	..	101	171	(k)3,007	(l)4,287	(m)2,637
		Net ..	..	..	1,401	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	..	..	2,519	2,519	..	793	606	1,118	937	369
		Schools ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	22	22	..	1	2	1	1	1
		Scholars..	..	..	263	..	..	..	..	..	580	..	..	843	843	..	27	80	47	138	185
24	Salem ..	Cost ..	..	1,110	3,914	..	..	..	..	..	423	..	1,110	4,337	5,447	3,573	4,495	..	..	..	..
		Fees, &c..	..	604	1,857	..	..	..	..	..	171	..	604	2,028	2,632	(n)1,639	(o) 3,919	..	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	190	1,649	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	190	1,901	2,091	1,934	576	..	..	316	408
		Schools ..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	19	21	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	65	630	..	..	..	..	..	278	..	65	908	973	59	137	..	..	..	..

(a) 622. (b) 788. (c) 1,448. (d) 1,079. (e) 1,232. (f) 79. (g) 733. (h) 2,026. (i) 944. (j) 596. (k) 512. (l) 1,522. (m) 841. (n) 1,425. (o) 3,318.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
			10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
19	Conjeeveram..	Cost ..	..	..	..	4,045	3,084	2,363	9,492	11,920	2,400	1,140	— 867	— 2,127	37,304	2,717	22,620
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	3,211	2,607	2,039	7,857	8,653							
		Net ..	..	..	256	834	477	580	1,891	3,267							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	32							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	68	198	197	463	1,136							
20	Cuddalore ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	4,958	7,554	2,061	14,573	17,571	4,470	1,520	— 874	— 3,824	43,368	3,145	35,080
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	2,875	5,891	1,808	10,574	12,227							
		Net ..	..	..	321	2,083	1,663	574	4,320	5,344							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	2	3	2	7	35							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	107	293	121	521	1,378							
21	Chidambaram.	Cost ..	..	..	..	2,832	1,408	863	5,103	6,297	1,030	290	— 2,001	— 2,741	19,902	1,444	23,1?0
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	(a)1,369	(b) 907	(c) 514	2,790	3,266							
		Net ..	..	..	..	1,463	501	349	2,313	3,031							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	12							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	44	131	79	254	546							
22	Wallajanagar.	Cost ..	..	40	65	..	1,896	807	2,703	3,960	1,340	800	— 875	— 1,415	19,398	730	10,890
		Fees, &c..	..	32	48	..	792	528	1,320	1,745							
		Net ..	..	8	49	..	1,104	311	1,415	2,215							
		Schools ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	9							
		Scholars..	..	..	37	..	80	157	237	512							
23	Vellore ..	Cost ..	..	1,089	..	4,125	7,207	3,930	15,262	18,921	4,500	3,320	— 2,292	— 3,472	37,616	2,652	41,550
		Fees, &c..	..	662	..	3,007	5,050	2,808	10,865	12,129							
		Net ..	..	427	23	1,118	2,157	998	4,973	6,792							
		Schools ..	..	1	..	1	3	3	7	29							
		Scholars..	..	81	..	47	246	265	558	1,401							
24	Salem ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	3,573	4,495	..	8,068	13,515	4,990	5,540	— 335	+ 215	50,713	3,687	48,220
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	1,639	3,919	..	5,558	8,190							
		Net ..	..	..	..	1,934	892	408	3,234	5,325							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	23							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	59	137	..	196	1,169							

(a) 425. (b) 1,189. (c) 419.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.												Grand Total, all Classes.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
		Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.				Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	Trichinopoly.. Cost	..	..	1,184	..	..	1,072	..	..	4,165	..	..	6,421	6,421	..	361	466	4,194	5,409	2,055
	Fees, &c..	..	..	497	..	..	(a) 701	..	..	(b)2,909	..	..	4,107	4,107	..	34	(c) 328	(d)2,891	(e)3,956	(f)1,622
	Net ..	..	..	676	..	..	371	..	..	969	..	..	2,016	2,016	..	327	138	1,303	1,453	433
	Schools ..	..	..	14	..	..	3	..	..	24	..	..	41	41	..	1	1	1	3	3
	Scholars..	..	..	526	..	..	169	..	..	1,097	..	..	1,792	1,792	..	7	67	195	493	267
26	Srírangam .. Cost ..	..	..	1,023	..	..	..	..	..	323	..	..	1,346	1,346	..	1,823	495	..	..	..
	Fees, &c..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	(g) 189	..	..	367	367	..	925	417	..	..	..
	Net ..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	861	861	..	898	78	..	..	..
	Schools ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Scholars..	..	..	251	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	282	282	..	94	75	..	..	..
27	Tanjore .. Cost ..	..	..	1,302	..	..	..	..	..	4,112	..	..	5,414	5,414	..	..	..	3,802	5,162	3,469
	Fees, &c..	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	(h)3,272	..	..	3,532	3,532	..	..	..	(i)2,135	(j)2,598	(k)2,761
	Net ..	..	..	1,042	..	..	..	..	..	840	..	..	1,882	1,882	..	..	..	1,667	2,564	708
	Schools ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	22	22	..	..	..	1	5	4
	Scholars..	..	..	213	..	..	..	..	..	993	..	..	1,206	1,206	..	..	..	185	323	331
28	Kumbakónam. Cost ..	..	..	1,014	..	..	..	..	..	2,697	..	..	3,711	3,711	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fees, &c..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	(l) 2,444	..	..	2,595	2,595	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Net ..	..	..	863	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	1,116	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scholars..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	664	..	..	788	788	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Mannárgudi .. Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,181	..	..	2,181	2,181	..	..	..	6,154	3,681	1,175
	Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(m)1,289	..	..	1,289	1,289	..	..	..	(n)4,304	(o)2,823	(p) 951
	Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	865	..	..	865	865	..	..	..	1,850	858	224
	Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	2	2	1
	Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	..	..	497	497	..	..	..	82	182	56
30	Negapatam .. Cost ..	..	..	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	(q)1,215	..	..	2,272	2,272	..	..	742	6,367	9,822	6,285
	Fees, &c..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	755	..	..	929	929	..	..	62	(r)5,774	(s)8,711	(t)5,923
	Net ..	..	..	883	..	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	1,318	1,318	..	..	680	593	1,111	362
	Schools ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	18	18	..	..	1	2	3	3
	Scholars..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	531	..	..	713	713	..	..	68	101	289	299

(a) 484. (b) 1,340. (c) 327. (d) 3,197. (e) 6,171. (f) 1,328. (g) 171. (h) 1,177. (i) 3,080. (j) 3,436. (k) 1,394. (l) 2,088. (m) 859. (n) 1,372. (o) 2,061. (p) 399. (q) 473. (r) 2,095. (s) 2,810. (t) 1,535.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
			10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
25	Trichinopoly..	Cost ..	..	705	..	4,194	6,475	2,521	13,190	19,611	10,830	3,520	+ 4,700	— 2,610	84,465	6,186	93,320
		Fees, &c..	..	(a) 543	..	2,891	4,533	1,950	9,374	13,481							
		Net ..	..	162	298	1,303	1,942	869	4,114	6,130							
		Schools ..	..	2	..	1	6	4	11	52							
		Scholars..	..	23	..	195	523	334	1,052	2,844							
26	Srírangam ..	Cost ..	..	167	..	..	1,990	495	2,485	3,831	900	520	— 1,137	— 1,517	19,755	1,397	18,910
		Fees, &c..	..	(b) 85	..	..	1,010	417	1,427	1,794							
		Net ..	..	82	118	..	980	196	1,176	2,037							
		Schools ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	6							
		Scholars..	..	11	..	..	105	75	180	462							
27	Tanjore ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	3,802	5,162	3,469	12,433	17,847	6,760	3,610	— 61	— 3,211	54,781	3,945	63,116
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	2,135	2,598	2,761	7,494	11,026							
		Net ..	..	..	..	1,667	2,564	708	4,939	6,821							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	1	5	4	10	32							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	185	323	331	839	2,045							
28	Kumbakónam.	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,711	5,000	1,430	+ 3,884	+ 314	50,220	3,676	51,280
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,595							
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,116							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788							
29	Mannárgudi ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	6,154	3,681	1,175	11,010	13,191	2,300	570	— 1,524	— 3,254	19,526	1,418	22,580
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	4,304	2,823	951	8,078	9,367							
		Net ..	..	..	27	1,850	858	251	2,959	3,824							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	17							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	82	182	56	320	817							
30	Negapatam ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	6,367	9,822	7,027	23,216	25,488	5,060	6,650	+ 971	+ 2,561	53,760	3,641	59,540
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	5,774	8,711	5,985	20,470	21,399							
		Net ..	..	..	25	593	1,111	1,067	2,771	4,089							
		Schools ..	..	..	..	2	3	4	9	27							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	101	289	367	757	1,470							

(a) 99. (b) 79.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.												Grand Total, all Classes.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
			Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.				Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2		3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31	Máyavaram ..	Cost ..	1,316	1,414	1,534	..	..	..	..	..	1,322	1,316	1,414	2,856	5,586	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Fees, &c.	550	1,193	1,196	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 742	550	1,193	1,988	3,681	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Net ..	544	— 18	78	..	..	..	..	..	580	544	— 18	658	1,184	..	..	..	222	239	260
		Schools ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	1	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Scholars..	18	126	286	..	..	..	..	..	409	18	126	695	839	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Madura ..	Cost ..	..	352	4,915	..	..	..	..	..	3,654	..	352	8,669	8,921	3,215	3,365	..	..	1,828	1,213
		Fees, &c.	..	218	2,129	..	..	..	..	..	(b)2,745	..	218	4,874	5,092	(c)2,306	(d) 2765	..	..	(e) 1,296	(f)633
		Net ..	..	134	2,786	..	..	..	..	..	748	..	134	3,534	3,668	909	600	..	..	532	580
		Schools ..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	2	37	39	1	1	..	..	1	2
		Scholars..	..	57	551	..	..	..	..	..	1,448	..	57	1,999	2,056	103	100	..	..	126	85
33	Dindigul ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,644	..	..	2,644	2,644	..	784	179	..	..	..
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g)1,952	..	..	1,952	1,952	..	213	71	..	..	..
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	..	..	682	682	..	571	108	..	..	..
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	572	..	..	572	572	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Tinnevelly ..	Cost ..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	1,076	..	..	1,368	1,368	..	..	..	6,741	4,378	1,174
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(h) 689	..	..	689	689	..	..	..	(i)4,842	(j)3,144	(k)888
		Net ..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	387	..	..	679	679	..	..	..	1,899	1,234	286
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	2	2	2
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	286	286	..	..	..	120	229	112
35	Palamcottah..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,614	..	..	2,614	2,614	..	..	..	3,685	3,178	545
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(l) 1,622	..	..	1,622	1,622	..	..	..	(m)2,855	(n)2518	(o)433
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841	..	..	841	841	..	..	..	830	660	112
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	2	2	2
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	..	..	531	531	..	..	..	36	149	36
36	Tuticorin ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,336	..	..	2,336	2,336	..	..	..	..	817	426
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(p)1,266	..	..	1,266	1,266	..	..	..	..	(q)577	(r)355
		Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	765	..	..	765	765	..	..	..	..	240	71
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	..	..	536	536	..	..	..	..	27	69

(a) 533. (b) 1,801. (c) 2,297. (d) 2,752. (e) 1,551. (f) 604. (g) 675. (h) 593. (i) 2,724. (j) 3,289. (k) 700. (l) 1,025. (m) 861. (n) 1,735. (o) 245. (p) 562. (q) 214. (r) 188.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
			10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
31	Máyavaram ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,586							
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,681							
		Net ..	..	..	..	222	239	260	721	1,905	2,550	760	+ 645	— 1,145	23,086	1,697	26,570
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	839							
32	Madura ..	Cost ..	..	726	..	3,215	5,919	1,213	10,347	19,268							
		Fees, &c.	..	(a) 517	..	2,306	4,578	633	7,517	12,609							
		Net ..	..	209	161	909	1,341	741	2,991	6,659	6,430	5,700	— 229	— 959	73,657	5,556	79,330
		Schools ..	..	1	..	1	3	2	6	45							
		Scholars..	..	80	..	103	306	85	494	2,550							
33	Dindigul ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	784	179	963	3,607							
		Fees, &c..	..	..	..	..	213	71	284	2,236							
		Net ..	..	..	10	..	571	118	689	1,371	1,020	620	— 351	— 751	14,168	1,053	9,770
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	572							
34	Tinnevelly ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	6,741	4,378	1,174	12,293	13,661							
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	4,842	3,144	888	8,874	9,563							
		Net ..	..	..	..	1,899	1,234	286	3,419	4,098	3,080	1,630	— 1,018	— 2,468	23,253	1,644	20,220
		Schools ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	10							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	120	229	112	461	747							
35	Palamcottah..	Cost ..	..	55	..	3,685	3,233	545	7,463	10,077							
		Fees, &c.	..	24	..	2,855	2,542	433	5,830	7,452							
		Net ..	..	31	151	830	691	263	1,784	2,625	2,280	140	— 345	— 2,485	17,971	1,317	18,960
		Schools ..	..	1	..	2	3	2	7	17							
		Scholars..	..	10	..	36	159	36	23	762							
36	Tuticorin ..	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	817	426	1,243	3,579							
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	577	355	932	2,198							
		Net ..	..	..	305	..	240	376	616	1,381	1,680	2,380	+ 299	+ 999	16,372	1,259	23,060
		Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	9							
		Scholars..	..	..	..	..	27	69	96	632							

(a) 294.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.													Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
		Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.	Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	Coimbatore .. Cost	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	3,704	..	..	3,733	3,733	..	..	..	4,972	4,315	3,372
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)2,309	..	..	2,309	2,309	..	..	..	(b)3,461	(c)3,227	(d)2,729
	Net	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	1,197	..	..	1,226	1,226	..	..	..	1,511	1088	643
	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	..	..	716	716	..	..	..	143	300	378
38	Erode .. Cost	..	..	914	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	1,121	1,121	..	1,224	230	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	(e)356	..	..	..	..	..	171	..	..	527	527	..	(f)622	(g)259	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	558	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	586	586	..	602	— 29	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	235	235	..	75	43	..	..	..
39	Karúr .. Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,735	..	..	1,735	1,735	..	637	290	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(h)1,154	..	..	1,154	1,154	..	373	166	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	572	..	..	572	572	..	264	124	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	10	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	..	..	372	372	..	47	27	..	..	..
40	Ootacamund .. Cost	..	..	..	..	582	1,231	..	..	769	..	582	2,000	2,582	..	..	..	3	991	3,898
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	(i)507	(j)860	..	..	(k)649	..	507	1,509	2,016	..	..	..	3	(l) 537	(m)1,719
	Net	..	..	..	..	196	950	..	..	120	..	196	1,070	1,266	..	..	..	..	333	1,600
	Schools	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Scholars	..	..	..	..	25	147	..	..	90	..	25	237	262	..	..	..	1	9	86
41	Coonoor .. Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Calicut .. Cost	..	376	769	..	..	..	..	..	4,071	..	376	4,840	5,216	3,871	2,053	..	2,883	2,940	..
	Fees, &c.	..	114	376	..	..	..	..	..	(n)1,556	..	114	1,932	2,046	(o)2,384	(p)1,666	..	(q)2,372	(r) 2,463	..
	Net	..	262	393	..	..	..	..	..	1,873	..	262	2,266	2,528	1,487	387	..	511	477	..
	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20	20	1	1	..	1	1	..
	Scholars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	1,072	1,072	91	84	..	37	150	..

(a) 1,098. (b) 3,152. (c) 5,306. (d) 3,603. (e) 302. (f) 619. (g) 255. (h) 804. (i) 146. (j) 267. (k) 167. (l) 305. (m) 606. (n) 1,007. (o) 2,282. (p) 1,663. (q) 1,001. (r) 1,600.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 12.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
		Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
		10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
37	Coimbatore ..															
	Cost ..	..	..	..	4,972	4,315	3,372	12,659	16,392							
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	3,461	3,227	2,729	9,417	11,726							
	Net ..	..	..	198	1,511	1,088	841	3,440	4,666	4,050	2,850	— 616	— 1,816	38,890	2,780	35,850
	Schools ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	22							
	Scholars..	..	..	..	143	300	372	815	1,531							
38	Erode															
	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	1,224	230	1,454	2,575							
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	622	259	881	1,408							
	Net ..	..	..	8	..	602	— 21	581	1,167	700	140	— 467	— 1,027	9,877	624	9,240
	Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7							
	Scholars..	..	..	..	..	75	43	118	353							
39	Karúr															
	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	637	290	927	2,662							
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	373	166	539	1,693							
	Net ..	..	..	9	..	264	133	397	969	700	380	— 269	— 589	9,098	662	8,760
	Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	12							
	Scholars..	..	..	..	..	47	27	74	446							
40	Ootacamund ..															
	Cost ..	..	..	..	3	991	3,898	4,892	7,474							
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	3	537	1,719	2,259	4,275							
	Net ..	..	..	..	..	333	1,600	1,933	3,199	3,500	400	+ 301	— 2,799	12,396	968	47,240
	Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	8							
	Scholars..	..	..	..	1	9	86	96	358							
41	Coonoor ..															
	Cost ..	..	..	529	..	..	529	529	529							
	Fees, &c.	..	..	(a)438	..	..	438	438	438							
	Net ..	..	..	91	..	..	91	91	91	640	..	+ 549	— 91	4,706	390	20,920
	Schools ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1							
	Scholars..	..	..	86	..	..	86	86	86							
42	Calicut ..															
	Cost ..	..	643	..	6,754	5,636	..	12,390	17,606							
	Fees, &c.	..	(b) 558	..	4,756	4,687	..	9,443	11,489							
	Net ..	..	85	642	1,998	949	642	3,589	6,117	4,400	3,390	— 1,717	— 2,127	57,446	4,521	41,490
	Schools ..	..	1	..	2	3	..	5	25							
	Scholars..	..	33	..	128	267	..	395	1,467							

(a) 107. (b) 65.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.												Grand Total, all Classes.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
		Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.				Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Pálghat .. Cost	..	517	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	3,144	..	517	4,473	4,990	4,730	2,674	176	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	345	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	1,443	..	345	2,557	2,902	1,701	2,368	131	..	..	..
	Net ..	..	172	215	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	..	172	1,534	1,706	3,029	306	45	..	..	..
	Schools ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	23	24	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Scholars..	..	48	193	..	..	..	..	..	970	..	48	1,163	1,211	79	132	..	..	..	..
44	Cochin .. Cost	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	1,429	..	..	1,564	1,564	..	..	..	..	3,661	648
	Fees, &c.	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 693	..	..	747	747	..	..	..	..	(b) 2,889	(c) 468
	Net ..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	569	..	..	650	650	..	..	..	..	772	180
	Schools ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Scholars..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	372	372	..	..	..	..	89	56
45	Tellicherry .. Cost	..	350	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	639	989	3,377	2,386	442	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	40	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	215	255	(d) 683	(e) 1,876	(f) 438	..	..	..
	Net ..	..	310	424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	424	734	2,694	510	4	..	..	..
	Schools ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Scholars..	..	22	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	72	94	34	100	23	..	..	..
46	Cannanore .. Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,756	1,502	..	..	..	..
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g) 767	(h) 1,038	..	..	..	..
	Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	989	464	..	..	..	..
	Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	78	..	..	..	..
47	Mangalore .. Cost	..	1,145	606	..	..	..	..	..	4,893	..	1,145	5,499	6,644	4,753	1,506	..	..	660	1,210
	Fees, &c.	..	814	445	..	..	..	..	..	(i) 2,743	..	814	3,188	4,002	(j) 3,363	(k) 2,556	..	..	(l) 460	926
	Net ..	..	65	161	..	..	..	..	..	1,636	..	65	1,797	1,862	1,390	—1,050	..	..	200	284
	Schools ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	13	14	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Scholars..	..	99	92	..	..	..	..	..	805	..	99	897	996	97	64	..	..	41	176
48	Madras .. Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,272	..	..	49,272	49,272	16,082	15,566	6,526	62,014	61,373	38,710
	Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(m) 35,400	..	..	35,400	35,400	4,291	3,901	865	(n) 51,722	(o) 49,325	(p) 32,903
	Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,664	..	..	7,664	7,664	11,791	11,665	5,661	10,292	12,048	5,807
	Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	172	172	1	4	4	12	18	17
	Scholars..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,321	..	..	8,321	8,321	135	269	231	1,023	2,082	2,196

(a) 497. (b) 969. (c) 232. (d) 665. (e) 1,776. (f) 389. (g) 761. (h) 1,026. (i) 1,364. (j) 2,290. (k) 1,692. (l) 362. (m) 23,621. (n) 22,101. (o) 30,956. (p) 16,767.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.		Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 13.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
			Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
			High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
			10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
43	Pálghat	Cost	..	250	..	4,730	2,924	176	7,830	12,820	1,710	3,190	— 3,855	— 2,375	36,228	2,630	22,830
		Fees, &c.	..	(a) 153	..	1,701	2,521	131	4,353	7,255							
		Net	..	97	382	3,029	403	427	3,859	5,565							
		Schools	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	27							
		Scholars	..	16	..	79	148	..	227	1,438							
44	Cochin	Cost	..	..	..	..	3,661	648	4,309	5,873	3,000	..	+ 1,231	— 1,769	15,430	1,214	20,570
		Fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	2,889	468	3,357	4,104							
		Net	..	..	167	..	772	347	1,119	1,769							
		Schools	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	9							
		Scholars	..	..	..	..	89	56	145	517							
45	Tellicherry	Cost	..	1,385	..	3,377	3,771	442	7,590	8,579	2,080	2,180	— 2,158	— 2,058	26,577	1,969	26,986
		Fees, &c.	..	1,089	..	683	2,965	438	4,086	4,341							
		Net	..	296	..	2,694	806	4	3,504	4,238							
		Schools	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	6							
		Scholars	..	108	..	34	208	23	265	359							
46	Cannanore	Cost	..	125	..	1,756	1,627	..	3,383	3,383	..	1,520	— 1,518	+ 2	26,368	1,955	18,260
		Fees, &c.	..	(b) 60	..	767	1,098	..	1,865	1,865							
		Net	..	65	..	989	529	..	1,518	1,518							
		Schools	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	3							
		Scholars	..	12	..	26	90	..	116	116							
47	Mangalore	Cost	..	2,588	..	4,753	4,754	1,210	10,717	17,361	3,870	4,940	— 28	+ 1,042	32,086	2,481	33,820
		Fees, &c.	..	(c) 2156	..	3,363	5,772	926	9,461	13,463							
		Net	..	698	514	1,390	— *152*	798	2,036	3,898							
		Schools	..	3	..	1	5	1	7	21							
		Scholars	..	130	..	97	235	176	508	1,504							
48	Madras	Cost	..	7,586	..	78,096	84,525	45,236	2,07,857	2,57,129	..	..	..	..	4,06,117	30,019	8,00,000
		Fees, &c.	..	(d) 6,164	..	56,013	59,390	33,768	1,49,171	1,84,571							
		Net	..	1,422	6,208	22,083	25,135	17,676	64,894	72,558							
		Schools	..	19	..	13	41	21	75	247							
		Scholars	..	437	..	1,158	2,788	2,427	6,373	14,694							

(a) 120. (b) 120. (c) 1,528. (d) 3,130.

Statement showing *Net* Expenditure on Boys' Schools in each Municipality in the Presidency during 1881-82—*continued.*

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.												Grand Total, all Classes.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds.					
		Municipal Schools.			Salary Grants.			Results Grants.			Total.				Government Schools.			Salary Grants.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8			9		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Grand Total ..	Cost ..	1,316	6,323	36,285	..	763	4,051	..	..	1,37,496	1,316	7,086	1,77,782	1,86,184	67,479	63,761	19,158	1,40,190	1,50,866	82,217
	Fees, &c.	550	3,997	13,049	..	635	2,683	..	..	90,794	550	4,632	1,06,526	1,11,708	27,029	35,506	5,196	1,09,492	1,17,654	67,144
	Net ..	544	1,505	22,475	..	249	1,947	..	..	33,876	544	1,754	58,298	60,596	40,450	26,255	13,815	30,920	33,646	15,162
	Schools ..	1	10	97	..	2	7	..	..	676	1	12	780	793	16	31	26	40	64	57
	Scholars..	18	474	5,664	..	30	500	..	..	29,070	18	504	35,234	35,756	961	2,206	1,348	2,545	6,603	5,506

No.	Municipality.	Expenditure from Provincial Funds—*continued.*							Total of Columns 7 and 13.	Contribution for Police.	Contribution for License Tax.	Difference between Columns 13 and 14.	Difference between Columns 13 and 15.	Population, 1881.	Number of Boys of School-going Age at 15 per cent. of the Male Population.	Income of Municipality excluding License Tax.
		Results Grants.			Total.			Grand Total, all Classes.								
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.									
		10			11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.
Grand Total ..	Cost ..	..	16,871	841	2,07,669	2,31,498	1,02,216	5,41,383	7,27,567							
	Fees, &c.	..	13,081	689	1,36,521	1,68,241	73,029	3,77,791	4,89,499							
	Net ..	..	4,056	13,168	71,370	63,957	42,145	1,77,472	2,38,068	,40,300	94,550	— 25,210 (Excluding	— 70,960 Madras.)	17,32,785	1,27,493	21,85,910
	Schools ..	..	39	4	56	134	87	277	1,070							
	Scholars..	..	1,096	175	3,526	9,905	7,029	20,460	56,216							

Where Provincial and Municipal Funds jointly aid, the school is shown under Municipal Funds, the amount paid from Provincial Funds being shown against net charge under Provincial Funds. The entries under Contribution for Police and License Tax are taken from the Budget Estimate of 1882-83, except in three cases, where the estimates for 1881-82 are taken, the figures for 1882-83 not being available. The entries under Difference between Columns 13 and 14 and 13 and 15 are the difference between the net charge and the amounts entered in Columns 14 and 15. The entries in the second line are receipts from fees and other sources—the difference between the total cost of schools and the net amount paid from Provincial or Municipal Fees. Fees are shown in foot-notes.

APPENDIX II.

Standards of Departments.

High School.—The High School course extends over two years of study. The classes concerned are the fifth and sixth. No student in a Government or Aided School can enter on the course who has not passed the Middle School Examination. The course terminates with the Matriculation Examination. The subjects of study are exclusively those prescribed by the University for that examination.

Middle School.—The Middle School course extends over three years of study. The classes concerned are the third, the lower fourth and the upper fourth, corresponding to the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards of the Results System. No student ought ordinarily to enter on the course who has not passed the Upper Primary Examination. The course terminates with the Middle School Examination, the standard of which is supposed to be sufficiently high to ensure that a young man of the trading classes has sufficient knowledge of language, Mathematics, History and Geography, to enable him to conduct the business of life with intelligence. As regards pupils purposing to enter on the precollegiate course of study, it is intended to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge of English and of a second language, besides that of the other subjects mentioned, to enable them to enter on the course with a fair prospect of success. As regards English they should be able to translate and compose—grammatically and without any gross blunders in idiom—also to write and spell fairly well. In Arithmetic they must pass in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and in Simple and Compound Proportion. In Euclid they must know the First Book, and in Algebra be prepared to pass in questions to the end of Fractions. In Geography they must show a fair knowledge of Asia, India and Europe, and also be able to draw maps fairly. In History they must know the chief facts of that of India to the close of the third Mahratta War.

Upper Primary School.—The Upper Primary Examination forms the close of the elementary course, and the entrance to the Middle. It corresponds with the fourth standard under the Results System; the second class in ordinary schools. To pass it a candidate must obtain qualifying marks in five subjects—three compulsory and two optional. No pupil can ordinarily enter on the Upper Primary course, who has not passed the Lower Primary Examination. The course is supposed to extend over one year only. The compulsory subjects are language—generally the candidate's Vernacular—Arithmetic and Geography; the optional and second language, History—England or India—Hygiene, and Agriculture. As regards language a candidate must be able to read at sight with fluency and intelligence a passage of ordinary difficulty from a book or newspaper in his vernacular and also to write a passage from the same when dictated. In Arithmetic he must know the Compound Rules and Vulgar Fractions and Mental Arithmetic applied to bazaar transactions. In Geography he must have an elementary knowledge of Asia.

Lower Primary School.—The Lower Primary Examination closes the very elementary or lower primary course, and corresponds roughly with that of the third standard in the Results System. It extends to two subjects only, the candidate's Vernacular and Arithmetic. In the former a candidate must be able to read at sight with facility a moderately easy book in his vernacular, and write to dictation from the same. In Arithmetic he must be able to work sums in the first four Rules, Simple and Compound, including easy miscellaneous questions.

The course which includes other subjects besides those prescribed for examination is supposed to extend over three years from the infant class, for which there is no standard, as in England. The classes are—

First class	=	3rd Standard.
Preparatory B	=	2nd do.
Do. A	=	1st do.

Roughly speaking, a boy should pass—

the Lower Primary Examination		at from 8 to 10	years of age.
the Upper do.	do.	at from 11 to 12	do.
the Middle School	do.	at from 13 to 15	do.
the Matriculation	do.	at from 16 to 18	do.

Owing however mainly to the inferior character of many schools, these ages are very often exceeded, especially in the Middle and Matriculation Examinations.

APPENDIX III.

1881-82.

STATEMENT showing Percentages of Fees to Total Cost in Government High and Aided Schools in Municipalities and in Middle and Primary Departments attached.

High Schools in Municipalities.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.
Government.		RS.	RS.	
Chicacole	High	2,137	799	37·38
	Middle	1,733	1,948	112·40
	Primary *	1	6	6·00
	Total	3,871	2,753	71·11
Guntúr	High	1,208	402	33·27
	Middle	1,299	1,435	110·47
	Primary	227	133	58·59
	Total	2,734	1,970	72·05
Cuddapah	High	3,738	531	14·20
	Middle	2,631	1,696	64·46
	Primary	841	57	6·77
	Total	7,210	2,284	31·67
Kurnool	High	3,590	384	10·72
	Middle	2,543	1,178	46·32
	Primary	1,019	165	16·19
	Total	7,152	1,727	24·14
Máyavaram Municipal School	High	1,316	550	41·79
	Middle	1,414	1,193	84·37
	Primary	997	1,001	100·40
	Total	3,727	2,744	73·62
Pálghat	High	4,822	1,701	35·27
	Middle	2,844	2,369	83·29
	Primary	176	131	74·43
	Total	7,842	4,201	53·57
Tellicherry	High	3,446	655	19·00
	Middle	2,643	1,766	66·81
	Primary	553	389	70·34
	Total	6,642	2,810	42·30
Cannanore	High	1,811	761	42·04
	Middle	1,620	1,026	63·33
	Primary	..	..	..
	Total	3,431	1,787	52·09

* Closed.

Statement showing Percentages of Fees to Total Cost in Government High and Aided Schools in Municipalities and in Middle and Primary Departments attached—*continued.*

High Schools in Municipalities.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.
Aided.		Rs.	Rs.	
Vizagapatam L.M.S.	High	1,643	682	41·50
	Middle	2,678	1,704	63·62
	Primary	1,206	364	28·30
	Total ..	5,607	2,750	49·04
Cocanada Hindu School	High	3,052	1,184	38·79
	Middle	4,505	3,196	70·94
	Primary	..	..	..
	Total ..	7,557	4,380	57·95
Ellore C.M.S. High School	High	3,299	195	5·91
	Middle	2,251	782	34·74
	Primary	899	169	18·79
	Total ..	6,449	1,146	17·8
Masulipatam Hindu School	High	2,678	830	30·99
	Middle	2,355	2,222	94·35
	Primary	356	274	76·96
	Total ..	5,389	3,326	61·72
Bellary Wardlaw Institution ..	High	5,073	377	7·43
	Middle	3,074	2,005	65·21
	Primary	1,164	814	69·93
	Total ..	9,311	3,196	34·31
Nellore F.C.M. School	High	2,658	1,111	41·79
	Middle	1,631	1,454	89·14
	Primary	1,801	1,010	56·07
	Total ..	6,090	3,575	58·70
Nellore Hindu High School	High	2,057	1,045	50·80
	Middle	1,490	1,296	86·97
	Primary	268	220	82·08
	Total ..	3,815	2,561	67·12
Madras Church of Scotland Mission Institution.	High	8,528	2,362	27·69
	Middle	4,083	2,376	58·19
	Primary	2,423	1,081	44·61
	Total ..	15,034	5,819	38·70
Madras London Mission School ..	High	4,464	818	18·32
	Middle	3,554	2,521	70·93
	Primary	1,514	829	54·75
	Total ..	9,532	4,168	43·72
Madras St. Thomé Seminary ..	High	1,734	766	44·17
	Middle	2,225	1,324	59·50
	Primary	1,096	495	45·16
	Total ..	5,055	2,585	51·13

Statement showing Percentages of Fees to Total Cost in Government High and Aided Schools in Municipalities and in Middle and Primary Departments attached—(*continued*).

High Schools in Municipalities.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.
Aided—(continued).		Rs.	Rs.	
Madras St. Mary's Seminary ..	High	1,648	487	29·55
	Middle	2,473	885	35·78
	Primary	1,648	217	13·16
	Total ..	5,769	1,589	27·54
Vepery S.P.G. School	High	3,055	976	31·95
	Middle	4,502	3,557	78·10
	Primary	2,896	1,382	47·72
	Total ..	10,453	5,915	56·59
Harris School	High	2,627	166	6·32
	Middle	1,823	408	22·38
	Primary	1,401	477	34·05
	Total ..	5,851	1,051	17·96
Royapet Wesleyan Mission School ..	High	5,252	963	18·34
	Middle	3,292	2,382	72·36
	Primary	1,399	940	67·19
	Total ..	9,943	4,285	43·1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ..	High	7,510	1,440	19·17
	Middle	5,701	3,640	63·85
	Primary	2,659	2,738	10·3
	Total ..	15,870	7,818	49·26
Triplicane Hindu High School ..	High	1,616	560	34·65
	Middle	3,476	2,765	79·55
	Primary	696	768	110·34
	Total ..	5,788	4,093	70·72
Conjeeveram Free Church Mission ..	High	2,016	307	15·23
	Middle	1,338	743	55·53
	Primary	1,094	510	46·62
	Total ..	4,448	1,560	35·07
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's School ..	High	2,029	481	23·71
	Middle	1,746	705	40·38
	Primary	1,269	561	44·2
	Total ..	5,044	1,747	34·64
Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School..	High	2,096	733	34·98
	Middle	2,811	1,682	59·84
	Primary	1,103	694	62·9
	Total ..	6,010	3,109	51·73
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School..	High	2,832	425	15·01
	Middle	1,408	1,189	84·45
	Primary	863	419	48·55
	Total ..	5,103	2,033	39·84

Statement showing Percentages of Fees to Total Cost in Government High and Aided Schools in Municipalities and in Middle and Primary Departments attached—(*continued*).

High Schools in Municipalities.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.
Aided—(continued):		RS.	RS.	
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission..	High	4,125	512	12·41
	Middle	5,224	1,522	29·13
	Primary	3,008	841	27·96
	Total ..	12,357	2,875	23·27
Kumbakónam Town School	High	8,452	8,092	95·74
	Middle	11,897	11,303	95·01
	Primary	1,623	1,273	78·44
	Total ..	21,972	20,668	94·65
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission School	High	4,476	323	7·22
	Middle	1,663	479	28·8
	Primary	973	360	37·
	Total ..	7,112	1,162	16·34
Mannárgudi Native High School ..	High	1,678	1,050	62·57
	Middle	2,018	1,581	78·34
	Primary	202	115	56·93
	Total ..	3,898	2,746	70·45
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission School	High	1,694	738	43·57
	Middle	1,568	1,208	77·04
	Primary	1,072	568	52·99
	Total ..	4,334	2,514	58·01
Palamcottah C. M. S. High School ..	High	2,033	329	16·13
	Middle	2,200	793	36·05
	Primary	217	59	27·19
	Total ..	4,450	1,181	26·54
Palamcottah Hindu High School ..	High	1,651	532	32·22
	Middle	978	943	96·42
	Primary	328	186	56·71
	Total ..	2,957	1,661	56·17
Coimbatore London Mission School ..	High	1,211	346	28·55
	Middle	1,099	1,187	108·01
	Primary	1,304	1,121	85·97
	Total ..	3,614	2,654	73·42
Ootacamund Breeks Memorial School.	High	3	3	100·
	Middle	991	305	30·78
	Primary	3,898	606	15·55
	Total ..	4,892	914	18·68
Calicut Basel Mission School ..	High	2,883	1,001	34·72
	Middle	2,940	1,600	54·42
	Primary	..	..	..
	Total ..	5,823	2,601	44·67

APPENDIX IV.

1881-82.

STATEMENT showing the Percentage of Fees to Total Cost in Government and Aided Middle Schools and in the Primary Departments attached in Municipalities.

Middle Schools.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Government.		RS.	RS.	
Bimlipatam Middle School	Middle	957	241	25·18
	Primary	601	291	48·41
	Total ..	1,558	532	34·14
Anakápalle Middle School	Middle	904	236	26·10
	Primary	506	192	37·94
	Total ..	1,410	428	30·35
Ellore Muḥammadan School	Middle	368	39	10·59
	Primary	569	56	9·84
	Total ..	937	95	10·13
Masulipatam Muḥammadan School ..	Middle	165	20	12·12
	Primary	771	119	15·43
	Total ..	936	139	14·85
Adóni Middle School	Middle	312	114	36·53
	Primary	536	159	29·66
	Total ..	848	273	32·20
Ongole Middle School	Middle	1,172	327	27·89
	Primary	246	103	41·46
	Total ..	1,418	430	30·32
Madrasa-i-Azam	Middle	3,855	921	23·89
	Primary	2,209	478	21·18
	Total ..	6,064	1,399	23·07
Mailapur Muḥammadan School ..	Middle	907	68	7·49
	Primary	642	51	7·94
	Total ..	1,549	119	7·68
Wálajánagar Middle School	Middle	1,856	760	40·94
	Primary	742	480	64·69
	Total ..	2,598	1,240	47·72
Vellore Muḥammadan School ..	Middle	894	101	11·29
	Primary	477	117	24·84
	Total ..	1,371	218	16·02

Statement showing the Percentage of Fees to Total Cost in Government and Aided Middle Schools and in the Primary Departments attached in Municipalities—(*continued*).

Middle Schools.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
		RS.	RS.	
Government—(continued).				
Srírangam Middle School	Middle	1,890	925	48·24
	Primary	561	416	74·15
	Total ..	2,451	1,341	54·71
Trichinopoly Muḥammadan School ..	Middle	366	34	9·28
	Primary	392	42	10·71
	Total ..	758	76	10·02
Erode Middle School	Middle	1,294	619	47·79
	Primary	279	254	91·03
	Total ..	1,573	873	55·46
Karúr Middle School	Middle	688	374	54·36
	Primary	324	165	50·92
	Total ..	1,012	539	53·26
Berhampore Municipal School ..	Middle	610	446	73·11
	Primary	635	513	80·78
	Total ..	1,245	959	77·02
Rajahmundry Municipal School ..	Middle	449	223	49·66
	Primary	565	182	32·21
	Total ..	1,014	405	39·94
Salem Municipal School	Middle	721	402	55·75
	Primary	829	626	73·10
	Total ..	1,650	1,028	62·36
Shivapet Municipal School	Middle	390	202	51·74
	Primary	668	337	50·44
	Total ..	1,058	539	50·94
Calicut Municipal School	Middle	376	114	30 31
	Primary	769	376	48·89
	Total ..	1,145	490	42·79
Tellicherry Municipal School ..	Middle	350	40	11·42
	Primary	639	215	33·64
	Total ..	989	255	25·78
Pálghat Municipal School	Middle	517	345	66·73
	Primary	1,329	1,114	83·82
	Total ..	1,846	1,459	79·03

Statement showing the Percentage of Fees to Total Cost in Government and Aided Middle Schools and in the Primary Departments attached in Municipalities—(*continued*).

Middle Schools.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
		RS.	RS.	
Government—(continued).				
Mangalore Municipal School ..	Middle	1,144	813	71·06
	Primary	606	445	73·43
	Total ..	1,750	1,258	71·88
Aided.				
Rajahmundry Town School	Middle	1,637	982	59·98
	Primary	950	516	54·31
	Total ..	2,587	1,498	57·90
Innespettah School	Middle	1,617	1,128	69·75
	Primary	673	489	72·65
	Total ..	2,290	1,617	70·61
Masulipatam Noble Branch School ..	Middle	369	110	29·81
	Primary	1,094	222	20·29
	Total ..	1,463	332	22·69
Do. Church Mission Muhammadan School.	Middle	167	16	9·58
	Primary	108	8	7·40
	Total ..	275	24	8·72
St. Mary's Orphanage	Middle	1,518	41	2·70
	Primary	1,519	56	3·68
	Total ..	3,037	97	3·19
Davidson Street School	Middle	1,447	431	29·82
	Primary	448	456	101·78
	Total ..	1,895	887	46·91
St. Francis Xavier's School	Middle	192	15	7·81
	Primary	1,346	166	12·33
	Total ..	1,538	181	11·77
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School ..	Middle	1,382	26	1·88
	Primary	877	109	12·47
	Total ..	2,259	135	5·97
Govindu Nayudu's School	Middle	1,345	835	62·08
	Primary	3,490	2,927	83·61
	Total ..	4,835	3,762	77·80
Cuddalore S.P.G.	Middle	1,816	344	18·94
	Primary	883	251	28·42
	Total ..	2,699	595	22·05
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Town Branch School.	Middle	223	120	53·81
	Primary	593	394	66·44
	Total ..	816	514	62·99

Statement showing the Percentage of Fees to Total Cost in Government and Aided Middle Schools and in the Primary Departments attached in Municipalities—(*continued*).

Middle Schools.		Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Aided—(continued).		Rs.	Rs.	
Bemanaickenpoliam Wesleyan Mission School.	Middle	866	264	30·48
	Primary	719	348	48·40
	Total ..	1,585	612	38·61
St. John's Vestry School	Middle	866	105	12·12
	Primary	913	184	20·15
	Total ..	1,779	289	16·24
Manombuchavadi S.P.G. School ..	Middle	374	228	60·96
	Primary	862	451	52·32
	Total ..	1,236	679	54·94
Tanjore Fort S.P.G. School	Middle	498	173	34 74
	Primary	1,338	402	30·04
	Total ..	1,836	575	31·31
Do. East Gate do.	Middle	260	103	39·61
	Primary	636	235	36·95
	Total ..	896	338	37·72
Karunthatangudi do.	Middle	327	137	41·89
	Primary	633	306	48·34
	Total ..	960	443	46·14
Nagore Wesleyan Mission School ..	Middle	724	174	24·03
	Primary	360	212	58·88
	Total ..	1,084	386	35·60
Madura Hindu Middle School ..	Middle	1,828	1,551	84·84
	Primary	758	484	63·85
	Total ..	2,586	2,035	78·69
Tuticorin Subscription School ..	Middle	817	214	24·96
	Primary	426	187	43·89
	Total ..	1,243	401	32·26
Cochin St. Joseph's School	Middle	2,660	663	24·92
	Primary	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,660	663	24·92
Cochin Protestant School	Middle	1,001	306	30·56
	Primary	648	232	35·80
	Total ..	1,649	538	32·62
Mangalore St. Rozario's School ..	Middle	660	362	54·84
	Primary	1,210	926	76·52
	Total ..	1,870	1,288	68·87

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing Colleges in Municipalities in 1881-82.

College.		Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
		RS.	RS.	
Government.				
Berhampore College	College	4,247	238	5·60
	High School ..	3,246	1,879	57·88
	Middle do. ..	2,540	1,436	56·53
	Primary do. ..	576	122	21·18
	Total ..	10,609	3,675	34·64
Rajahmundry College	College	22,408	2,370	10·57
	High School ..	5,487	3,587	65·37
	Middle do. ..	1,755	1,098	62·56
	Total ..	29,650	2,955	9·96
Bellary College	College	5,818	444	7·63
	High School ..	3,854	1,035	26·85
	Middle do. ..	3,329	2,363	70·98
	Total ..	13,001	3,842	29·55
Presidency College	College	68,875	9,486	13·77
	High School ..	16,082	4,291	26·67
	Middle do. ..	4,101	2,213	53·96
	Total ..	89,058	15,990	17·95
Cuddalore College	College	4,753	597	12·56
	High School ..	2,862	1,222	42·69
	Middle do. ..	2,927	2,207	75·40
	Primary do. ..	76	79	103·94
	Total ..	10,618	4,105	38·66
Salem College	College	4,048	449	11·09
	High School ..	3,573	1,425	39·88
	Middle do. ..	4,494	3,318	73·83
	Total ..	8,067	4,743	58·79
Kumbakónam College	College	32,637	11,011	33·74
Madura College	College	3,646	983	26·96
	High School ..	3,215	2,297	71·44
	Middle do. ..	3,365	2,752	81·78
	Total ..	10,226	6,032	58·99
Calicut College	College	7,904	1,876	23·73
	High School ..	3,871	2,282	58·95
	Middle do. ..	2,053	1,663	81·00
	Total ..	13,828	5,821	42·09
Mangalore College	College	6,513	981	15·06
	High School ..	4,752	2,290	48·19
	Middle do. ..	1,506	1,692	112·3
	Total ..	12,771	4,963	38·86

Statement showing Colleges in Municipalities in 1881-82—(*continued*).

College.		Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Aided.		RS.	RS.	
Vizagapatam Hindu College ..	College	2,738	313	11·43
	High School ..	2,701	594	21·99
	Middle do. ..	2,730	1,522	55·75
	Total ..	8,169	2,429	29·73
Masulipatam Noble College ..	College	6,560	472	7·20
	High School ..	3,116	660	21·18
	Middle do. ..	3,540	1,454	41·07
	Primary do. ..	861	191	22·18
	Total ..	14,077	2,777	19·73
Madras Christian College	College	32,850	11,160	33·97
	High School ..	9,935	5,046	50·79
	Middle do. ..	10,378	7,132	68·72
	Primary do. ..	4,719	2,698	57·16
	Total ..	57,882	26,036	44·98
Doveton Protestant College	College	11,178	1,182	10·57
	High School ..	5,047	1,943	38·50
	Middle do. ..	6,340	2,441	38·50
	Primary do. ..	3,366	1,428	42·42
	Total ..	25,931	6,994	26·97
Pachaiyappa's College	College	6,311	1,722	27·28
	High School ..	10,598	6,564	61·93
	Middle do. ..	454	187	41·19
	Total ..	17,363	8,473	48·79
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College ..	College	5,381	1,435	26·67
	High School ..	4,194	3,197	76·23
	Middle do. ..	4,320	5,787	134·
	Primary do. ..	208	178	85·57
	Total ..	14,103	10,597	75·31
Tanjore S.P.G. College	College	3,589	2,018	56·23
	High School ..	3,802	3,080	81·01
	Middle do. ..	3,702	2,794	75·47
	Total ..	11,093	7,892	71·14
Negapatam St. Joseph's College ..	College	13,490	1,335	9·90
	High School ..	4,673	1,357	29·04
	Middle do. ..	7,530	1,428	18·96
	Primary do. ..	4,853	754	15·54
	Total ..	30,546	4,874	15·96
Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	College	2,623	137	5·22
	High School ..	3,565	928	26·03
	Middle do. ..	2,256	836	37·06
	Primary do. ..	685	268	39·27
	Total ..	9,129	2,169	23·77

Statement showing Colleges in Municipalities in 1881-82—(*continued*).

College.		Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
		RS.	RS.	
Tinnevelly Hindu College	College	3,890	663	17·04
	High School ..	3,176	1,795	56·52
	Middle do. ..	2,122	2,453	115·6
	Primary do. ..	490	431	81·96
	Total ..	9,678	5,342	55·20
Coimbatore College	College	5,185	818	15·78
	High School ..	3,759	2,807	74·65
	Middle do. ..	3,217	4,118	128·0
	Primary do. ..	2,069	2,483	120·1
	Total ..	14,230	10,226	71·86

APPENDIX VI.

SCALE of Monthly School Fees.

Class.	MADRAS.				MOFUSSIL TOWNS.					
					A.		B.		C.	
	Government.	Aided.	Madrasa-i-Azam.	Middle School, Mylapore.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
College.										
Tenth	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	..	..
Ninth	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	..	..
Eighth	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
Seventh	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
High School.										
Sixth	3 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	..	..
Fifth	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..
Middle School.										
Upper Fourth	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Lower Fourth	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Third	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Upper Primary School.										
Second	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Lower Primary School.										
First	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Preparatory B	..	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Preparatory A	..	0 2 0	..	..	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6

APPENDIX No. III.

Education in Local Fund Circles.

Purpose of Act IV of 1871 regarding Education.

The Act contemplates the development of education generally and not merely that portion of it which is known as Primary, including the provision of Inspecting Agents, the maintenance of Normal Schools, and the erection of school-houses; but by the rules passed under the Act, among which the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code have to some extent been incorporated, the powers of Local Boards have been greatly restricted, and the outlay of their funds limited almost wholly to items of expenditure connected with Lower Primary education. As regards the provision of funds, Act IV differs from Act III of the same year in providing for education not only from the General Funds of the Circle, exclusive of the proportion of the land-cess, and tolls limited to roads, of toll receipts, and of receipts appertaining to certain endowments of a non-educational character, but also by providing a tax on houses, which cannot be imposed, except for educational expenses, although not limited to this service, and which cannot be expended outside the small circle which comprises what is termed a Union. The Act also differs from Act III in that it does not provide for the "establishment" of schools, but only for their "maintenance" (Section 26). This distinction is material if viewed with reference to the provisions contained in Section 36, that the House-tax can only be imposed in places in which a school supported by a Government grant-in-aid already exists, or in which the inhabitants wish to establish a grant-in-aid school, or in which the Government determine to establish one, the position being that Government might force the introduction of the tax by establishing a school of their own, or the inhabitants by establishing a school and applying for aid.

Rules framed under the Act.

The rules framed under the Act are numerous, and an analysis of them is necessary to understand the relations in which Local Boards stand to Government in regard to education to the Educational Department and to the Board of Revenue. The rules as originally drafted, or rather compiled, had special reference to a mode of educational administration, which has practically never been in force, viz., the Union as controlled by Special Committees appointed by Government under Section 33 of the Act. They were revised in 1879, but their initial peculiarity still, more or less, colors them. It is one of the most striking defects of this Act that, whilst authorizing the levy of the House-tax in a particular tract for a given purpose, it does not provide a suitable machinery for the control of the affairs of the Union, leaving administrative matters in a very vague position; for the special powers of a Committee are not defined, and although the duties of Committees could be defined by Government by means of bye-laws, the fact that they are subject in all matters to the control of the Local Board, in the nature of things, would have neutralized any advantage which might have been derived from their appointment vesting in Government, and from the powers of Government to make rules for their guidance. Moreover, although the proceeds of the House-tax might be devoted to sanitation, it is not one of the objects for which a Committee can be appointed; in fact, the Act contemplates the creation of separate Committees for the management of schools, of dispensaries and of other "institutions," and not a general board for the administration of village services for which the funds are raised.

To analyse the rules—

(*a*) Budget estimates of receipts and charges for education are subject to the ordinary budget provisions and are finally sanctioned by Government after review by the Board of Revenue. Nearly all new items of charge require separate and previous sanction, in most cases by the Board of Revenue, before inclusion in the budget.

(*b*) If Committees have been appointed under Section 33, they frame the budget and submit it to the Local Board.

(*c*) The Boards may provide for education wholly or partly by their own agency or by private agency, aided, on either the salary or results system

of the Grant-in-aid Code. But in practice they very frequently aid on a combination of the two systems, but no rules have been framed under this Act or otherwise regulating aid so given.

(*d*) As regards schools maintained by the Board, they have absolute power to determine whether or not fees shall be levied, and, if levied, the rates; and to fix the strength of the teaching staff, the appointment of teachers resting with the President; expenditure in excess of the sanctioned estimate must be sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, and if a Special Committee of management constituted under Section 33 exists, all bills must be signed by the President of the Board and two Members of the Committee; such Committees have also to submit annual reports. Before a Local Fund School can be opened, the sanction of Government must be obtained, through the Board of Revenue, the application having reached the Board through the Director of Public Instruction, after the opinion of the Local Educational officers has been obtained. No school can be closed without the sanction of Government being obtained in the same way.

(*e*) If aid be given on the salary system, it must be under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, and be limited to elementary education, but the term "elementary" is not defined. The rules give the sanctioning power to the Boards, but in the Grant-in-aid Code, such power is confined to the Director of Public Instruction.

(*f*) If aid be given on the results system, it must be according to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code relating to results grants, but the rules contain provisions which conflict with those of the Grant-in-aid Code.

(*g*) Local Boards should ordinarily constitute results schools which bid fair to be permanent Local Fund schools, unless the Managers wish to maintain the school on the salary system. In either case the place should be constituted a Union and the House-tax levied to meet the charge.

(*h*) All charges in regard to schools aided by the Boards are subject to strict scrutiny by the Board of Revenue.

(*i*) The salaries and allowances of Inspecting Schoolmasters are to be borne by the Boards, but the agents are to some extent under the control of the superior Educational officers who should determine their duties in communication with the Boards. This has never been done. Salaries and allowances of Deputy Inspectors are now provided by some Boards.

(*j*) The Government have power to decide in case of difference of opinion between Municipal and Local Boards regarding contributions.

(*k*) Local Boards should establish Book Depôts in each taluk, Tahsildars making arrangements for the custody and supply, more or less, of books. This rule has been inoperative. Deputy Inspectors should furnish indents and check taluk depôt accounts. Inspecting Schoolmasters receive a commission of ·15 per cent. on the sale of books, those sold to Local Fund Schoolmasters excepted.

Defects of the system.

The defects of the system so far as the rules can be said to embody the system now in vogue are great. The chief are, the gradual substitution of Board schools for private schools, the substitution of salary grants for results grants, the freedom left to Local Boards in the matter of fees in their own schools, the absence of any definition of the position of the Education Department in regard to local educational administration, the laxness admitted in working the educational aid systems adopted by Government, the excessive circumlocution demanded before expenditure can be incurred, and, finally, the absence of anything like a definite scheme of Circle Educational administration, including the proper regulation and control of schools maintained by Local Boards.

Although the Code of Rules provides but slightly for interference on the part of the Educational Department, indeed one may say only for interference in the way of criticism, except in regard to Inspecting Schoolmasters, yet in practice the department has been the chief agency through which Local Fund Boards have hitherto administered their educational affairs, but in consequence of this defect in the defined relations

of the department to Local Boards, the interference has sometimes been in its effect less beneficial than it might have been, and now and then has been productive of misunderstandings. It has also had the effect in some parts of the country of weakening the administrative force of the department by placing the subordinates of Inspectors, more especially Deputy Inspectors, in a position which conflicted with any strict subordination. The President and the Board are nominally supreme in all matters relating to the control of their own schools, and the regulation of aid to private schools; but in consequence of the absence of any special subordinate administrative agency, or of a superior executive agency, under their immediate control, it has followed that the control of their own schools, as well as aid to be given to private agency has, in great measure, passed under the control of the officers of the Educational Department. This condition of things might not have been open to great objection if the power which the Boards have often failed to exercise had passed on a defined and intelligible basis into the hands of the department; for then the administration of the Board's institutions might have been as effective as that of Government institutions, but as a matter of fact, until recently, the control, which the Board abandoned passed virtually, almost wholly into the hands of the Inspectors' subordinates, the Deputy Inspectors. These officers being on the spot, being able to attend the meetings of the Boards and having generally a wider local knowledge than any member of the Board, managed to acquire an influence often quite beyond what their position or education entitled them to, and have frequently been able practically to ignore the authority or neutralize the influence of the Inspector of the Division. Again, in some circles in which the Inspectors have succeeded, more or less, in keeping their subordinates under due control, they, in their turn, in consequence of their being members of the Board, of their higher official position and of the absence of any definite rules of action, have shown a tendency to take advantage of their exceptional position to utilize the power they thus obtain sometimes without due consideration to the general lines of policy laid down by Government, and even to lead Boards to act in a manner which may conflict with the orders of Government, or the rules of the department, sheltering themselves behind the Boards, whose action has, it may be, been founded on their counsel. In fact reviewing the whole position, it may be safely said that whilst no guarantees exist that Boards, in their Educational administration, shall adhere to the general policy of the Empire, so also no guarantees exist that local action shall be strong and consistent, whether it be in accord or disaccord with the general policy of Government.

Financial position of education in Local Circles at the close of 1881-82.

When the House-tax was placed in abeyance by Lord Hobart's Government, it was held that for some years to come the educational wants of circles might be provided for by transferring to Provincial all charges connected with the Upper Subordinate Inspecting Agency, Normal Schools, and Girls' Schools, and reserving for education one-sixth of the land-cess, *plus* Miscellaneous Educational receipts.

When this arrangement was made the provision was ample, for whilst the Government contemplated that a sum of between seven and eight lakhs would be available to meet the charge, which would still devolve on Boards, the immediate charge to be met by the cess receipts was under four lakhs of rupees. The extension of education has been gradually raising the demand, until during 1881-82 the charges amounted to 5,70,698, distributed as follows:—

1875-76.	Rs.
Inspection	50,242
Board Schools	1,18,633
Aided do.	1,72,120
Building	18,813
Miscellaneous	18,295
Total ..	3,78,103

	Rs.
Inspection	71,322
Training Schools	25,034
Board Schools	2,42,651
Salary Grants	15,047
Results	1,99,361
Books	15,731
Contributions	1,552

The expenditure from Provincial Funds, which may fairly be considered as appertaining to rural circles in the same year, was—

	Rs.
Inspection	1,02,019
Training Schools	16,552
Government Schools, Middle	21,448
Do. Primary	12,866
Salary Grants, Middle	7,709
Do. Primary	5,110
Result Grants, Middle	3,338
Do. Primary	42,002

On the other hand, the income, exclusive of balance, of the Boards, which should have been appropriated to this service, was Rs. 7,01,354, viz. :—

	Rs.
One-sixth land-cess	6,51,810
School fees	29,566
Miscellaneous	19,978

The details of receipts and charges for each circle are given in Appendix A. A reference to this table will show that at the close of last year the charges in the five circles noted in the margin were in excess of the proportion of income to be devoted to education, whilst in eight circles * the expenditure fell slightly below, and if arrears be taken into account in one at least of the circles named exceeded the proportion of income named. On the other hand there are no less than fourteen circles in which the expenditure falls far below the proportion contemplated by Government in 1874, a fact which goes to show how necessary it is for the Government to insist upon education being properly provided for by Local Boards. There, however, is now a tendency on the part of Boards to deal with education more liberally, and there can be little question that, taking the circles generally, the actuals of the current will show marked advance on those of the past year. Looking, moreover, at the present position, it will be seen that only three-quarters of a lakh can still be provided from the apportionment of land-cess, or, in other words, there is, so far as this head is concerned, room for an advance of 12 per cent. only in the Educational charges, an advance which will probably be made within the course of the next two years in most circles, and consequently that, unless increased means are provided either from taxation or from school fee, the elementary education of the people in rural tracts must be seriously retarded, whilst a check to the movement, which is yearly increasing in force and volume, would react most injuriously on the general progress of the country, and render more or less abortive the policy, now being so vigorously pushed, of developing local self-government.

Chatrapur.	Canara.
Chicacole.	Malabar.
Cocanada.	
*Vizagapatam.	Negapatam.
Ellore.	Tinnevelly.
Guntúr.	Shermádevi.
Gooty.	Hosúr.

General position of education in rural circles.

The people resident in rural circles number 29,133,313 and consequently there should be under instruction about two million and a quarter boys and two million girls, but at the close of 1881-82 there were only 300,005 children or 1·029 percentage of the population in schools connected with the department in rural circles, and if children in schools not connected with the department are taken into consideration, the total figure would probably fall short of four hundred thousand. In these circles the Government was maintaining forty-five Middle Schools, with 1,892 pupils and forty-eight Primary Schools with 1,997 pupils. These Primary Schools are chiefly departments of Middle Schools, not separate institutions. Similarly Local Boards had forty-four Middle Schools with 521 pupils and 1,038 Primary Schools including departments with 35,379 pupils. There were forty-four Private Middle Schools—aided on the salary system—with 1,440 pupils and sixty-five Primary Schools with 2,992 pupils. Under the result

system there were sixty-nine Middle Schools with 695 pupils, and 6,435 Primary Schools with 156,230 pupils. The receipts from fees were as follow:—

			Rs.
Government Schools	Middle	.. ..	19,779
	Primary	.. ..	8,824
Boards' Schools ..	Middle	.. ..	3,154
	Primary	.. ..	25,652
Private Salary ..	Middle	.. ..	14,024
	Primary	.. ..	9,567
Results	Middle	.. ..	4,166
	Primary	.. ..	2,09,962

Referring to the statements already given, it will be seen that Government Middle Schools are nearly half self-supporting and primary to a considerable extent. The reverse is the case in Boards' Schools.

Notes on each branch of expenditure.

Inspection.

In the Settlement of 1874, the charge for Deputy Inspectors which it had been proposed to debit, by way of contribution to Provincial, in great measure to Local Funds, was transferred to Provincial leaving to Local Boards the expenditure on Inspecting Schoolmasters only. In 1879 the Government approved a proposal of Colonel Macdonald to meet the increasing need of inspecting agents by appointing a class of additional deputies to be paid from Local Funds. The scheme, however, was open to serious objections. The course since approved is to employ additional deputies paying them either directly from Local Funds or from Provincial Funds, Local Board contributing towards their stipends and office, but not towards their travelling allowances. These officers, numbering now fifteen, are intended to be entirely under the control of the Educational Department, and it is essential that they should be, as with them rests the passing of nearly all the results grants, as well as the conduct of results examinations, throughout the country—whether Provincial or Local Fund. The inferior inspecting agency consisting of Inspecting Schoolmasters is paid from Local Fund. One hundred and fifty-seven of these agents were employed in 1881-82, at a cost of Rs. 65,000. A strong desire has been expressed by some Boards to substitute Deputy Inspectors as far as possible for this class of officials, but allowing that their working, although now improving, has been far from successful, the continuance of the agency until a large proportion of rural teachers have been trained is a necessity. The defective working has been mainly due to the double control, the inferior character of the men employed, and, lastly, the absence of any rules mapping out their duties and responsibilities. They have thus too often degenerated into mere Collectors of statistics.

Training Schools.

In 1878, the Government admitted the necessity of providing more adequately for the training of village masters and several Provincial Middle Normal Schools were transferred into Elementary Schools of the kind. In 1879, Local Boards began to follow the policy of Government, although under the arrangement of 1874 the charge was properly Provincial. At the close of last year there were no less than nineteen such schools, three of which had been taken over by Local Boards from Government in consideration of the provision of additional inspecting agency being made from Provincial Funds. Five more are about to be established. The handing over to Local Boards of the remaining six Provincial Elementary Normal Schools will, it is hoped, be accomplished before long, as these institutions bid fair to work more successfully, if made dependent upon Local Funds for their support. The rules of admission to these schools ensure, as far as possible, that the men trained belong to the class of indigenous village teachers. Experience has shown that the sons and relatives of village masters readily attend such schools, if proper inducement be held out, and that it is by far the most efficacious means of improving rural Primary Schools.

Boards' Schools.

It will be observed from the figures above given that the expenditure on schools of this class is far greater than on Private Schools, and the proportionate expenditure would be far greater if it were the uniform practice to show Combined Schools as Local Fund Schools, which is not now the case. The administration

of these schools varies much in different circles, but speaking generally they are chiefly employed as a means of encouraging masters to undergo training, although in some circles, notably those of the Godávari, little has been done to secure efficient teachers for such schools or to compel them to qualify. No uniformity exists in the matter of fees.

In the Godávari no fees are levied, but in most circles small fees are levied in Board Schools. Little has been done to provide such schools with suitable buildings or apparatus, and in this respect the majority of them differ little from Pial Schools. No arrangement has been made in any circle for the management of these schools, and such control as is exercised over them is through the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The tendency of Boards, as already noticed, is to expend money on these schools out of proportion to the work done and to neglect to encourage private effort. A reference to the appendix will show this. Thus in the Cocanada Circle 9 rupees is expended on Boards' Schools to 1 rupee on Private Schools; in Salem the proportion is 4 to 1; in Nellore 3 to 1; in Trichinopoly 2 to 1. There can be no question that the progress of education would be more rapid, and the results secured at less cost if more use was made of the result system, and Board Schools not established except in towns or villages in which the people can afford to pay fees at moderate rates. In many of these schools education is being given of a standard for which the tax-payer is not bound to pay, at practically no cost whatever to the parents of the pupils. There is no reason why Boards should not draw an income from such schools, which would bear a fair proportion to the outlay on them. The policy of Boards in charging very small fees or none at all even in wealthy villages is directly opposed to the development of private effort, and open to many of the economic objections which may be urged against State monopolies, whilst it is demoralising to the people. If education is to be free it should be compulsory. But to give a free education to persons who would pay is to benefit them at the cost of the public tax-payer without advancing education in a degree proportionate to the extra outlay. The policy was open to less objection ten years ago than now, when the demand for education is rapidly spreading amongst the rural population.

Salary Grants.

This system has hardly been utilized although its extension was contemplated by the framers of the Local Funds Act. This fact is due to limitation of responsibility of Local Funds Boards to Primary Education and to the absence of any provision in the Grant-in-aid Code enabling Boards to make such grants. The impression has therefore been general that all aid on the salary system should be given from Provincial Funds. It is, however, desirable that all aid for the class of education for which Local Boards are required to pay should be debitable to them.

Results Grants.

Aid under this system is limited to Lower Primary Schools, that is Standards I, II and III, but grants earned in Girls' Schools under these standards are debitable to Provincial Funds. Rapid increase may be expected in the expenditure for those standards as schools are supplied with trained masters or with men who have received a fair general education. In the past year the aid so given under the second standard was nearly equal to that under the first, while that granted for the third standard was only one-third less. Before long, with the rapid improvement of schools, the earnings under the third will probably exceed greatly those under the second, and the earnings under the second standard those under the first, the total grant earnable being only Rs. 2-8-0 under the first standard against Rs. 4 and Rs. 9-8-0 respectively under the second and third standards.

	Rs.
First Standard	75,909
Second „	75,170
Third „	51,211

Proposals.

Such changes as may be necessary in regard to education in rural tracts should be made with special reference to the scheme of district administration now proposed. That scheme contemplates the creation of a Committee or Board for the administration of "local" matters in each village or group of villages in the taluk and in the district. It has therefore to be determined whether the educational administration is to rest in the district, the Taluk or the Village Board, or to be limited to

one or two of those bodies or to be distributed among them; also what general policy shall be pursued in regard to education; what control the Government shall exercise and how; what executive agency Boards shall employ—tuitional or inspectorial; and, lastly, what their financial responsibilities are to be.

Educational policy.

Before touching on the administrative and executive questions it is desirable that the principles and the manner in which Boards should deal with education should be more definitely settled than is the case now, and it will probably be held expedient that this settlement should be assured by provisions in the Act. As already pointed, out Boards have steadily inclined to work through schools of their own instead of encouraging private effort. This policy was that indefinitely sketched in the rules, but its continuance can hardly be advocated; for the Home Government have laid down the great principle that the advance in education should be in a diametrically opposite direction to that which the rules and, in a measure, also the Act contemplate; and there seems to be no sufficient reason for departing from that policy, except when the demand comes from the people themselves. The proviso in Section 36 should, therefore, be cancelled, and a provision inserted that whilst Boards may provide for public instruction directly or indirectly, the direct method shall not be adopted in any village if the people prefer to establish a school of their own or to provide for their children's education by private agency. Further, it is desirable to provide in the Act that aid should be given in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code or any general regulation concerning education promulgated by Government, to place the Code on a legal basis which it does not now occupy. In order to ensure an equal and impartial distribution of the Boards Funds it is also desirable that the Act should provide that, ordinarily, fees shall be levied in Boards' Schools according to the rates fixed by Government from time to time by notification. It is also expedient to fix the minimum share of their general revenues which Boards should set apart for public instruction, such proportion being not less than one-sixth of the land-cess, *plus* school fees and miscellaneous receipts, but leaving them at liberty to expend more than this proportion if they desire to do so. It seems unnecessary to limit the Boards' power to expend money on any branch of education they prefer, but their power in this might be restrained if necessary by regulations passed under the Act. By this means also the provision of proper buildings and apparatus for schools and the employment of suitable teachers might be secured. But it will probably be well to provide in the Act that Boards shall have the power to inspect private Primary Schools, whilst, on the other hand, they must subject their own institutions to the inspection of the officers of Government; and that they shall not permit instruction in religion to be imparted in their schools.

Administration.

The question of administration must be determined mainly by the agency to be employed in developing the primary education of the people and by the source from which the expenditure is to be met. If the agency employed is private, which should be held to include management by a Union Committee, then such supervision as may be exercised should ordinarily be that of Government only; if local, *i.e.*, by schools established and maintained by the District or Taluk Board, the control should vest in the Board concerned, subject similarly to the general supervision of the Educational Department.

Private and Union Schools.

Assuming that a Board works through the Grant-in-aid Code, it will probably be expedient to leave matters in much the same position as they now are, viz., that application for aid should be made by the managers direct to the District Board, with whom should rest the power to sanction grants or admission to examination for grants so far as Local Funds are liable, and to recommend to the Educational Department for aid, in departments for which Provincial Funds are liable. The inspection of such schools should be carried out by officers of the Education Department, as at present, with whom should rest full power to determine the amount earned, if the school be aided on the results system, or the aid that should be given or continued, if aided on the salary system, subject to the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. All grants for private schools should be paid out of the general revenues of the district or from

Provincial Funds as the case may be. There seems no objection to a school established by a Union being aided under the Grant-in-aid Rules for the whole or portion of its Primary Department in the same manner as a Local Fund or Municipal School now receives aid from Provincial Funds for work above the Primary standard; but aid should ordinarily only be given in this manner. For classes above the Lower Primary the Committee would receive aid from Provincial Funds.

This system would probably lead to the rapid development of Union Schools; schools established by Union Committees should be treated in all respects as private schools, so far as the control of the Board is concerned. It is true that they may be partially or wholly maintained from the funds of the Union, a portion of which may be derived from taxation, but this taxation is of a private character and its utilization should not deprive the people of the right, subject to restrictions applying to all private schools under State inspection, which these schools should of necessity be, of managing their schools as they like and reimbursing themselves to the extent the Grant-in-aid Rules and general financial restrictions may allow from Local or Provincial Funds as the case may be; such an arrangement will probably be decidedly popular and will check the tendency which now exists to provide for the education of a district by means of expensive Boards' Schools. In pursuance, therefore, of this policy it will be necessary that District Boards should be advised to make over to the Union Committees their schools, an arrangement which will tend to place their schools on a more popular basis, whilst it will ensure their economical administration.

It is, moreover, highly desirable that the inspection of schools should be carried out, not by Agents of the Boards but by the Agents of the State, as in England; for by this means a sound instructional standard will be best maintained, and also the impartial distribution of the public funds best assured. The interests of both the local tax-payer and of the Government will be best served by separating entirely the administrative from the inspectional work, the former being a proper function of the Board, the latter of the State, in so far as the standard and kind of education given to the people is matter of general and not merely of local importance.

Boards' Schools.

But whilst the greater part of education should be carried on by private or *quasi*-private agency it will no doubt, in certain cases, be desirable or necessary that the Taluk or District Board should maintain schools of its own for general or special education, which although situated, as of necessity all schools for general instruction must be, within a Union, should be independent of the control of the Union Committee in the same way as Government Taluk or Elementary Normal Schools are now independent of local control. In the case of such schools being established it is desirable that some special arrangements should be made for their management and that they should not be left practically uncontrolled, except by the Board, in a far off manner. Two courses are open—the one to employ a District Supervising Agency, the other to utilize Government Agency. Following the principle that the inspectional power of the State should be as far as practicable separated from the administrative, there seems no question that when the number and standard of such schools justify the outlay that the District Board should employ a District Superintendent of Education, who should in all administrative matters be absolutely under the authority of the Board and independent of the Educational Department, such control as Government may see fit to exercise being, by means of Government inspection and by requiring Boards in their schools, by rules framed by Government under the Act, to regulate the tuition according to the intentions or orders of Government. This official might be paid from the general funds of the district and be either a Provincial servant, whose services are contributed for by the Board, or an officer of their own. He should have no power whatever over Deputy Inspectors, whose duties should relate solely to inspection and to examination for grants. He should exercise the same superintending power over schools supported by the Taluk as over those supported by the District Board, the only distinction being that in the one case he would refer to the Taluk Board for orders, in the other to the District Board. The Taluk Board would, of course, in educational as well as other matters be subject to the District Board. This officer should also be employed to assist managers of schools in applying for aid, and the District Board in

scrutinising such applications. He should also be entrusted with the general supervision of the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. He should, however, be required to furnish all such reports of his work and returns as may be thought desirable to the Director through the Inspector, so that the department may be supplied with all necessary information to enable it to perform its duty of general supervision and inspection in a systematic and efficient manner. In districts, however, in which the resources of the Boards or their mode of working through Private agency does not render the appointment of a special Superintendent advisable, it will probably be best to entrust this superintending work to the Educational Department, leaving it to make such arrangements for it as the Head of the Department may consider expedient, subject to such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by Government under the Act. In some cases the result would be that the supervision and control of Boards' Schools would be entrusted to the senior or most efficient Deputy Inspector of the district; in other cases, to the Deputy of the Range in which the school happened to be situated.

Transfer of Government Middle and Primary Schools.

In connection with the subject of Boards' Schools, all or nearly all Government Middle Schools should be made over to the control of the District Boards, who should have the full option of transferring the school to Union or Private agency or to the direct control of the Taluk Board. The transfer of schools of this class and of the inferior departments of superior schools is now being gradually effected; and is, it is noted, in direct accord with the suggestions of the Government of India in paragraph 4 of their letter, No. 930, of the 31st May 1882. There is no reason to fear that the management will suffer. On the other hand, these schools will unquestionably be maintained on a more economic basis than is now the case, whilst their standard will be fixed more in accord with the wishes of the people.

There need be no appropriation of the local income for secondary education as with aid from Provincial Funds, supplemented by fees levied at the rates fixed for such schools, the classes above the primary should be virtually self-supporting. As regards Normal Schools, there seems to be no reason to deviate from the arrangements proposed for other schools, but in practice the supervision on the part of the Educational Department in regard to the admission of students and the working of the school should be more strict than is necessary in regard to ordinary schools. This, however, is a matter which can be dealt with in any bye-laws which may be passed regulating the relations of the officers of the department to Local Boards.

Standing Committees.

So far the executive agency only has been discussed; it now remains to decide whether it is desirable to appoint any special Administrative Committee which, under the Board and subject to such bye-laws as may be passed by Government, should be entrusted with the general Education Administration of the districts. So far as Taluk Boards are concerned it seems undesirable to provide any special machinery, as the result will probably be that the educational affairs of the taluk would drift into the hands of one or two men, who, in the present state of public education, would ordinarily be unfit to perform efficiently such service; but as regards the District Board in districts in which education has made much progress and in which consequently the educational business of the Board may be heavy, it may be found expedient to utilise the services of a Standing Committee or of a single member for the special charge of education, subject of course in the fullest manner to the control of the Board and of its constituted executive members. The result of such an arrangement would probably be that the members of the Board having the widest knowledge of and interests in educational matters would be rendered especially responsible for the Board's Administration in the matter. In District, however, as opposed to Municipal Boards, the Standing Committees or special member should possess no power, as it were, outside the Board by means of bye-laws passed under the Act.

Relation of Education Department to Local Boards.

As regards the relation of the Educational Department to Boards, it should more and more occupy the position of the guardian of the State's rights, whether these rights be connected with the character of the education to be given to the people, the agency to be employed, the due

fulfilment by Boards of the responsibilities delegated to them, and the general principles on which all moneys derived from taxation by law for education among other things shall be expended.

The officers of Government should, as far as possible, cease to be agents of Boards, but should aid Boards by watching the action of their agents, inspecting their schools, and otherwise assisting them by counsel and special knowledge. If this position be rigorously insisted on the work of Boards will probably be more satisfactory than now, whilst the guardianship of the State will not be neutralised by the fact that its officers are in some measure serving under two masters. It has already been stated that Boards should be required by law to allow all their educational operations to be inspected by Government, and to furnish all such information and returns as the Government may see fit to call for. If these provisions be supplemented by bye-laws specifying the details of such inspection and specifying the cases in which the Boards should seek the advice of the Educational Department, and those cases in which it should be bound to follow that advice unless the Government order otherwise, all that is necessary to render the supervision of the State effective without undue friction will have been accomplished.

Financial responsibility of Boards.

In the first place it seems advisable that the entire responsibility for sanctioning educational expenditure for grants, subject to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code, should rest with the District Board, and that grants should be debited to the general funds of the district, but as regards Boards' Schools that the responsibility should rest with Taluk Boards in regard to the Elementary Schools which they may establish, but with the District Board in regard to Taluk Schools above that standard, and in regard to all schools maintained by the Board itself. The District Board should possess generally all the powers now vested in the Board of Revenue in the matter of Boards' Schools; but, whilst granting to the District Board these wide powers the Government should, as already stated, ensure by means of bye-laws that suitable teachers shall be employed and that such teachers are paid suitable salaries, also by the same means that the aid given to private schools shall be fairly distributed on fixed principles; that if scholarships are established the rules regulating them shall be in accord with the policy of Government in respect thereto; and, lastly, that the budgets shall be subjected to the scrutiny of the Educational Department. Furthermore, it will probably be expedient that all correspondence, not of a *routine* character, between the Government on the one hand and the Committees on the other, should pass through the office of the Director of Public Instruction so as to ensure evenness of administration and the careful regard for the general principles laid down by Government.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

A.

I. Statement showing Receipts and Charges, Local Funds, appertaining to Education, during 1881-82.

No.	Circle.	Receipts.				Charges.								Remarks.
		One-sixth Land-cess.	School Fees.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Inspection.	Training Schools.	Local Fund Schools.	Salary Grants.	Results Grants.	Purchase of Books and Commission.	Miscellaneous (Contribution).	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Chatrapur	13,528	..	211	13,739	1,977	..	12,701	..	2,743	144	..	17,565	The receipts do not include any portion of the opening balance as it is a fluctuating item and cannot be treated as a normal item of receipts.
2	Chicacole	10,883	41	445	11,369	1,725	..	6,483	..	4,798	236	..	13,242	
3	Vizagapatam ..	31,102	1,658	1,024	33,784	2,527	99	11,757	593	14,471	731	..	30,178	
4	Cocanada	43,085	7	193	43,285	2,435	..	39,664	42	4,446	11	125	46,723	
5	Ellore	24,677	232	123	25,032	1,964	..	21,785	..	716	..	..	24,465	
6	Masulipatam ..	25,262	1,737	196	27,195	2,405	2,711	7,411	41	3,489	130	..	16,137	
7	Guntúr	22,818	800	256	23,874	3,347	1,050	7,451	..	7,872	341	..	20,061	
8	Nellore	37,384	1,510	690	39,584	3,092	2,483	17,984	..	5,687	2,073	1,000	32,319	
9	Cuddapah	17,882	577	300	18,759	2,166	1,521	2,262	..	2,826	476	..	9,251	The expenditure shown is the gross outlay. Combined Schools are, in certain cases, (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, &c.) shown under "Local Fund Schools" and in Malabar shown under Grants-in-aid, though the Ganjam and Malabar Combined Schools are on the same footing, the fees being appropriated by teachers direct and the teachers paying rent and contingencies, while Local Funds pay salary and results grants only.
10	Madanapalle ..	7,966	82	96	8,144	949	55	404	..	1,409	133	..	2,950	
11	Bellary	11,374	1,442	283	13,104	1,128	588	3,873	..	2,867	11	..	8,467	
12	Gooty	5,124	247	287	5,658	2,217	588	806	..	1,616	27	..	5,254	
13	Penukonda	13,303	166	202	13,671	1,634	588	1,042	248	2,540	29	..	6,081	
14	Kurnool	18,459	525	440	19,424	4,515	..	5,306	..	2,647	210	..	12,678	
15	Chingleput	21,568	427	615	22,610	3,407	..	995	480	13,881	302	..	19,065	
16	Chittoor	28,514	2,411	1,260	32,185	1,941	1,853	8,167	..	7,927	758	240	20,886	
17	Vellore	15,041	894	609	16,544	1,495	1,631	3,941	..	3,815	792	..	11,674	
18	South Arcot ..	42,888	3,849	1,730	48,467	4,505	2,630	17,009	..	9,864	669	..	34,677	
19	Tanjore	20,050	721	168	20,939	2,074	304	5,425	..	6,628	169	..	14,600	
20	Negapatam	20,996	2,238	100	23,334	1,697	..	11,882	90	6,668	..	..	20,337	
21	Trichinopoly ..	21,613	1,728	304	23,645	2,525	642	8,625	..	4,891	287	..	16,970	
22	Dindigul	21,250	..	792	22,042	1,553	..	2,172	..	7,130	790	..	11,645	
23	Madura	14,456	..	727	15,183	3,043	..	695	..	6,395	321	..	10,454	
24	Tinnevelly	29,657	..	..	29,657	1,131	..	..	..	28,436	..	..	29,567	
25	Shermádevi	12,183	..	..	12,183	502	..	..	..	9,678	..	..	10,180	
26	Coimbatore	37,089	119	817	38,025	3,559	2,306	2,747	18	8,058	1,228	..	17,916	
27	Nílgiri	728	..	345	1,073	596	..	..	358	..	..	..	954	
28	Salem	22,684	2,556	337	25,577	2,061	1,838	11,638	172	2,933	499	..	19,141	
29	Hosúr	7,434	1,035	160	8,629	992	1,690	4,102	..	1,076	237	187	8,284	
30	Canara	15,600	843	668	17,111	1,655	..	15,235	..	1,495	322	..	18,707	
31	Malabar	37,212	3,721	5,595	47,528	6,505	2,457	11,089	13,005	22,359	4,805	..	60,220	
	Total ..	6,51,810	29,566	19,978	7,01,354	71,322	25,034	3,42,651	15,047	1,99,361	15,731	1,552	5,70,698	

N.B.—The figures in this statement have been extracted from the Accountant-General's statements furnished to the Revenue Board Office.

APPENDIX No. IV.

MEMORANDUM ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Ancient character of the institution.

The history and traditions of all nations show that the people constituting such nations had in the early stages of their existence a considerable share in the management of their social and political affairs. Under the system of patriarchal or tribal rule every member of the family or tribe was directly or indirectly consulted as to the expediency of adopting any measure calculated to promote the well-being of the family or tribe. As the tribes or families began to migrate from one part of the world to another, and as a powerful tribe or race extended its power and influence over its weaker and less numerous neighbours,

How lost?

the latter lost their share in the management of their affairs and had to submit, at least in all political matters, to measures adopted by the conquering tribe or race.

2. This gradual loss of political self-government is a thrice-told tale so far as India is concerned. The old Turanian tribes, who were conquered by the Aryans,

India.

whom the latter treated with such contempt that they classified them as monkeys and bears, and whose descendants, pure or mixed, constitute the bulk of the population—a fact which is disowned and scouted by our Sudras, were treated by their Aryan conquerers as if they had no other rights

Aryan Conquest—Upper India.

than the right to live for and serve the conquering race. This was true in the case of Arya Varta. When the Aryans extended their settlements to the south of the Vindhya mountains they found that the aborigines were too strong for them; and

Southern India.

in order that they might uphold their own influence they appear to have come to a sort of compromise, which enabled them to pass as the leaders of the community in political and religious matters of *general interest*, while the old Turanians were permitted to retain their old rural institutions and demon-worship. Indeed it seems that while the untutored aborigines were so taken up with whatever was charming and grand about the social, religious, and political institutions of their new acquaintances, the Aryans, that they adopted such institutions, the Aryans themselves were compelled by considerations of policy and expediency to recognise openly—though secretly they despised them—some of the social, religious, and political usages of their darker and less enlightened neighbours, the Turanians. Be the matter as it may, it is quite clear that about the end of the tenth century of the Christian era the entire population of Southern India, with a few exceptions here and there, lost all influence in the management of their political affairs which were regulated by the descendants of the original Aryan settlers in the country either as princes or as the advisers of princes.

3. Then came the Muhammadan invasion of the country. The main object of Muhammadan princes was to collect as much money as they could—no matter

Muhammadan Conquest.

how the people were governed or what their wishes were. The administration of the country was managed by Moslem Soubadars and Fouzdars, who did not consult the wishes of the people, but screwed out as much coin as they could from the subject-races. The Muhammadan rule did not afford opportunities for the revival of those political rights, which the people, as a body, lost centuries before the advent of such rule. Contemporaneously with the progress of the Moslems the religious systems of the country were undergoing serious changes, and had the ruling power shared the religious sentiments of any section of the subject-race it is quite possible that the political system of the country would have, about the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, been established on the same basis as that of some of the countries of Western Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But the Government of the time was indifferent as to the religious commotions among the masses of the population. The Muhammadan rule remained intact, while religious differences widened the breach between the various classes of the population and prevented

them from having recourse to that joint action which would have ended in the recognition of those political rights which had been lost long ago. The state of the country at the close of the Muhammadan rule was this. The only political *right* that the people had was the *obligation* to pay such taxes and to submit to such laws as the authorities might be pleased to impose.

4. The Muhammadans and their feudatories, the Native Rajahs and Poligars, who were even more autocratic than the Moslems themselves, gave way to the British, who have from the first evinced the benevolent desire of ruling this country not only for their own benefit but also for that of the *millions* inhabiting it. They have from the first endeavoured to build their empire on the loyalty and good will of the people.

British Rule.

South Indians have a very keen and lively sense of the obligation they are under to their humane rulers, who have taught them not only the *brotherhood* of man, but also the perfect equality of the conquering and the conquered in the eye of the law. The peaceful history of this Presidency, beginning with the year 1792, shows that the Madrasees are a loyal race more attached to the existing Government than to any that preceded it.

5. The main object of the British Government has been, the population knows, to raise the native from the social and political degradation in which he was left centuries ago, and to enable him to claim equality with his brethren elsewhere. Most of those rights and privileges—*e.g.*, religious toleration—which other nations lost like the natives centuries ago, but which *they have regained after repeated struggles and much bloodshed, have been voluntarily granted to us by our benevolent Government.* The people are sufficiently conscious of, and grateful for, these favors.

6. The well-being of the population is the first thing that the Government concerns itself about, and it adopts all the means at its disposal—albeit the disadvantages under which race and religious differences place it—to ascertain the wishes of the people. The Courts of Justice, established by Government, are in a far more satisfactory state than their predecessors; the oppression of the tax-gatherer is much less felt than at any time previously; the means of locomotion—inclusive of the most modern improvements in that department—have in most cases been created and in some instances vastly improved; the fear of invasion by strangers and of spoliation by them and by troublesome neighbours has disappeared; sanitation and dispensaries have reduced the mortality in the country; the intellectual and moral gloom which had spread over the country is being gradually though slowly dispelled by the introduction of western education and the improvement of vernacular education. The people are grateful for these changes, and education will make them in course of time to see that the expenditure occasioned by these improvements is an additional necessity which they must in consideration of their own true interests pay for from their own funds.

7. And now a benevolent Viceroy has been graciously pleased to order that our local affairs should, *as far as practicable, be managed by ourselves.* We must accept this resolution with unbounded gratitude. The experiment is an important one, and if it is tried and fails unfortunately the progress of this Presidency, which has been steadily advancing for more than four generations, will be seriously impeded. Honesty and true benevolence direct us to inquire and report to our rulers how far our countrymen are ready for the proposed change, and if they are not ready what suggestions have to be made so as to modify the proposal that it may suit the existing state of the population at large. Actual observation and the published reports of the several Commissions, which have from time to time been appointed to inquire into the condition of the population of this country, show (1) that the bulk of the population of Southern India consists of agriculturists or agricultural laborers, (2) that the native mercantile class *here*—and there are not more than 50 millionaires among them—has no sympathy with the agriculturist; (3) that the class of manufacturers consists, as a rule, of poor people, who have not much capital, and who generally live on the advances made by the mercantile community, which treats them as a most despicable though useful race, and (4) that the most

Preparedness of Southern India for the change proposed by the Viceroy.

influential class is that of officials inclusive of pleaders—who are as much officers of the Courts wherein they practise as our officials properly so called are under Government.

8. Education has made but little or no progress among the non-official classes. I challenge any one to point out more than half-a-dozen instances of rich landholders or merchants among natives, who have had the advantage of a sound modern education. They have no ideas regarding sanitation, medicine, education, and road-making; and even in the transaction of the business incidental to their calling in life they adhere to their primitive modes of agriculture and book-keeping, though they see that such adherence very often leads to actual loss. In their present condition, when their notion of purity consists in cleaning their houses with cow-dung, that of medicine in considering fasting for a few consecutive days an efficient cure for fever, and that of adopting precautionary measures for the prevention of pestilence in offering sacrifices to some local goddess, it is impossible to expect the agricultural or trading classes to be able to understand what their *real* wants are, how they are to be supplied, and what suggestions have to be made to that end.

Non-official classes and their condition.

9. The benefits they enjoy were never asked for by them, but they are thankful for them because of their beneficial character. In my opinion the agricultural and trading classes are at present utterly unprepared for, and quite incapable of, doing anything in the direction pointed out by the Viceroy though for their own good; and to entrust them with the management of useful institutions, such as Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, *without some efficient local official authority to guide and check them*, would be an experiment the results of which will have to be watched with the gravest anxiety, and will in all probability lead to no small mischief.

10. I hope I shall be excused for citing an instance which, in my opinion, shows most clearly how utterly incompetent the people of this Presidency are to manage their local affairs, how indifferent they are towards such affairs, and *how they look for Government aid and supervision when Government have repeatedly told them during the past forty years that no such aid would be given.* For nearly forty years the pagodas and mosques in this Presidency were under the direct management of the State. So efficient was such management that while the native public had no cause for complaint, the endowments showed a considerable saving—which has been utilized for a very useful purpose. Government were pleased in 1842 to divest themselves of the management and handed over these institutions either to the descendants of the so-called original founders thereof or to Dharmakartas to be chosen by the people subject to the approval of the authorities. The experience of twenty years showed that this arrangement led to jobbery and peculation, and the Religious Endowments Act, XX of 1863, which created local Committees for the management of these institutions, was passed. This enactment nominally gives the District Courts considerable power to deal with these Committees and their proceedings. One of our ablest Civilian Judges has done his best to give effect to the intentions of the legislature. But it will be found that even in that very district of Madura, pagoda management has been a subject of complaint, though there are on the Committees of that district at least two of the most talented and public-spirited men of the Presidency. The records of the Madura District and Subordinate Courts will show that these Committees are useless. Elsewhere, complaints as to mismanagement on the part of the Committees are even louder and more numerous. Now, the Hindu is one of the most religiously-disposed races of the world, and experience has shown that even in religious matters he is incapable of managing his own affairs. The Hindu population everywhere requests Government not to leave pagoda management in its own hands but to resume it. Government saw the difficulty and requested certain highly educated and much experienced *Madras* native gentlemen to frame a Bill for placing these institutions on a satisfactory basis. While the people wanted the Government to manage the said institutions and saw no safety in any other arrangement, the Committee devised a scheme, which would have given as little satisfaction as the present Act, though it would have given some well-paid appointments to a few educated natives, who, the

The pagoda management episode.

people know, have no faith in the utility of pagodas or in the saving powers of the gods therein, and whose management would not therefore have met with the approval of the people. This passage in the history of the pagodas in this Presidency shows how incompetent and unprepared the people, properly so called, are for local self-government and with what great caution the suggestions of educated and much experienced natives, residing in towns, should be received and acted on by the authorities.

11. Such being the condition of the vast majority of the population, whence is the agency to be obtained for giving effect to the Viceroy's benevolent resolution?

Educated Natives.

Patriotism, or the article which now passes as such among a few educated natives, which is not based on a careful study of the past, or a close scrutiny of the present, or a prudent forecast of the future, and which revels in sensational talk, suggests that educated natives will be found equal to the task. Hence a close examination of this educated class is necessary. Education in this Presidency has not reached the landed or monied interest. It has mostly benefited the Brahmin community and the members of the other classes who have no lands or trade to fall back upon. These educated gentlemen, having no other means of support than Government employment, resort to official employment or occupations ancillary to such employment. The great problem with them is to pass examinations and to enter the public service or become Pleaders.

12. The exigencies of the public service and the demands of professional duties are such that they have no time to develop the knowledge they have acquired. If

Want of leisure.

leisure for such purposes be scanty, it is *nil* for the more important object of studying the wants and requirements of agriculturists and tradesmen. Hence there

Want of sympathy.

is no sympathy between educated persons and the population at large. The latter respect the former, not because of their education—the masses not knowing the value of education, not because they are the recognised leaders of the community—for educated natives do not represent the landed, monied, or ecclesiastical interest of the country, but simply and solely because they are officials or are the means for transacting official business. It will be found that there is no common understanding between the two classes, and that there is a mutual ignorance as to the condition and aims of each, notwithstanding the loud declamation of educated natives in favor of the raiyat and tradesman, as representing "*down-trodden humanity*" at the meetings of debating Societies. Whatever influence educated natives have over their countrymen arises from the accident of office. Take that charm away, and an educated native does not command the respect ordinarily shown to a respectable agriculturist. Even in this official connexion, I must observe that natives have greater confidence in European officials than in their own countrymen, and very often consider that their misfortunes, if any, are due to the interference of their official countrymen.

13. Their education is incomplete and defective. Financial considerations

Defective Education.

prevent them from travelling about the country and seeing for themselves how things are done elsewhere. As to their ideas of economical self-government and sanitation, &c., however much they may quote from standard works on these important subjects, if you go near them, examine their hearts and homes, you will find that they are not much better than those entertained by the masses.

14. They have no fellow-feeling for the other classes; and their best friends will admit that they are selfish and have by their conduct disappointed the expectations once entertained as to their being powerful instruments for purposes of social and political reforms. They are, to say the least, as great strangers to the ways of their ignorant countrymen as Europeans are, and are therefore treated with less confidence than Europeans. Self-sacrifice, for the sake of honest convictions, is a thing they have yet to learn. In the absence of proper authority to guide and check them, they are apt to fritter away their time in angry discussions, which are often created by personal animus, caste-prejudices, and race distinctions. Among themselves these

educated natives are not remarkable for their sincere and cordial co-operation with each other.*

Collector-Presidents.

15. For these reasons I am of opinion that the Presidents of all Local Fund Boards and Municipalities should be the Collectors of the Districts where such bodies may be situated, and the management thereof should remain as heretofore.

16. I may add here a few affirmative reasons in favor of the arrangement I have set forth in the foregoing paragraph—

(*a*) The people of this Presidency, during the past ninety years, have had unbounded confidence in the benevolence and justice of the British Government. The chief executive officer of each district has been looked upon by them as the mouth-piece of Government. All measures intended to benefit the people will have their approval and confidence if the Collector were the chief person concerned in the execution of those measures.

(*b*) Our Collectors are better informed and much more experienced than all the educated and much experienced native officials and non-officials of the country, and the majority of them understand and apply the principles of charity in the Christian acceptation of the term.

(*c*) Sanitation, education, &c., are better understood by Collectors than by educated natives.

(*d*) If the Collector loses his present position in these Boards they cannot derive that assistance from Revenue and other officials which they now get gratis, and the result will be additional expenditure. Existing funds are hardly sufficient to meet local wants, fresh expenditure will have to be met with from fresh taxation, and it will be a very bad beginning for the benevolent policy propounded by the Viceroy if it is inaugurated with fresh taxation.

I know that it is the fashion with some persons to say that the presence of the Collector, as the President of these institutions, operates as a bar to free discussion and original suggestions on the part of the native members of these institutions, because such native members shrink from opposing any measure proposed by the Collector, lest they should incur the displeasure of the District Magistrate—for such the Collector is in his judicial capacity—and be thereby brought to ruin and disgrace. Such an apprehension has nowhere been realized, and is utterly groundless. Our Collectors are, as a rule, extremely tolerant and hear with patience everything that is reasonable. Of course, I do not mean to assert that we have not had a few hasty officers among them; but more than 80 per cent. of our district officers have discharged their Municipal and Local Fund duties with zeal and moderation. Their education, social position, and the healthy public opinion of the honorable service to which they belong are, and have been, the best guarantees for their doing their work well and nobly. I know instances where the Collector-President's proposals were overruled by the members, and the Collector-President carried out the wishes of the majority. It is not true that Collector-Presidents overawe the members of Municipal and rural corporations by their influence and power as Government officials. Not a single instance of such abuse of power has been adduced. Even taking it for granted that there is some truth in the objection, where are we to find men to take the place of the Collector-President? I would recommend the retention of the Collector-President if for no other reason at least for this, that his place cannot be supplied in this Presidency at least for the next twenty years. The observations of Mr. Justice Holloway in the Jeeyar case can be applied to the case of the Collector-President even if we take it for granted that he is as bad as his antagonists would make him out to be.

Vice-Presidents.

17. There is this important distinction between Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, the territorial jurisdiction of the former is much more limited than that of the latter. Besides, education has made far greater progress among Municipal

* There are a few honorable exceptions, but such exceptions are so very few in number—possibly two or three persons—that my general observations hold good.

The only relic of anything like indigenous local organization which we have at the present day comes into play when addresses have to be presented or big gentry have to be received, and the heart-burnings created on such harmless occasions last for years.

rate-payers than among rural rate-payers. The proper application of the funds and the proceedings of the Municipal executive can be very efficiently watched by Municipal rate-payers. I therefore think that all Municipalities may be empowered to elect their Vice-Presidents from among their members, who are not the Collector's subordinates. If they are unable to do so, Government may appoint such Vice-Presidents. The case with Local Boards is quite different. The area under the management of each Board must be necessarily very large. The Vice-President should be one who has constant opportunities for inspecting different portions of the territorial jurisdiction of the Board, and one whose official and social position gives him a claim to check and guide Tahsildars and others and to claim equality with the chief officers of the Educational, Medical, and Engineering Departments, the co-operation of which is indispensable to the satisfactory working of Local Boards. I therefore recommend that the Chief Revenue Officer next to the Collector within the territorial jurisdiction of each Local Fund Board shall be ex-officio Vice-President of such Board.

Municipal Commissioners, &c.

18. I beg to submit that the Municipal Act may, with advantage, be extended to all townships having a population of 2,000 and more inhabitants. This will enlarge the sphere for the operation of the principles of local self-government. There is a serious obstacle to this proposal, but it can be easily surmounted. The introduction of the Municipal Act means also that of new forms of taxation. But people will submit to it if they see and feel that the proceeds of such taxation are carefully and economically applied for the improvement of their own condition, and that they have a voice through their deputies in the choice of the measures calculated to bring about such improvements. If drum pikota-wells, model farms, Municipal gardens, clock-towers and the like be postponed and attention be paid foremost to good roads and drains and lighting and kindred useful, though not ornamental, objects, any fresh taxation levied will not be heavy; at any rate people will soon become reconciled to it. Our town populations have received some education and, *under proper guidance*, they may be expected to manage their affairs well in course of time. The Collector-President and the elected Vice-President will be competent to guide these Municipalities. All the other Commissioners should be elected by the rate-payers according to the wards and divisions of the towns to which they belong. But I think it desirable, with a view to prevent improper persons from being brought on Municipal Boards, that the President should be empowered to move, *with the previous sanction of Government*, the chief Court of the District to issue a notice to any improper person, so elected, to show cause why his election shall not be set aside. Where the person elected fails to show cause, such election shall be set aside by the Court, and the Collector-President shall order a fresh election. If the people fail to elect any Commissioners or such number of them as the Act requires, Government may appoint them; in other respects, as regards Municipalities, I concur in the views expressed by Mr. H. E. Stokes in his exhaustive and interesting memorandum.

Local Fund Board Members, &c.

19. I would increase the number of Local Boards in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, and Godávari, and make such Boards conterminous with the Revenue divisions in those districts. But considering the comparative ignorance of the rural population, the difficulty experienced in finding proper persons to be members, I would not extend the elective system into the rural tracts of the country. I would at the same time submit that all the members, omitting the President and Vice-President, should be non-officials.

A. L. VENKATA RAMANA.

APPENDIX No. V.

NOTE.

If the administration of Local and Municipal Funds is to be made popular, and if people are to be made to take interest in it, the funds must first be relieved of such

charges as are in their nature Imperial and had always been borne by Government prior to the constitution of Local Funds. On the other hand, of course, there should be no objection to such of the charges as are really local in their nature being transferred to Local Funds. In the case of Municipalities, Government having resolved to relieve them of the contributions now made by them to the Police, I shall not dwell on the matter, but in regard to Local Funds, it must be observed, that originally the maintenance of highways or what are called the trunk roads was an Imperial duty, and even after the constitution of Local Fund Boards Government continued to contribute for some years about 13 lakhs of rupees annually for their maintenance. The contribution has, however, latterly ceased almost entirely, and the charge is now borne by the Local Funds. There is thus but little money left for effecting real improvements in which people would take interest. Government pay guaranteed interest on Railways, and I do not see how the maintenance of trunk roads is essentially different in its character. The outcry of the unfairness of throwing the entire cost of the maintenance of highways on Local Funds is very great, and I think that the cost of these roads should either be thrown back on the Imperial exchequer or some Imperial tax should be specially allocated to maintain them. This will at once convince the people of the real earnestness of Government that Local Funds will on no account be allowed to be expended except for local purposes and thus give a stumulus to the development of local resources and create a genuine interest in the people in the administration of local affairs.

2. In regard to the services which may be transferred to Local Boards, I certainly think that the cost and management of primary and secondary education, say, of all schools up to the middle class, should be entirely transferred to the Local Funds and Municipalities, Government reserving the right of inspection. There are a few charges such as stamping weights and measures, burying the paupers, fire and epidemic charges which are now Provincial and which may with advantage be also transferred to the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, but I do not think there are any important services which can be so transferred at any rate for the present, and if any are transferred, allotments equivalent to the present expenditure on them should be made to Local Funds as contemplated by the Government of India.

3. As to the constitution of local bodies, the general opinion of all influential natives is that the Magistrate should not have an active share in the Local Fund Administration, though at the same time, for the present at least, he should not be altogether dissociated from it and led to look upon it as something outside the sphere of his duties. In saying that Collectors should not be allowed actively to interfere in Local Fund Administration, it is not meant that Collectors at present intentionally thwart the Local Fund Boards and stifle independent action, but what is meant is, that it is impossible to expect that men of the class from whom the members of our Local Fund Boards will have to be recruited can discuss matters on terms of perfect equality, however much they might be encouraged to do so, and that in all discussions the Collector's voice will prevail and the lion's share of the duties and responsibilities will fall upon him as is to a great extent now the case, and the Local Fund Boards will only have to register his edicts. It is not denied that, with the Collector and Magistrate as the President, the management will be more efficient and energetic than it would otherwise be, but there will certainly be no local self-government to speak of, and the main object of the Government of India, *i.e.*, educating the people to take interest in the country and its business, will not be attained. The members will merely sit by the side of the Magistrate for the transaction of local business, and their presence would be of no use in most cases. Even if some one member has the audacity to propound views opposed to those of the Collector, he is not likely to find support from other members, and it is certainly demanding too much from average human nature to expect that the Collector should be constantly impressing upon members his readiness to consider views opposed to his own, instead of getting proposals of the value of which he is strongly persuaded, adopted in the speediest manner possible. Exceptions there are, and always will be, but rules must have reference to the generality of cases and not the exceptions. At the same time, for some time at least, unaccustomed as the people have been for acting for themselves in matters of general concern, I do not think that official supervision can be altogether dispensed with, notwithstanding that within the

last 20 years there has been a great improvement in this respect. Between these two conflicting considerations, the only compromise that seems possible is that the Collectors should be ex-officio Presidents of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, but should not have executive powers which should be vested in the Vice-Presidents who should be elected by the Commissioners. The Collectors will be Inspecting Officers, satisfying themselves and reporting to Government that the Proceedings are conducted properly and Local Fund duties are not neglected. They will not however dictate to the Local Fund Boards what should be done, nor interfere in the detailed working of the administration. It is nevertheless necessary that Collectors should be styled Presidents, as in the few meetings which they attend for the purpose of seeing how the Proceedings are conducted, it is undesirable they should occupy any less distinguished place than that of President, and they should not look upon Local Fund matters as something altogether alien to their proper work. If, then, the objections against Collectors being invested with the executive management of Local Fund business have any force, they apply with tenfold more force to Divisional Officers being ex-officio Vice-Presidents and being entrusted with the executive duties. The Divisional Officers must necessarily be either Native Officers or junior Civil Servants, and they, from their position, age, want of experience and other circumstances, must lack the enlarged views, the knowledge of the country and the people, and the spirit of conciliation and moderation which might be looked for in a Collector.

4. Besides the question of the extent to which the official element should be allowed in the Local Boards, there are only two points which require consideration, *i.e.*, the size of the Local Fund Circles and the selection of members of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards. At present, a district either forms one entire Local Fund Circle or it is divided into two circles. The area of the existing circles is so extensive, and the number of members so small, that it is simply impossible to secure local knowledge and local interest which are the two essential ingredients necessary to make any plan of unpaid local self-government a success. Either the number must be very largely increased or sub-circles of moderate size created. The former method is not likely to succeed as it is difficult to induce members to travel long distances frequently leaving their homes and business. Sub-circles must therefore be created, and they must be as small as possible so that they may be easily traversed by the members without inconvenience to their business at home. At least each taluk must be made a sub-circle. Of course, it would be impossible to allow each sub-circle to spend its receipts wholly within its own area, as the receipts may be either too small or too large, and I would therefore have a District Committee whose business it will be to pass the budgets and allot funds to the Circle Boards, to decide questions affecting the common interests of the several circles, to arrange for the audit of accounts, and to submit a general report to Government annually. The ministerial work of the District and Circle Boards should be conducted by paid Secretaries. The Circle Board should consist of members elected by the people and also of members nominated by Government, the latter being to the former in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. The District Board should consist of two or four delegates from each Circle Board, and also of persons nominated by Government, the proportion of the former to the latter being the same as that suggested for the Circle Boards. With a District Board thus formed, the supervision of the Board of Revenue over Local Funds, may, I think, be altogether removed, but if a central authority be considered necessary, it must be a distinct Central Board consisting of Honorary Members partly elected by the District Boards and partly nominated by Government. I myself think that a Central Board at Madras can do very little good, but may do much harm by delays and interference. I would, however, suggest the desirability of the Governor holding an annual Durbar at Madras in which all natives taking interest in the administration of the country may be invited to represent their wants and make suggestions for improvements in the administration of Local Funds. The fact that people have the ear of Government will in most cases inspire a wholesome fear and remove all cause of complaint.

5. The control which the Government must keep in their own hands should be of such a character as would cause the least interference with the details of administration but sufficient at the same time to prevent any mischief caused by inaction or abuse of power on the part of Local Boards. For this purpose I think it will be

sufficient if the Government have the power of directing the Local Fund Boards to do any particular work, and in default to have it done at the cost of the Boards concerned. They may also have power of dissolving the Local Boards when they consider such a step to be necessary, and of prohibiting the imposition of new taxes without their previous sanction.

6. The Proceedings of the Circle Boards and their correspondence with the District Boards should be in the vernacular, but there is not much objection to the Proceedings of the District Boards being in English.

7. The several Boards should collect their own revenues except the land-cess, which, I think, must be collected by the Revenue authorities, as they can do so without additional establishments and more easily than the Local Fund Boards. The present system of keeping separate account of the land-cess collections may be done away with by Government, and the cess collections treated as Land Revenue collections, the whole annual demand of the land-cess fixed at the jamabundi being paid over to the Circle Boards in monthly instalments, *minus* a certain percentage for bad debts which can be determined with reference to the sums usually written off as irrecoverable. This system will save much labor to village officers, and cause no inconvenience whatever to the Circle Boards.

25*th September* 1882. (Signed) P. CHENTSAL RAO.

APPENDIX No. VI.

MEMORANDUM.

(A).—*Development in connection with Local Fund Boards of those branches of their work appertaining to public works.*

Under Act IV of 1871, Section 26, work formerly devolving in great measure on the Public Works Department was transferred to the several Boards thereby constituted, viz.:—

" i. the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;
" ii. the * * construction and repair of school-houses * * *
" iii. the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks and wells * * * and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the people."

(B).—*Amount and kind of public works now being done by the Boards and Municipalities and previously executed by other agency.*

Useful information on this subject has been compiled and is shown in the Appendices to this memorandum.

(C).—*Relations with Government and degree of independence which the Boards now enjoy in reference to public works.*

The relations as intended by the Act and as existing in practice are to a great extent detailed in paragraph 11 of Mr. H. E. Stokes' memorandum before the Committee, though these omit certain points regarding the immediate connection, past and present, of the Public Works Department which may be mentioned.

Under Section 24 " the President may from time to time appoint all such officers as the Board shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove such officers and appoint others in their place * * * provided that it shall be competent to the Government to pass such orders as they may deem proper in respect of the numbers of officers to be appointed under this section and the rates of salary to be assigned to them," * * and Section 25, " All persons in the employ of Government, who at the time this Act comes into operation in any district shall be performing any executive or ministerial duties in carrying out the purposes specified by this Act, shall continue to discharge such

duties under the orders of the Government unless and until the Government shall otherwise direct."

These sections, it will be observed, stand in great measure in opposition to each other, the first giving full powers of both appointment and dismissal of executive agents to the President, Local Fund Boards, while the second provided for the continuance of then existing Government agency, and so long as Government pleased.

The framers of the Act no doubt desired to grant complete independence to the Boards as regarded establishment, but the practical difficulties of securing efficient professional agency was such that they were compelled to fall back on existing establishments. All the members of the latter being in Government service, their rights had to be respected, and the power of appointment and of summary dismissal conceded under Section 24 had necessarily, so far as concerned the Public Works Establishment, to remain a dead letter.

The budgets were framed by the Local Boards and not by the Public Works Department; in fact so little had the latter to do with the matter that the review of the budgets in the Secretariat was placed entirely under the Financial Department, an arrangement which continues to the present time.

It can hardly be considered unnatural that a decision which thus prevented all control by the Department who were alone professionally qualified to give advice in the matter of works, and who were thus at the same time placed in the position of mere executive agents of a number of Local Fund Boards, should have tended to create strained relations; and as a fact such was the result.

The Public Works Officers felt their position as servants of the Boards to be anomalous, and the latter on their side considered they had insufficient power over the former, for whose services, under Section 27 of the Rules framed under the Act, they were compelled to pay 25 per cent. on the actual outlay on works to cover cost of establishment.

Owing to complaints preferred by various Boards from time to time, the question of providing a separate establishment for Local Fund works came up under a reference from the Board of Revenue in Proceedings No. 770, dated 31st March 1875.

The questions submitted for the decision of Government were—

"1st, whether the entertainment of separate establishments is feasible and expedient;

"2nd, whether, if this question is answered in the negative, the existing charge for Public Works Department supervision is fair and moderate."

The arguments adduced in favor of providing a separate establishment were—

"1st, that the Boards are responsible for the due expenditure of funds, but that they have no control over the establishment expending them;

"2nd, that the works are generally of a simple character and do not require professional superintendence of a high order, and that for this and other general reasons the cost of Government departmental supervision is out of proportion to the actual requirements;

"3rd, that the Local Fund works do not receive sufficient attention at the hands of the Public Works Department, either positively or relatively, to the amount contributed by the Local Funds towards the payment of the Public Works Establishments;

"4th, that the relations between the Boards and officers of the Public Works Department have too frequently not been harmonious, and that a more complete subordination of the establishment to the Boards will tend to obviate this state of things."

The Board of Revenue on the evidence before them came to the conclusion that the proposition to entertain separate engineering establishments must be rejected on the three following grounds:—

"1st, that it would be practically impossible, having any regard to available means, to officer separate establishments efficiently;

"2nd, that the cost of such establishments would certainly be much greater than the Local Funds seem to anticipate;

"3rd, that regarding the question from an Imperial as well as local point of view double establishment would assuredly be more expensive on the whole than the present arrangements."

The conditions under which, 1st, the large professional establishment of the Public Works Department is recruited, and, 2nd, those under which the several Boards would ordinarily have to engage their superintendence must lead to the same conclusions.

Colonel Orr, when the question was referred to him, observed that, "If a cheap establishment is the main thing to be desired, it may doubtless be obtained in the manner suggested, but only in all probability at the expense of very dear work," and this must always, to a great extent, prove true.

The Board of Revenue next examined the second point, viz., as to whether the charge of 25 per cent. should be reduced. "Here they were decidedly of opinion that the charge is unduly high relatively to the work performed, especially when it is considered that the staff maintained is often quite inadequate," and recommended that it be reduced to 20 per cent.

The Government (Proceedings of Madras Government, Financial Department, of 20th March 1877, No. 990,) solved neither of the questions at issue, and merely directed that they should lie over with reference to the reorganization of the Public Works Department then in contemplation, but which was not carried into effect till September in the following year. No change was even then considered necessary by Government who, it may from this be assumed, were satisfied that all things considered the charge of 25 per cent. could not be reduced.

It is needless now to discuss the questions further, as in the next year, owing to the reductions of Public Works Establishment consequent on the expense entailed by the Afghan war, a complete change of front in reference to the position of the Department as regarded the execution of Local Fund work had to be made.

On a clear view of the position which then presented itself, it was evident from the fact that the establishment of the Department had never really been in adequate strength to carry out the whole work imposed on them satisfactorily, the best plan would be to provide in future only for execution of all really important works requiring more than ordinary professional skill through the Public Works Department as before, and leave the Boards to make such provision as they could, chiefly through agency recruited from among the reduced members of the Department, for the remainder.

The majority of the local bodies on a review of their financial position considered that the residuum of work which would be left to them under this proposed system would not afford adequate funds for the entertainment of a sufficiently highly trained and salaried staff, and these bodies accordingly elected for taking over the whole of the Local Fund work in their divisions. The only exceptions to the arrangement were the Local Fund Boards of the Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and Godávari Districts, which having comparatively small available means, still employ exclusively Public Works agency for the execution of their works.

The reduction of a large body of trained officers and subordinates from the Public Works staff, each taking away pension or gratuity, often both, presented an opportunity to Local Fund Boards for manning their establishments not likely to present itself again to the same extent. Though many of the individuals so reduced were held to be inefficient in the department they were not all so: in fact the services of many of the younger men were dispensed with solely on the grounds of their claims for retention being on this account less than those of their seniors.

The Boards were thus enabled to make a very fair selection, and no less than 40 officers and subordinates previously belonging to the department were engaged on terms which were in the majority of cases much below what they could have been secured at ordinary times.

Notwithstanding the exceptional advantages under which the new system of Local Fund work was then started, very serious difficulties have in several instances been experienced regarding the securing of proper executive agency, and on this and other accounts it would clearly be premature to express an opinion as to whether, on the whole, economy has been secured. The latter is however not the object aimed at

by the Government of India as expressly stated, while, from a purely departmental point of view, there is not only no desire to revert to the old *régime*, but, on the contrary, many sound reasons exist for encouraging and, if possible, for extending the sphere of local engineering independence.

Though the Public Works Department staff was greatly weakened in point of strength, it was felt that the withdrawal from the execution of Local Fund work would in itself be again as at once putting an end to the friction which had previously existed. It also insured the attention of the members of the Department being in future devoted to more strictly professional work.

The results, so far as this Department is concerned, have quite realized the expectations entertained when the original separation of duties took place. A more cordial feeling will, in all probability, grow up, if indeed it does not already exist, and in time the Local Fund Board may without needless jealousy accept the good offices of the members of the Department acting as advisers or arbitrators whenever necessary. This kind of influence as embodying the principle of external rather than internal check is apparently that desired by the Government of India, and as the several Boards in process of time prove their ability to undertake a certain amount of the Government work within their several ranges, I see no reason why they should not be entrusted with it under adequate guarantees for ensuring sound execution.

Provincial might in such cases pay Local Funds 23 per cent. for all work so done, this being the amount now authorized by the Government of India to be charged by Provincial for all work executed for Imperial Irrigation or other Services.

As regards the guarantees needed for insuring sound work, this, it seems to me, can be secured by periodical inspections on the part of Superintending Engineers whenever they are on professional tour in the district, and by these officers or the Presidents of the Local Fund Boards being empowered to call on the Executive Engineer of the District (Provincial) to submit a report, at other times on any Local Fund work above a certain limit of value (say Rs. 2,500) when such may appear to be necessary.

Rules would no doubt be required as regards the conduct of such inspections to prevent needless friction, but no difficulty need be anticipated, I think, on this account.

At the present moment the severance between the Public Works Department and the several Boards is practically complete, excepting in the few cases in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and Godávari Districts, where the old system still prevails, and in regard to the sanction of estimates above Rs. 5,000 for original works. These latter are referred for the opinion of this Department by the Board of Revenue, but as a fact the check hitherto exercised has been of a very general character and has purposely been made as little exacting as possible.

Under the orders of the Government of India the Department is authorized to charge a lump sum annually against Local Funds, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 21,250 for the Presidency ; but as the machinery is as yet incomplete the full amount has not hitherto been charged: arrangements are however in progress for the needful strengthening of Superintending Engineers' offices to admit of the contemplated service being better performed in future.

With reference to the classes of Government work which might with advantage in future be entrusted for execution to local bodies, I should be disposed to recommend as a tentative measure that the maintenance of the minor irrigation works, not classed as Imperial, should in some selected districts be made over. This subject being one of very great importance I would here beg to offer some further remarks in reference to it.

The aim of future Government action in reference to the tanks of this Presidency must, I venture to think, be necessarily to provide on a sound footing for their efficient maintenance.

With this object "*Kudimaramut*" rules have been drafted and submitted, but these necessarily only provide for the maintenance of the *status quo*, and neither aim at improving these works nor provide for the masonry sluices, calingulahs, &c.

Efficient maintenance cannot therefore be said to be fully provided for till the tanks which are out of order have, under systematic action on the part of Government, (the cultivators helping when feasible by contributions in money or labor) been brought up to a recognized standard of safety.

To bring about this great object, viz., the systematic maintenance of the tanks, the first step must therefore be the improvement of these works; and as this can only be effected by a specially trained and selected body of Engineers and subordinates in Government service, it would be useless to attempt a work of the kind (which may extend over many years and will in all probability require large means for its accomplishment) through the agency at the command of local bodies.

But as regards the upkeep of the tanks and other irrigation works not classed as Imperial, till the whole shall have been dealt with in the manner advocated, and possibly even after the work may have been done, there is much to recommend the repairs being handed over, at least experimentally, to Local Fund Boards.

First.—The Engineering Establishment at command of the latter having to maintain, it may be said, all the roads in the Presidency, must, in the course of ordinary duty, traverse very much of the country occupied by the tanks. Were the repairs of the latter handed over to them, much of the present travelling by the special establishment maintained for these works would be saved, and the character of the works required not needing much professional skill, there is no *primâ facie* reason why, under carefully prepared rules, the needful work should not be economically executed.

Secondly.—By making over this work there would be more money placed at the disposal of Local Fund Boards, and in this way one great object of increasing the importance of local bodies and giving them somewhat larger means for the entertainment of efficient establishment would be advanced. The amount of money thus added would, it is true, not be very large, as will be seen from the following statement of the assignments for these works during the last four years, but it will amount to something taken with other proposed additions and may be sensibly increased in future if the plan proves a success:—

Districts.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Grants.	Outlay.	Grants.	Outlay.	Grants.	Outlay.	Grants.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,800	..
Godávari	1,500	..	10,000	8,165	9,000	7,930	7,000	..
Kistna	2,500	..	5,000	4,383	8,066	*	6,000	..
Nellore	2,500	..	15,000	2,849	20,000	10,961	10,000	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	4,042	3,160	10,000	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..
Bellary	2,000	..	22,000	12,778	11,451	3,680	7,500	..
Presidency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
North Arcot	1,000	..	12,000	4,836	10,000	9,299	10,000	..
South Arcot	500	..	9,000	6,281	9,075	*	10,000	..
Salem	1,500	..	27,500	24,147	20,000	20,314	10,000	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	..
Tanjore	..	..	6,000	96	11,466	*	7,000	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	9,663	9,331	10,000	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	1,500	..	15,000	5,117	5,000	*	10,000	..
Tinnevelly	2,000	..	25,000	18,426	25,000	*	15,000	..
	15,000	..	1,46,500	87,078	1,32,763	..	1,54,300	..

* Collectors have not yet reported the outlay incurred. Outlay incurred in 1882-83 is not known.

Thirdly.—There would by this arrangement be one less competing body in the field as regards the rates of labor.

Fourthly.—The measure would in all probability be popular and may induce influential cultivators to take a greater interest in the work of Taluk and District Boards. It might even in future lead to the extension of the

principle of managing these works through syndicates of cultivators, which, though only in an embryo stage in regard to certain works in this country, has been found so completely successful during several centuries in Spain and Italy.

As regards other classes of Government work which might be entrusted for execution to local bodies, may next be named, such minor original works under Rs. 1,000 each, and repairs to Civil Buildings as are now in very great measure executed by the officers immediately interested without the intervention of the officers of the Public Works Department, the provision for all such being made in the annual Civil Budgets.

The advantages of the present arrangements are that while the Department is relieved of much work of the most trifling character, the occupiers of the several buildings are enabled to see what they take an immediate interest in, carried out under their own eye. On the other hand, the agency at the disposal of these officers both for estimating and execution of the work is at times very defective.

It would not, I venture to think, be desirable to transfer of necessity all work of this character to local bodies: but there would appear to be no good reason to prevent its execution by such agency at the option of the officer directly interested.

Work of a corresponding character, which is now executed by officers of the Public Works Department, is frequently of a kind which would render a similar transfer undesirable; but here again there need be no hard and fast rule: wherever it would be for the mutual convenience of the two Departments, transfer might, I think, be made at the option of the Chief Engineer.

As affording a general view of the extent of work of this kind executed annually in the Presidency, I here append a tabular statement giving the outlay by both Civil and Public Works Officers during the past five years with the budgeted amounts for the current official year:—

Year.	By Civil Officers.	By Public Works Officers.		Total Expenditure by Public Works Officers.	Total Expenditure by both Civil and Public Works Officers.
		Imperial Civil Buildings.	*Provincial.* Civil Buildings.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	45,114	8,269	1,29,722	1,37,991	1,83,105
1878-79	40,038	12,803	97,068	1,09,871	1,49,909
1879-80	36,780	4,774	1,19,400	1,24,174	1,60,954
1880-81	1,36,253	3,313	† 31,050	34,363	1,70,616
1881-82	* 2,26,000	* 52,050	† 64,175	1,16,225	3,42,225
1882-83	† 2,29,000	† 58,040	† 97,830	1,55,870	3,84,870

* Regular Estimate. † Budget Estimate.

The two classes of work above adverted to are all that I should consider it desirable to make over, even tentatively to local bodies.

Local agency would be quite unsuited to the execution of Original Imperial Irrigation or Military Works or Civil Buildings of any pretensions.

It may even be doubted whether, unless in very exceptional cases, the works of public improvement of a strictly local character which involve much professional knowledge can with safety and advantage be carried out by any save Public Works Officers.

OOTACAMUND,
26*th September* 1882.

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure under Local Funds (Act IV of 1871) during 1881-82.

Heads of Account.		Expenditure by Public Works Department.	Expenditure by Local Fund Boards.								Grand Total.
			Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads, unmetalled and unraised.	Village Roads.	Boats, Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Navigable Canals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Communications.	Original Works.	50,579 7 0	6,21,546 4 7	64,258 13 6	18,068 2 9	43,933 14 7	68,280 2 0	2,792 10 11	2,850 4 11	15,734 9 0	8,37,464 14 3	8,880,044 5 3
	Repairs.	1,37,092 7 6	12,27,162 7 0	2,84,551 10 2	2,06,927 5 3	87,016 3 0	13,724 5 8	435 2 0	6,402 13 1	38,391 12 5	18,64,611 10 7	20,01,704 2 1
			Educational.	Medical.	Public Works.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Miscellaneous.	—				
Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	4,716 2 11	Rs. A. P. 5,342 15 10	Rs. A. P. 43,031 1 10	Rs. A. P. 4,546 1 2	Rs. A. P. 19,393 3 0	Rs. A. P. 2,590 13 2	....			74,904 3 0	79,620 5 11
	Repairs.	1,500 12 1	3,417 8 11	10,581 15 7	965 6 9	29,365 7 5	9,987 3 0	....			54,317 9 8	55,818 5 9
			Improvements to Towns.	Markets.	Water-supply.	Sewage including Drainage.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	—			
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Original Works.	13 0 0	Rs. A. P. 151 11 7	Rs. A. P. 3,318 10 4	Rs. A. P. 7,117 5 4	Rs. A. P. 1,888 0 5	Rs. A. P. 11,930 11 9	Rs. A. P. 9,349 12 0	....		33,756 3 5	33,769 3 5
	Repairs.	5,448 13 3	1,176 13 1	574 14 3	17,889 2 8	165 9 5	81,606 5 6	1,987 3 6	....		1,03,400 0 5	1,08,848 13 8
Establishment		18,612 1 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,60,285 1 8	4,78,897 3 1
Tolls and Ferry Establishment.		..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6,674 12 7	6,674 12 7
Tools and Plant		3,078 14 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	59,861 8 9	62,940 7 0
Refunds of Receipts ..		..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	930 11 11	930 11 11
Contributions to Municipalities		..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16,953 8 0	16,953 8 0
		2,21,041 10 5									35,13,160 4 3	37,34,201 14 8

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the Works done by the several Local Fund Boards from 1871-72 to 1880-81.

Years.	ROADS.		SCHOOLS.		HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		CHATTRAMS AND MUSAFERKHANAS.		BUNGALOWS.		DEAD-HOUSES ATTACHED TO HOSPITALS.		APOTHECARY'S QUARTERS, &c.		INSPECTION AND STORE-SHEDS, &c.		OUT-HOUSES TO DISPENSARIES.		CHAVADIES.		LYING-IN WARDS AND FEMALE WARDS.		TANKS AND WELLS.		MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.	
	Number of Miles constructed.	Number of Miles maintained.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.	Number built.	Number repaired.
1871-72	1,039	14,352	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872-73	1,068	14,843	27	25	2	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873-74	916	15,346	6	32	2	3	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874-75	1,765	15,814	28	60	8	13	17	77	2	100	3	..	2	..	3	4	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	9
1875-76	445	16,703	25	67	15	13	11	67	2	78	3	1	3	2	7	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	9	33	10	9
1876-77	389	16,291	26	55	14	21	21	86	4	92	4	1	7	2	6	17	..	2	..	3	3	..	8	113	19	4
1877-78	345	13,073	14	49	8	12	10	68	2	78	2	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	31	8	10
1878-79	268	13,520	15	26	1	11	11	17	7	34	4	1	1	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	1	8
1879-80	107	17,129	6	65	3	22	3	34	..	101	2	1	..	..	4	13	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	29	5	11
1880-81	114	17,544	4	42	2	27	2	21	4	89	6	..	2	2	7	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	37	7	2
Total ..	6,456	154,615	151	421	55	127	88	385	21	572	25	4	15	7	31	87	7	4	..	8	7	1	39	266	52	53

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing Expenditure on Public Works by Local Fund Boards for the Ten Years ending 1881-82.

No.	—		1872-73.		
			New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam	Chatrapur	35,192	42,895	78,087
2		Chicacole	7,502	17,218	24,720
3	Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam	65,514	57,050	1,22,564
4		Narsapatnam	33,690	13,473	47,163
5	Godávari	Cocanada	86,490	29,355	1,15,845
6		Ellore	53,618	35,062	88,680
7	Kistna	Masulipatam	63,706	42,583	1,06,289
8		Guntúr	58,132	23,666	81,798
9	Nellore	Nellore	1,05,931	84,258	1,90,189
10	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,557	67,345	84,902
11		Madanapalle	564	35,319	35,883
12	Bellary	Bellary	5,121	51,890	57,011
13		Penukonda	1,009	30,579	31,588
14		Gooty	24,184	49,071	73,255
15	Kurnool	Kurnool	46,851	62,285	1,09,136
16	Chingleput	Saidápet	12,716	72,965	85,681
17		Chingleput	4,841	46,271	51,112
18	North Arcot	Chittoor	45,566	86,070	1,31,636
19		Vellore	2,000	41,001	43,001
20	South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	47,452	77,153	1,24,605
21		Vriddháchalam ..	31,960	44,491	76,451
22	Tanjore	Tanjore	50,789	62,553	1,13,342
23		Negapatam	27,766	53,106	80,872
24	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly	45,708	76,638	1,22,346
25	Madura	Madura	59,536	60,201	1,19,737
26		Dindigul	45,001	37,916	82,917
27	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	50,389	61,136	1,11,525
28		Shermádevi	17,573	38,020	55,593
29	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	42,126	1,18,181	1,60,307
30	Nílgiris	Nílgiris	17,490	37,784	55,274
31	Salem	Salem	10,284	1,25,169	1,35,453
32		Hosúr	11,978	47,045	59,023
33	South Canara ..	Canara	44,522	68,543	1,13,065
34	Malabar	Calicut	98,357	1,04,860	2,03,217
35		Tellicherry	42,489	58,457	1,00,946
		Total ..	13,13,604	19,59,609	32,73,213

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

APPEN

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works by Local

No.	—		1873-74.		
			New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
			6	7	8
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam	Chatrapur	11,885	43,371	55,256
2		Chicacole	15,240	27,521	42,761
3	Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam	83,069	55,787	1,38,856
4		Narsapatnam .	40,070	21,218	61,288
5	Godávari	Cocanada	1,52,519	36,474	1,88,993
6		Ellore	1,12,066	39,068	1,51,134
7	Kistna	Masulipatam	94,547	46,689	1,41,236
8		Guntúr	86,468	33,237	1,19,705
9	Nellore	Nellore	1,07,875	84,678	1,92,553
10	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	14,906	40,455	55,361
11		Madanapalle	5,640	54,245	59,885
12	Bellary	Bellary	31,725	37,668	69,393
13		Penukonda	15,996	30,275	46,271
14		Gooty	14,030	51,465	65,495
15	Kurnool	Kurnool	35,061	62,425	97,486
16	Chingleput ..	Saidápet	26,791	89,070	1,15,861
17		Chingleput	41,983	39,013	80,996
18	North Arcot ..	Chittoor	16,172	94,132	1,10,304
19		Vellore	26,494	40,299	66,793
20	South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	64,978	93,516	1,58,494
21		Vriddháchalam ..	45,373	43,856	89,229
22	Tanjore	Tanjore	46,520	62,671	1,09,191
23		Negapatam	39,773	49,310	89,083
24	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly	48,044	78,340	1,26,384
25	Madura	Madura	91,921	84,031	1,75,952
26		Dindigul	57,183	52,498	1,09,681
27	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	82,916	73,012	1,55,928
28		Shermádevi	38,468	39,341	77,809
29	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	83,180	1,29,522	2,12,702
30	Nílgiris	Nílgiris	12,410	40,453	52,863
31	Salem	Salem	11,692	96,822	1,08,514
32		Hosúr	11,365	40,058	51,423
33	South Canara ..	Canara	47,688	66,020	1,13,708
34	Malabar	Calicut	1,13,949	1,23,126	2,37,075
35		Tellicherry	54,738	67,715	1,22,453
		Total ..	17,82,735	20,67,381	38,50,116

DIX C.

Fund Boards for the Ten Years ending 1881-82—*continued.*

1874-75.			1875-76.		
New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
19,438	47,254	66,692	30,354	59,832	90,186
11,286	33,673	44,959	24,970	36,193	61,163
41,934	59,266	1,01,200	67,693	87,034	1,54,727
17,672	25,093	42,765	Amalgamated with Vizagapatam.		
1,18,400	49,304	1,67,704	94,583	36,647	1,31,230
99,624	26,295	1,25,919	69,450	22,432	91,882
51,067	48,256	99,323	38,080	63,036	1,01,116
72,618	35,185	1,07,803	58,586	37,421	96,007
71,274	1,02,564	8,73,838	81,565	93,138	1,74,703
46,807	59,393	1,06,200	43,474	44,945	88,419
7,097	50,659	57,756	25,842	53,843	79,685
46,783	43,625	90,408	51,894	54,443	1,06,337
9,353	28,141	37,494	8,441	25,945	34,386
29,711	55,868	85,579	52,275	49,809	1,02,084
35,687	69,197	1,04,884	59,342	70,178	1,29,520
16,478	62,729	79,207	30,547	82,031	1,12,578
26,501	41,742	68,243	46,572	46,642	93,214
26,773	1,08,993	1,35,766	1,07,294	1,23,488	2,30,782
20,927	42,483	63,410	16,425	49,194	65,619
30,322	1,01,249	1,31,571	57,506	94,237	1,51,743
81,845	41,634	1,23,479	29,800	34,363	64,163
49,924	69,529	1,19,453	38,508	68,492	1,07,000
22,803	44,892	67,695	22,630	44,089	66,719
54,878	77,625	1,32,503	53,861	81,908	1,35,769
91,037	65,489	1,56,526	96,391	78,261	1,74,652
46,451	49,152	95,603	33,514	45,863	79,377
71,714	70,411	1,42,125	39,626	86,803	1,26,429
22,954	35,878	58,832	21,661	30,422	52,083
44,518	1,27,505	1,72,023	35,374	1,17,425	1,52,799
17,153	33,803	50,956	16,073	38,766	54,839
18,216	1,02,829	1,21,045	22,331	1,12,702	1,35,033
8,794	35,425	44,219	12,023	36,305	48,328
46,760	78,530	1,25,290	37,511	68,171	1,05,682
1,15,373	1,27,983	2,43,356	1,47,067	1,42,993	2,90,060
37,776	67,142	1,04,918	49,030	63,522	1,12,552
15,29,948	21,18,796	36,48,744	16,20,293	21,80,573	38,00,866

APPEN

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works by Local

No.	—		1876-77.		
			New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
			15	16	17
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam	Chatrapur	37,908	49,200	87,108
2		Chicacole	18,852	50,480	69,332
3	Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam	51,589	86,174	1,37,763
4		Narsapatnam ..	Amalgamated with Vizagapatam.		
5	Godávari	Cocanada	62,408	45,088	1,07,496
6		Ellore	52,426	25,007	77,433
7	Kistna	Masulipatam ..	36,704	50,671	87,375
8		Guntúr	54,628	36,789	91,417
9	Nellore	Nellore	57,373	81,009	1,38,382
10	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	16,651	46,529	63,180
11		Madanapalle	9,952	31,519	41,471
12	Bellary	Bellary	12,433	45,286	57,719
13		Penukonda	6,701	10,197	16,898
14		Gooty	17,846	40,161	58,007
15	Kurnool	Kurnool	26,303	50,047	76,350
16	Chingleput	Saidápet	1,57,082	72,591	2,29,673
17		Chingleput	66,612	48,362	1,14,974
18	North Arcot ..	Chittoor	89,377	97,911	1,87,288
19		Vellore	8,693	42,415	51,108
20	South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	36,122	82,409	1,18,531
21		Virddháchalam ..	30,554	39,996	70,550
22	Tanjore	Tanjore	24,185	75,903	1,00,088
23		Negapatam	29,832	45,753	75,585
24	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	15,613	85,821	1,01,434
25	Madura	Madura	66,387	74,715	1,41,102
26		Dindigul	38,357	56,809	95,166
27	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	43,634	72,379	1,16,013
28		Shermádevi	14,767	29,204	43,971
29	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	30,278	1,18,242	1,48,520
30	Nílgiris	Nílgiris	13,902	37,120	51,022
31	Salem	Salem	13,311	91,279	1,04,590
32		Hosúr	9,897	37,812	47,709
33	South Canara ..	Canara	31,630	63,790	95,420
34	Malabar	Calicut	23,347	1,00,692	1,24,039
35		Tellicherry	30,776	59,079	89,855
		Total ..	12,36,130	19,80,439	32,16,569

DIX C.

Fund Boards for the Ten Years ending 1881-82—*continued.*

1877-78.			1878-79.		
New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
49,012	54,620	1,03,632	26,359	68,074	94,433
14,715	47,258	61,973	14,154	55,988	70,142
32,813	62,411	95,224	25,514	66,964	92,478
Amalgamated with Vizagapatam.			..	..	..
65,122	46,110	1,11,232	46,956	44,459	91,415
44,575	29,988	74,563	49,356	32,432	81,788
72,365	1,05,634	1,77,999	20,921	36,711	57,632
66,542	86,315	1,52,857	18,172	37,839	56,011
4,31,956	96,458	2,28,414	41,062	80,220	1,21,282
37,850	42,949	80,799	19,533	57,111	76,644
886	28,632	29,518	1,639	21,183	22,822
6,583	4,069	10,652	31,948	24,326	56,274
1,574	14,326	15,900	1,631	9,805	11,436
5,275	67,012	72,287	20,034	59,519	79,553
60,222	22,562	82,784	9,043	65,541	74,584
1,34,727	50,197	1,84,924	8,866	54,964	63,830
62,431	70,265	1,32,696	5,622	48,780	54,402
37,693	1,21,000	1,58,693	64,567	75,404	1,39,971
11,916	39,559	51,475	19,710	41,173	60,883
3,298	1,28,132	1,31,430	6,216	57,667	63,883
56,521	71,533	1,28,054	19,958	57,176	77,134
22,395	67,451	89,846	14,149	66,615	80,764
30,753	46,423	77,176	25,728	67,917	93,645
42,658	1,77,922	2,20,580	8,066	1,00,714	1,08,780
19,423	64,807	84,230	13,824	85,095	98,919
82,081	78,281	1,60,362	12,791	42,601	55,392
20,516	1,11,701	1,32,217	5,304	86,073	91,377
4,341	46,121	50,462	1,172	53,758	54,930
22,107	1,28,140	1,50,247	1,46,056	3,01,035	4,47,091
6,018	31,731	37,749	6,021	27,673	33,694
7,719	11,598	19,317	6,971	62,666	69,637
158	3,401	3,559	720	31,841	32,561
19,845	50,562	70,407	40,618	77,069	1,17,687
36,769	1,08,772	1,45,541	12,351	1,92,556	2,04,907
18,753	63,376	82,129	6,08,713	97,451	7,06,164
12,29,612	21,79,316	34,08,928	13,53,745	22,88,400	36,42,145

APPEN

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works by Local

No.	—		1879-80.		
			New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
			24	25	26
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam	Chatrapur	10,124	46,692	56,816
2		Chicacole	896	16,283	17,179
3	Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam	33,645	69,400	1,03,045
4		Narsapatnam ..	..	..	..
5	Godávari	Cocanada	31,197	63,028	94,225
6		Ellore	46,605	30,400	77,005
7	Kistna	Masulipatam	65,865	41,674	1,07,539
8		Guntúr	4,212	26,501	30,713
9	Nellore	Nellore	798	70,339	71,137
10	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	1,788	39,531	41,319
11		Madanapalle	1,358	29,108	30,466
12	Bellary	Bellary	6,086	32,752	30,838
13		Penukonda	312	6,811	7,123
14		Gooty	..	27,779	27,779
15	Kurnool	Kurnool	..	45,131	45,131
16	Chingleput	Saidápet	22,587	46,364	68,951
17		Chingleput	881	26,576	27,457
18	North Arcot	Chittoor	1,121	55,109	56,230
19		Vellore	2,334	41,123	43,457
20	South Arcot	Cuddalore	1,563	61,814	63,377
21		Vriddháchalam ..	4,822	36,101	40,923
22	Tanjore	Tanjore	12,701	70,461	83,162
23		Negapatam	25,926	37,782	63,708
24	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	8,168	69,042	77,210
25	Madura	Madura	13,652	72,342	85,994
26		Dindigul	9,565	37,442	47,007
27	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	3,859	70,507	74,366
28		Shermádevi	3,622	36,247	39,869
29	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	4,654	1,12,432	1,17,086
30	Nílgiris	Nílgiris	369	46,809	47,178
31	Salem	Salem	1,092	87,687	88,779
32		Hosúr	24	31,189	31,213
33	South Canara ..	Canara	29,440	57,225	86,665
34	Malabar	Calicut	14,229	1,15,474	1,29,703
35		Tellicherry	3,912	50,479	54,391
		Total ..	3,67,407	17,07,634	20,75,041

DIX C.

Fund Boards for the Ten Years ending 1881-82—*continued.*

1880-81.			Regular Estimate, 1881-82.			Remarks.
New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
20,801	46,308	67,109	26,080	53,450	79,530	
3,309	40,774	44,083	9,370	42,970	52,340	The annual accounts for 1880-81 and 1881-82 have not yet been received. The actuals for the former and the regular estimates for the latter as shown in the Budget for 1882-83 are entered.
24,562	90,783	1,15,345	72,720	87,600	1,60,320	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
47,310	41,230	88,540	88,360	64,860	1,53,220	
71,020	34,758	1,05,778	1,04,420	41,640	1,46,060	
65,866	53,176	1,19,042	1,53,320	63,560	2,16,880	
16,846	48,013	64,859	71,410	82,660	1,54,070	
22,802	84,929	1,00,731	57,000	1,00,500	1,57,500	
11,131	52,529	63,660	25,140	89,980	1,15,120	
2,954	33,719	36,673	6,400	32,170	38,570	
465	33,043	33,508	5,930	46,250	52,180	
1,742	21,320	23,062	4,550	28,260	32,810	
343	37,487	37,830	7,850	48,000	55,850	
4,300	49,650	53,950	18,650	53,240	71,890	
Amalgamated with Chingleput.						
11,789	80,666	92,455	560	91,630	92,190	
13,741	75,898	89,639	37,200	1,17,460	1,54,660	
8,031	33,402	41,433	24,230	49,100	73,330	
35,324	1,54,054	1,89,378	89,620	1,53,840	2,43,460	
Amalgamated with Cuddalore.						
22,772	97,278	1,20,050	60,480	1,13,260	1,73,740	
27,666	44,593	72,259	95,930	62,200	1,58,130	
41,554	80,730	1,22,284	52,550	88,770	1,41,320	
26,966	95,324	1,22,290	26,410	90,040	1,16,450	
12,962	50,052	63,014	10,350	50,650	61,000	
14,250	85,801	1,00,051	66,520	1,00,010	1,66,530	
17,599	41,532	59,131	20,270	45,740	66,010	
7,616	1,26,054	1,33,670	47,070	1,05,500	1,52,570	
12,982	52,064	65,046	10,230	67,210	77,440	
7,597	1,03,329	1,10,926	26,710	88,960	1,15,670	
1,650	40,527	42,177	30	42,560	42,590	
34,579	59,628	94,207	49,330	61,720	1,11,050	
23,426	1,76,268	1,99,694	75,010	1,81,670	2,56,680	
Amalgamated with Calicut.						
6,13,955	20,64,919	26,78,874	13,43,700	23,45,460	36,89,160	

APPEN

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure on Public Works in the several

Districts.	Municipalities.	1872-73.		
		New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Berhampore	2,017	1,658	3,675
	Chicacole	1,212	902	2,114
Vizagapatam	Anakápalle	..	..	..
	Bimlipatam	3,735	1,232	4,967
	Pálkonda	819	506	1,325
	Vizagapatam	2,841	5,113	7,954
	Vizianagrum..	3,802	2,021	5,823
Godávari	Cocanada	8,212	2,734	10,946
	Ellore	2,520	311	2,831
	Rajahmundry	2,683	906	3,589
Kistna	Guntúr	3,819	3,465	7,284
	Masulipatam..	5,259	2,772	8,031
Nellore	Nellore	6,110	3,963	10,073
	Ongole	..	..	..
Cuddapah..	Cuddapah	9,124	4,941	14,065
Bellary	Anantapur	998	611	1,609
	Adóni	2,939	459	3,398
	Bellary	7,063	12,544	19,607
	Gooty..	106	606	712
Kurnool	Cumbum	1,158	767	1,925
	Kurnool	1,893	759	2,652
Chingleput	Conjeeveram..	7,691	613	8,304
North Arcot	Vellore	7,286	5,482	12,768
	Wállajápet	2,658	770	3,428
South Arcot	Cuddalore	4,956	4,497	9,453
	Chidambaram	..	..	..
Tanjore	Kumbakónam	1,763	8,562	10,325
	Mannárgudi	9,850	1,416	11,266
	Máyavaram	2,594	2,255	4,849
	Negapatam	1,213	5,862	7,075
	Tanjore	22,053	5,471	27,524
Trichinopoly	Srírangam	445	392	837
	Trichinopoly..	25,837	6,225	32,062
Madura	Dindigul	1,968	695	2,663
	Madura	5,236	4,394	9,630
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah..	5,427	3,791	9,218
	Tinnevelly	3,110	1,100	4,210
	Tuticorin	2,411	3,632	6,043
Coimbatore	Karúr	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	7,750	5,292	13,042
	Erode..	1,489	1,093	2,582
	Mettupálaiyam	..	..	..
Nílgiris	Cooneor	889	1,299	2,188
	Ootacamund	5,724	4,340	10,064
Salem	Salem	13,884	1,856	15,740
South Canara	Mangalore	5,905	5,956	11,861
Malabar	Calicut	345	3,296	3,641
	Cannanore	46	332	378
	Cochin	1,240	3,380	4,620
	Pálghat	3,925	4,876	8,801
	Tellicherry	3,337	4,327	7,664
	Total ..	2,15,342	1,37,474	3,52,816

DIX D.

Municipalities excluding Madras for the Ten Years ending 1881-82.

1873-74.			1874-75.		
New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3,995	1,027	5,022	1,213	1,714	2,927
1,258	751	2,009	1,446	962	2,408
..	..	..	..	..	..
3,781	1,547	5,328	2,340	990	3,330
1,752	2,482	4,234		Abolished.	
2,250	3,829	6,079	854	2,770	3,624
3,819	1,905	5,724	1,505	1,813	3,318
6,136	558	6,694	5,821	2,309	8,130
3,525	445	3,970	7,483	1,387	8,870
3,409	509	3,918	1,477	1,571	3,048
3,346	2,618	5,964	851	3,510	4,361
8,013	2,053	10,066	3,186	1,460	4,646
6,096	4,475	10,571	6,942	5,006	11,948
..	..	..	..	..	..
13,139	6,667	19,806	4,082	2,458	6,540
415	209	624	356	421	777
8,233	1,174	9,407	828	3,242	4,079
16,675	10,089	26,764	10,704	8,915	19,615
1,089	1,837	2,926	..	1,052	1,052
304	542	846	214	449	663
2,298	1,235	3,533	2,434	1,168	3,602
11,961	1,318	13,279	8,741	460	9,201
9,442	5,812	15,254	10,299	3,035	13,334
3,724	1,455	5,179	1,060	1,431	2,491
4,935	4,383	9,318	2,399	3,541	5,940
..	..	..	199	1,214	1,413
1,633	15,768	17,401	4,871	5,698	10,569
5,388	946	6,334	1,515	1,894	3,409
3,786	598	4,384	2,223	1,612	3,835
7,085	3,855	10,940	3,565	6,919	10,484
13,111	5,050	18,161	9,558	5,367	14,925
9,117	423	9,540	3,823	1,114	4,937
34,809	6,530	41,339	15,874	7,275	23,149
3,300	1,681	4,981	1,617	781	2,398
8,911	4,480	13,391	16,182	3,390	19,572
3,159	500	3,659	2,009	1,434	3,443
3,398	2,906	6,304	2,159	1,466	3,625
9,779	512	10,291	7,286	1,671	8,957
..	..	..	126	501	627
2,376	5,137	7,513	3,538	6,317	9,855
590	825	1,415	1,206	1,700	2,906
..	..	..	..	..	..
158	791	949	..	2,255	2,255
14,500	3,517	18,017	8,380	3,037	11,417
9,838	1,843	11,681	5,736	2,933	8,669
6,291	5,318	11,609	2,309	3,445	5,754
1,021	6,956	7,977	461	7,172	7,633
2,104	714	2,818	3,378	1,257	4,635
439	2,156	2,595	101	2,651	2,752
1,119	5,435	6,554	350	4,635	4,985
1,695	3,312	5,007	1,410	3,757	5,167
2,63,202	1,36,173	3,99,375	1,72,111	1,29,159	3,01,270

APPEN

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public

Districts.	Municipalities.	1875-76.		
		New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		12	13	14
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Berhampore	2,047	2,037	4,084
	Chicacole	1,617	636	2,253
Vizagapatam	Anakápalle	..	..	..
	Bimlipatam	3,011	1,031	4,042
	Pálkonda	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam	2,613	1,122	3,735
	Vizianagrum..	3,181	1,416	4,597
Godávari	Cocanada	5,912	2,717	8,629
	Ellore	1,017	2,475	3,492
	Rajahmundry	946	5,228	6,174
Kistna	Guntúr	1,427	1,517	2,944
	Masulipatam..	1,312	2,440	3,752
Nellore	Nellore	1,104	3,584	4,688
	Ongole	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	1,938	1,931	3,869
Bellary	Anantapur	547	304	851
	Adóni	1,718	1,569	3,287
	Bellary	7,320	7,785	15,105
	Gooty	..	1,197	1,197
Kurnool	Cumbum	359	252	611
	Kurnool	2,238	1,337	3,575
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	3,110	643	3,753
North Arcot	Vellore	2,992	2,734	5,726
	Wálajápet	1,590	1,192	2,782
South Arcot	Cuddalore	7,344	5,704	13,048
	Chidambaram	1,386	599	1,985
Tanjore	Kumbakónam	8,559	3,233	11,792
	Mannárgudi	647	4,060	4,707
	Máyavaram	3,267	1,107	4,374
	Negapatam	18,304	5,137	23,441
	Tanjore	10,359	5,826	16,185
Trichinopoly	Srírangam	6,559	684	7,243
	Trichinopoly..	15,924	7,148	23,072
Madura	Dindigul	4,053	1,090	5,143
	Madura	5,343	7,203	12,546
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah	1,409	1,084	2,493
	Tinnevelly	285	1,075	1,360
	Tuticorin	3,005	4,331	7,336
Coimbatore	Karúr	2,697	1,155	3,852
	Coimbatore	1,524	4,182	5,706
	Erode	672	1,053	1,725
	Mettupálaiyam	..	..	..
Nílgiris	Coonoor	78	2,695	2,773
	Ootacamund	12,300	4,739	17,039
Salem	Salem	7,110	3,221	10,331
South Canara	Mangalore	8,039	3,212	11,251
Malabar	Calicut	197	5,677	5,874
	Cannanore	1,395	410	1,805
	Cochin	1,939	640	2,579
	Pálghat	4,090	4,527	8,617
	Tellicherry	768	2,467	3,235
	Total ..	1,73,252	1,25,406	2,98,658

DIX D.

Works in the several Municipalities, &c.—*continued.*

1876-77.			1877-78.		
New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
15	16	17	18	19	20
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,929	2,521	4,450	222	1,611	1,833
211	1,123	1,334	237	1,084	1,321
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,060	1,159	2,219	529	263	792
..	..	..	..	..	..
2,088	55,36	7,624	687	3,754	4,441
3,350	1,484	4,834	4,296	1,613	5,909
5,021	2,766	7,787	3,054	3,864	6,918
780	1,596	2,376	3,033	2,974	6,007
1,477	909	2,386	120	361	481
137	1,547	1,684	1,493	702	2,195
1,856	2,547	4,403	429	1,592	2,021
1,978	3,272	5,250	226	1,355	1,581
..	..	..	680	350	1,030
1,831	2,589	4,420	8,566	3,447	12,013
446	253	699	..	240	240
1,559	688	2,247	3,661	890	4,551
5,053	6,295	11,348	..	5,395	5,395
..	52	52	..	3	3
	Abolished.		..	..	..
803	479	1,282	..	454	454
859	794	1,653	103	305	408
685	5,406	6,091	527	4,286	4,813
138	424	562	488	658	1,146
2,589	4,713	7,302	678	2,138	2,816
3,492	1,161	4,653	368	599	967
9,934	5,657	15,591	729	4,394	5,123
2,397	6,485	8,882	95	2,923	3,018
902	2,188	3,090	599	1,777	2,376
11,551	9,693	21,244	740	8,973	9,713
9,852	5,935	15,787	1,592	4,736	6,328
2,397	1,317	3,714	733	1,093	1,826
6,257	6,588	12,845	1,808	4,499	6,307
894	1,189	2,083	1,538	883	2,421
3,248	10,313	13,561	4,385	6,214	10,599
896	933	1,829	811	1,110	1,921
685	1,234	1,919	451	945	1,396
7,654	2,454	10,108	638	1,898	2,536
1,059	1,062	2,121	1,402	697	2,099
727	3,335	4,062	892	3,712	4,604
1,712	436	2,148	1,059	685	1,744
210	138	348	239	899	1,138
4,966	3,276	8,242	1,692	996	2,688
6,168	3,269	9,437	3,113	6,158	9,271
3,153	3,227	6,380	1,369	3,500	4,869
5,413	4,072	9,485	1,347	3,970	5,317
161	6,379	6,540	286	6,816	7,102
634	623	1,257	174	1,020	1,194
801	719	1,520	796	2,010	2,806
4,027	1,994	6,021	161	3,947	4,108
527	2,134	2,661	..	2,335	2,335
1,23,567	1,31,964	2,55,531	56,046	1,14,128	1,70,174

APPEN

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public

Districts.	Municipalities.	1878-79.		
		New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		21	22	23
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Berhampore	746	2,846	3,592
	Chicacole	457	788	1,245
Vizagapatam	Anakápalle	448	..	448
	Bimlipatam	..	422	422
	Pálkonda	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam	485	2,802	3,287
	Vizianagrum	2,588	1,602	4,190
Godávari	Cocanada	1,144	4,121	5,265
	Ellore	3,231	1,772	5,003
	Rajahmundry	5	801	806
Guntúr	Guntúr	2,521	1,115	3,636
	Masulipatam	1,743	2,148	3,891
Nellore	Nellore	727	1,915	2,642
	Ongole	2,447	..	2,447
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	5,132	5,494	10,626
Bellary	Anantapur	128	42	170
	Adóni	186	911	1,097
	Bellary	98	10,443	10,541
	Gooty	..	3	3
Kurnool	Cumbum	..	..	..
	Kurnool	868	310	1,178
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	777	1,315	2,092
North Arcot	Vellore	339	6,036	6,375
	Wálajápet	611	877	1,488
South Arcot	Cuddalore	358	2,791	3,149
	Chidambaram	1,064	498	1,562
Tanjore	Kumbakónam	20,223	1,877	22,100
	Mannárgudi	50	2,136	2,186
	Máyavaram	1,468	1,249	2,717
	Negapatam	258	14,023	14,281
	Tanjore	3,969	5,394	9,363
Trichinopoly	Srírangam	276	1,768	2,044
	Trichinopoly	2,759	4,523	7,282
Madura	Dindigul	214	935	1,149
	Madura	1,884	4,965	6,849
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah	485	1,007	1,492
	Tinnevelly	5,905	1,362	7,267
	Tuticorin	1,401	1,965	3,366
Coimbatore	Karûr	5,459	830	6,289
	Coimbatore	386	2,855	3,241
	Erode	1,970	1,591	3,561
	Mettupálaiyam		Abolished.	
Nílgiris	Coonoor	505	1,397	1,902
	Ootacamund	2,563	6,542	9,105
Salem	Salem	499	4,384	4,883
South Canara	Mangalore	1,960	3,347	5,307
Malabar	Calicut	1,525	8,904	10,429
	Cannanore	..	1,869	1,869
	Cochin	16	703	719
	Pálghat	508	5,621	6,129
	Tellicherry	..	5,129	5,129
	Total ..	80,386	1,33,428	2,13,814

DIX D.

Works in the several Municipalities, &c.—*continued.*

1879-80.			1880-81.		
New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
342	2,607	2,949	548	2,154	2,702
81	816	897	..	721	721
1,440	1,000	2,440	1,995	348	2,343
680	890	1,570	734	825	1,559
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,553	4,695	6,248	628	3,412	4,040
1,428	1,546	2,974	666	3,236	3,902
..	7,785	7,785	200	6,702	6,902
3,714	2,870	6,584	3,057	1,402	4,459
130	4,065	4,195	3,668	1,859	5,527
2,125	2,051	4,176	3,344	906	4,250
1,009	11,652	12,661	2,552	7,988	10,540
30	2,025	2,055	24	1,808	1,832
895	..	895	..	..	..
16,432	2,989	19,421	8,206	3,303	11,509
828	296	1,124	12	..	12
350	733	1,083	6,296	1,235	7,531
392	8,244	8,636	850	4,586	5,436
..	32	32		Abolished.	
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	956	956	..	856	856
520	2,561	3,081	1,266	1,855	3,121
2,434	2,945	5,379	1,124	2,819	3,943
973	511	1,484	..	794	794
95	3,083	3,178	801	4,195	4,996
7,059	398	7,457	4,052	472	4,524
5,205	7,028	12,233	1,947	9,674	11,621
770	2,193	2,963	419	2,759	3,178
109	1,429	1,538	3,144	1,231	4,375
1,231	6,216	7,447	1,000	11,745	12,745
8,283	5,887	14,170	16,221	9,048	25,269
387	1,499	1,886	302	1,431	1,733
2,486	6,727	9,213	3,136	6,975	10,111
621	1,953	2,574	971	406	1,377
2,388	6,281	8,669	4,273	10,086	14,359
724	1,065	1,789	427	1,924	2,351
2,596	1,609	4,205	16,816	2,730	4,416
780	2,101	2,881	619	2,757	3,376
1,637	142	1,779	332	1,393	1,725
304	3,715	4,019	790	3,747	4,537
2,314	785	3,099	2,046	789	2,835
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,094	2,094	110	5,784	5,894
3,031	3,900	6,931	4,527	11,358	15,885
1,836	1,956	3,792	4,309	3,649	7,958
1,055	3,609	4,664	854	4,788	5,642
3,685	5,681	9,366	1,509	7,259	8,768
..	829	829	..	892	892
173	1,698	1,871	428	2,382	2,810
1,583	5,030	6,613	4,263	4,652	8,915
2,553	3,757	6,310	2,765	4,745	7,510
86,261	1,41,934	2,28,195	96,101	1,63,680	2,59,781

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APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in the several Municipalities—*continued.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	1881-82. New Works.	1881-82. Repairs.	1881-82. Total.	Remarks.
		30	31	32	33
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	1,550	2,920	4,470	For 1881-82 the annual accounts have not been received for all Municipalities. The figures of the regular estimate are shown for that year.
	Chicacole ..	550	1,610	2,160	
Vizagapatam ..	Anakápalle ..	2,260	800	3,060	
	Bimlipatam ..	150	680	830	
	Pálkonda ..	..	..	..	
	Vizagapatam ..	500	3,070	3,570	
	Vizianagrum ..	290	1,160	1,450	
Godávari	Cocanada	2,450	6,170	8,620	
	Ellore	2,480	1,200	3,680	
	Rajahmundry ..	2,730	1,890	4,620	
Kistna	Guntúr	2,360	1,250	3,610	
	Masulipatam ..	7,850	3,320	11,170	
Nellore	Nellore	100	2,140	2,240	
	Ongole	..	860	860	
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	5,960	8,650	14,610	
Bellary	Anantapur ..	250	270	520	
	Adóni	6,840	1,660	8,500	
	Bellary	30	6,300	6,330	
	Gooty	..	..	..	
Kurnool	Cumbum	..	..	..	
	Kurnool	..	680	680	
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	3,470	2,520	5,990	
North Arcot ..	Vellore	6,610	3,100	9,710	
	Wálajápet ..	..	870	870	
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	4,030	3,950	7,980	
	Chidambaram ..	12,550	600	13,150	
Tanjore	Kumbakónam ..	5,920	8,310	14,230	
	Mannárgudi ..	800	6,650	7,450	
	Máyavaram ..	6,160	1,340	7,500	
	Negapatam ..	3,400	6,950	10,350	
	Tanjore	14,030	6,070	20,100	
Trichinopoly ..	Srírangam ..	700	650	1,350	
	Trichinopoly ..	6,300	12,010	18,310	
Madura	Dindigul	340	1,020	1,360	
	Madura	3,180	13,450	16,630	
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	700	3,010	3,710	
	Tinnevelly ..	3,550	2,650	6,200	
	Tuticorin	1,090	2,280	3,370	
Coimbatore ..	Karúr	1,060	740	1,800	
	Coimbatore ..	300	4,180	4,480	
	Erode	4,730	860	5,590	
	Mettupálaiyam ..	..	..	..	
Nílgiris	Coonoor	1,020	5,830	6,850	
	Ootacamund ..	5,900	12,750	18,650	
Salem	Salem	4,270	4,150	8,420	
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	3,760	4,400	8,160	
Malabar	Calicut	4,700	10,950	15,650	
	Cannanore ..	..	830	830	
	Cochin	2,250	2,470	4,720	
	Pálghat	1,910	4,110	6,020	
	Tellicherry ..	1,070	3,970	5,040	
	Total ..	1,40,150	1,75,300	3,15,450	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the Grants for Roads (Communications) in 1865 (before the District Road Cess Act was passed), that in 1870 (before the present Local Funds Act), and that in 1881-82.

	1864-65.		1869-70.		1881-82.	
	Imperial.	Local (Outlay).	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original Works—						
Communications ..	6,26,082	3,03,590	8,27,927	16,72,284	95,000	8,37,465
Repairs—						
Communications ..	11,02,245	2,00,493	7,44,718	7,42,104	29,000	18,64,612
Total ..	17,28,327	5,04,083	15,72,645	24,14,388	1,24,000	27,02,077

APPENDICES.

A.—Statement showing expenditure under Local Funds (Act IV of 1871) during 1881-82.
B.—Statement showing the works done by the several Local Fund Boards from 1871-72 to 1881-82.
C.—Statement showing expenditure on Public Works by Local Fund Boards for the ten years ending 1881-82.
D.—Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works in the several Municipalities, excluding Madras, for the ten years ending 1881-82.
E.—Statement showing the grant for roads in 1865 (before the District Road Cess Act was passed), that in 1870 (before the present Local Funds Act), and that in 1881-82.

APPENDIX No. VII.

MY DEAR BENSON,

Your demi-official of the 24th ultimo only reached me on Friday, in which you inquire for "the Acts of Parliament which govern Municipalities and Local (County, I suppose) Boards in England," and for "papers as regards the amount of control which Government can exercise over them, and the machinery through which it works." I at once commenced drawing up a list of the statutes on the subject for your use, but very soon saw that it would take you an unconscionable time to wade through them, to say nothing of the Local Government Board's Annual Reports, and I propose, therefore, to give you, as briefly as I can, and as accurately as my own knowledge of the subject will allow, the information I imagine you require. I had hoped to be able to send you the volume on Local Government in the "English Citizen" series, but I hear from Bombay that it has not yet been published. So I must just do the best I can without it. As I told you this morning, the Cobden Club Essays (1875) on Local Taxation are in the Madras Club Library, and Mr. Goschen's Speeches Reports (1872) on the same subject are in the Library of the Literary Society.

2. First, then, the central authority in all matters of Local Government and Taxation is the Local Government Board. This was constituted by 34 and 35 Vic., Cap. 70, in order to concentrate in the hands of one authority the powers theretofore exercised by the Poor Law Board, the Medical Department of the Privy Council, and a branch of the Home Office known as the Local Government Acts' Office. The President is a member of the Ministry, but not, as a general rule, of the Cabinet, and the other members are the Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Needless to add that the Board, like many others, is a Board only in name, and that the work is really done by the President and his staff. The powers inherited from the Home Office relate to registration of vital statistics, sanitation, drainage, public improvements, artisans' dwellings, wash-houses, &c., while those taken over from the Privy Council concern vaccination and the prevention of disease. The Board, I believe, still

perpetuates the old distinctions by dividing its office into a Poor Law, a Medical, and a Local Government Act Department. Such being the origin of the Board, their powers are of a very varied description. Some things the Board can do of its own motion, *e.g.*, it may require local authorities to execute specific works, as I shall show presently, or, again, without reference to local authorities at all, it may, in its Medical Department, make regulations for preventing disease, or extend existing statutory provisions to specific districts. But its chief powers are naturally its powers of remedy and review or supervision. Some of these may be mentioned at once. Others I shall mention when I speak of the local authorities to which they are specially applicable.

3. By 40 and 41 Vic., Cap. 66, all returns of local taxation are directed to be submitted to the Local Government Board after audit, and by a previous statute, 23 and 24 Vic., Cap. 51, a penalty was provided for the non-submission of these returns (then due to the Secretary of State) within the prescribed date. This penalty is a fine not exceeding £20 on the officer whose duty it is to prepare and submit the returns, and is recoverable on summary conviction before two Justices. By the District Auditors Act, 1879, the Local Government Board are empowered to appoint District Auditors and Assistant Auditors, whose duty it is to audit the accounts of all local authorities within their districts, with the exception of Town Councils, who provide for their own audit. Again, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board the Public Works Loans Commissioners may grant loans to local authorities, and by 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 89, s. 36, and 41 Vic., Cap. 1 8, the Local Government Board may appoint officers to see that the amount of the loan is duly expended on the works for which it was intended, and may require the refund of any balance or amount improperly spent. Another statute, 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 83, empowers the Local Government Board to sanction debenture loans and to make rules under the Act (known as the Local Loans Act). By 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 36 (Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act), the Local Government Board has power to sanction the acquisition by an urban sanitary authority of any unsanitary area within its district. The Local Government Board is authorized to appoint an arbitrator, who is to settle the amount of compensation, subject to appeal to the verdict of a jury.

4. I shall now briefly describe the local authorities over whom the Board exercises its powers of supervision. The county is (as you rightly surmise) the principal, in the sense of the largest, unit of local administration, but there are no such things as County Boards. In fact, English counties, as such, enjoy considerably less of self-government than do the Local Fund Circles of Southern India. The authority of the Lord Lieutenant is practically nil; that of the Sheriff is confined to the execution of process, and the real administration of county affairs is in the hands of the "Justices of the county in general or Quarter Sessions assembled." They have not only criminal jurisdiction, licensing authority, &c., but also the supervision of county jails, shire halls, bridges, lunatic asylums, and police. They appoint the Chief Constable of the county and the County Treasurer. They levy the county rate for the purposes mentioned above. They appoint Standing Committees of Quarter Sessions. One Committee supervises the county police, jails, &c. Another looks after taxation and finance. The Justices have also, under 41 and 42 Vic., Cap. 77, and previous statutes, an extensive power of supervision and management over the highway boards of the county, and contribute from the county rates half the cost of maintenance of the county main roads to the highway authorities. Municipal boroughs are counties in the technical sense, and have separate Commissions of the Peace.

5. Counties, as you know, are divided into parishes, the most ancient, I believe, of all units of administration in England. The persons who have a right to vote in the parish vestry are the rate-payers, and they have each from 1 to 6 votes, according to the extent of their property qualification. I do not propose to say anything in this letter as to the qualifications of voters and candidates in any of the numerous forms of election or nomination now concurrently existing. English local administration has been described (I believe, in the first instance by Mr. Goschen) as a chaos of authorities, rates, areas, and franchises, and the English franchises at least may be left out of the question, as affording no guide to us in this country. In parishes, then, which do not form part of a highway district, the vestry elects the Parish Surveyor, who collects and expends the parish highway rates. The vestry also elects Parish Burial Boards and Parish School Boards under the Education Act of

1870; and in parishes which have adopted the Statute 3 and 4 Will. 4, Cap. 90, the vestry also elects Lighting and Watching Inspectors, three to twelve in number.

6. Highway districts are formed by order of the County Justices by the union of adjacent parishes. They were 724 in number in the year 1872, and are regulated by the Statutes 25 and 26 Vic., Cap. 61, 27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 101, and 41 and 42 Vic., Cap. 77. The members of the Board are called Waywardens. The County Justices residing within the district or in an adjoining district under a Local Board are ex-officio Waywardens, and the rest are elected by the rate-payers, their number where it exceeds one for each parish being regulated by order of the Justices. These Boards take the place of the Parish Surveyor for the parishes included in their district.

7. But the chief rural authorities next to the County Justices are the Boards of Guardians. Poor Law Unions date from 1782 (Gilbert Act repealed by 34 and 35 Vic., Cap. 116), but the leading Poor Law Statute is 4 and 5 Will. 4, Cap. 76. In 1875 there were 647 unions averaging 23 parishes each. Of these, some 250 were partly in one county and partly in another. Each union has a union workhouse and a board of guardians. The County Magistrates resident in the union are ex-officio members, and form about one-third of the Board, the remaining two-thirds being elected, one for each parish. These Boards superintend the relief of the pauper population, including medical relief from out-door dispensaries, pauper education, direct or indirect (by payment of school-fees), pauper burial, maintenance of pauper lunatics, &c. These are the objects proper of the poor rate, but "it has long since been the practice of Parliament to provide for the levy, through the poor rate, of the sums required for many other local purposes, owing to the facilities afforded for raising contributions in that manner."* The poor rate is levied by Overseers appointed annually by the Justices, and the portion intended for poor relief is by them paid over to the Boards of Guardians. The county and borough rates are levied through the poor rate in the manner alluded to above, and are paid over by the Overseers to the County Treasurer or Town Council, as the case may be. So, too, the highway rate in highway districts and the burial board rate are, as a rule, paid out of the poor rate by the Overseers to the highway board and burial board, respectively. The lighting and watching rate is also levied separately by the Overseers and paid over by them to the Lighting and Watching Inspectors already alluded to. The Local Government Board may dissolve or establish poor law unions, may dismiss union officers, and may also appoint them if the guardians fail to do so. They may lay down rules for the guidance of Boards of Guardians in regard to pauper relief, accounts, and the general administration of the Poor Law, and may appoint Poor Law Inspectors having full powers of inquiry.

8. Before describing the machinery of sanitary administration, I shall briefly mention the different forms of urban authority in England. The institutions of the metropolis, however, I leave entirely out of consideration, as corresponding to nothing we have, or are ever likely to have, in this country. The chief statute in regard to Municipal boroughs is 5 and 6 Will. 4, Cap. 76 (the Municipal Corporations Act). Municipal boroughs possess magistracy and police, sanitary and highway authority, and every other power of local government, except where the borough forms part of a larger Improvement Commission or of a Local Government Act District. The governing body is the Town Council elected by the citizens, freemen, liverymen or burgesses of the borough. Some of the larger boroughs are divided into wards for the purposes of election. The Town Council consists of a Mayor, elected annually by the Council, and the common Councillors. It was at first intended that *all* the latter should be elected for three years, one-third going out annually, but the Conservative party, through the House of Lords, secured an amendment, by which one-fourth of the Council should be Aldermen holding office for six years, half of their number being re-elected every three years. The Council may appoint a town clerk, a treasurer, and a financial committee. The borough rate is levied, in the manner already described, to provide for police, jails, bridges, asylums, town halls, &c. Bye-laws framed by the Town Council must be submitted to the Local Government Board for approval.

9. Improvement Commissions are half-developed Municipalities. These have been established in various places by a number of local Acts, and on the local Act

* Draft Report submitted by the Chairman (Mr. Goschen) to the Select Committee on Local Taxation, nominated by the House of Commons on March the 3rd, 1870.

depends their constitution. The mode of election of elective members has now, however, been assimilated by 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 55, to that for Local Boards. Improvement Commissions levy towns improvement rates. They have no magistracy or police, and are subject to the highway jurisdiction of the county, unless specially exempted by the local Act.

10. Local Government Act Boards or Local Boards are, in administrative independence, but little inferior to Town Councils. They levy a general district rate for sewers, highways, &c., and under the Local Government Act, 1858, have every power of Local Government, except magistracy and police. The members of the Board are elected by the rate-payers according to wards, and hold office for three years. One-third of the members for each ward retire annually, and their places are filled by a fresh election, thus securing both the elements of experience and activity. A member may become disqualified and cease to be a member through various causes, the chief of which are bankruptcy, concern in a contract made with the Local Board, and failure to attend meetings for six months in succession, unless prevented by ill-health. The Local Government Board may declare any rural sanitary district to be a Local Government Act District, and may fix the number of members of the Board and divide the district into wards. It may also dissolve a Local Government District, and may alter or settle its boundaries.

11. The last great consolidating statute of the Sanitary Code is 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 55 (the Public Health Act, 1875). The whole country is now divided into sanitary districts, of which there are two kinds:—

I. Urban sanitary districts, comprising Municipal Boroughs, Improvement Commissions, and Local Government Act Districts. The sanitary authority is the Town Council, Improvement Commission, or Local Board.

II. Rural sanitary districts, corresponding generally with the rural unions. The sanitary authority is the Board of Guardians. If a union contains no urban sanitary district, it is a rural sanitary district. If it does, the non-urban residue is the rural sanitary district, and urban members of the Board may not act in respect of rural sanitation. It would be impossible, within reasonable limits, to give any account of the Sanitary Code, of which this last statute contains 343 clauses. I shall confine myself, therefore, to noting the powers exercised by the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board may raise a rural authority to the status of an urban sanitary authority, and may merge one sanitary district in another. It may appoint Inspectors, who may attend the meetings of any local sanitary authority except Town Councils, and who enjoy all the powers of inquiry possessed by Poor Law Inspectors. The Local Government Board may institute inquiries into any matters concerning the public health in any place, and may make such order as it thinks fit as to the authority or party by whom the cost of such inquiry is to be borne. When a complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local sanitary authority has made default in any respect, the Board may call upon the defaulting authority to execute the necessary work within a given time, and may either enforce its order by *mandamus* or appoint some person or persons to execute the work, recovering the expenses by order on the defaulting authority. The Board are authorized in such cases to borrow the necessary funds from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

12. Besides the authorities mentioned above and the authorities of the metropolis, there are a number of other authorities and funds of minor importance, of which the chief are contained in the following list:—

Commissioners of Sewers (under 23 H. 8, Cap. 5, "Sewers," meaning works of drainage and embankment).
Drainage and Embankment Commissioners.
Market and Fair Authorities.
Bridges and Ferries.
Harbour Authorities.
Turnpike Trusts.
Pilotage Authorities.
Mercantile Marine Fund.

All these make their returns to the Local Government Board. In the year 1868 the local revenue from rates was roughly about 16 millions, and the indirect local revenue from dues, tolls, fees, Government subventions, receipts from property, sales, loans, &c., came to about 14 millions more, or about 30 millions sterling altogether.

13. The above is, I believe, a fairly accurate description, as far as it goes, of the system of local administration in force in England and the powers of the Local Government Board in regard thereto. Had I received more than a few days' notice, I might possibly have been able to add a few more details, but I imagine what I have noted down will suffice for your purpose. I would especially solicit the attention of the Committee to the following points in the English system, in view to their possible adoption in a more or less modified form in this country:—

I. The severe penalty provided by statute in case of default in the submission of returns within the period prescribed. I believe this penalty has never actually been inflicted. Its potential existence is doubtless sufficient. None but those who have experienced it can adequately realize the weariness and vexation of continually sending out reminders and telegrams which are quietly ignored, and now that Municipalities and Local Boards are at last to be allowed to walk alone, it is absolutely necessary that Government should have some strictly legitimate means of enforcing its requirements in this respect.

II. The general power which the representatives of the central authority (Inspectors) have of attending meetings. There is apparently no reason why the Collector, though not a member of a Board, should not be authorized to attend a meeting on a particular occasion, or to depute one of his subordinates so as to represent the views of Government. The Collector might also be empowered to veto any particular action contemplated by the Local Board pending a reference to Government.

III. The extensive powers of inquiry through its officers into administration and finance possessed by the Local Government Board, as well as the power of imposing the cost of such inquiries on the proper parties or authorities (38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 55, s. 294). Some such powers would certainly be necessary where complaints of maladministration were made.

IV. The power of dismissing union officers and of appointing them if the guardians fail to do so. I submit to the Committee that this is a power which should in future be possessed by Government, now that Presidents are in most cases to be non-officials. The power of dismissal would of course involve the power of cancelling appointments.

V. The very important powers possessed under 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 55, s. 299 to 302, and already described, in cases where a local authority makes default in the execution of a particular work which the central authority considers necessary. Some such powers will in future be absolutely required.

VI. The power of dissolving the local body in certain cases. A more general power of the same kind is already contemplated in the Resolution of the Governor-General in Council, and will doubtless be secured by Act. It may perhaps be said that these powers have not been required in the past, and that they should not be required now, when local authorities are to receive a greater measure of independence. It is, perhaps, sufficient to point out that such powers are necessary in England, where the capacity for self-government is infinitely greater than it is at present in India. But further it is not, I imagine, always realized how little of self-government there has been in the country hitherto. The only Municipalities where the Collector-President is non-resident and the Vice-President is a *native* non-official are Wálajápet, Adóni Kumbakónam Negapatam, Srírangam, and Vizianagrum. None of these have of late been remarkable for good administration. Among the Local Fund Circles, Tanjore, Cocanada and Vizagapatam have non-official Vice-Presidents, but the real work is done by the Collector-President as elsewhere. It is only fair to assume that the administration in future will not improbably fall short even of the standard attained by the six Municipalities above mentioned, and, that being so, the powers of the central authority must be increased to make up for the diminished efficiency of the Local Board.

VII. Another point to be noted is the English system of election to Local Boards. The cumulative system at present in force is the very worst that could possibly have been devised, calculated as it is to throw the entire representation into the hands of one party. I should be inclined to advocate representation by castes or occupations rather than by wards, a system which might conceivably carry with it the same evil results as those we have already experienced. I would draw special attention to the English retiring system, by which one-third of the members retire annually, thus securing fresh blood without risking the fruits of experience.

VIII. It would be well, I think, to adopt some conditions of disqualification similar to those in force in English Local Boards. I noticed lately in a vernacular newspaper (the *Sri Hindu Desabhimani*) the suggestion that a member should *ipso facto* lose his seat if he failed to attend meetings for a definite period. The rule is already in force in the Madras Municipality under Act V of 1878, Section 37, and would appear to be in accordance with native ideas.

IX. Finally, we require something in the way of "half-developed Municipality" like the English Improvement Commissions. I have already in a separate paper, copy of which was, I believe, communicated to the Committee, pointed out that we have something of the kind ready to hand in the house-tax sections of the Local Fund Act, which may, under certain conditions, be extended to any large village. These might be revised and amplified with special reference to this object. Proposals have from time to time been made by Mr. Price and others, and recently by Mr. Crole, for a "Minor Municipal Act." Mr. Crole observes that there are already Sanitary Committees in thirteen small towns of the Madura District working under the Local Fund Board and levying a so-called "voluntary" house-tax. A similar system prevalent in the Salem District was described in the paper alluded to above. It may be questioned whether a full-blown Municipal system, even of a "minor" kind, is really required in these towns or villages, or whether it would not suffice to give the existing Committees a legal title to existence under a new Local Fund Act, leaving them to develop under the superintendence of the Local Board until the time came to grant them independence. I may mention that these Committees enjoy, in the Salem District at least, a considerable share of practical self-government, and that they occasionally illustrate inconveniences of self-government without adequate check, as in the following instance. The Dharmapuri Sanitary Committee voted a considerable sum for the repair of a Hindu temple, and the Hosúr Local Fund Board were powerless to prevent it, except by threatening the withdrawal of the customary grants-in-aid.

14. I enclose a file of papers, with precis, containing the suggestions that have been made from time to time for the amendment of the Acts. With regard to the Local Fund Act, perhaps the most important requirement, next to that alluded to above, is some means of preventing the evasion of tolls. Possibly, such evasion might be made a criminal offence. Under the Municipal Act, the chief amendment required is, some provision enabling the Municipality to prohibit the sale of meat and other perishable articles elsewhere than in Municipal markets or other places licensed by the Commissioners. There can be little doubt that the power would be discreetly exercised. A great deal of correspondence has taken place in regard to Municipal bye-laws, many proposed bye-laws having been pronounced *ultra vires* by the Advocate-General. The papers on the subject being very numerous are not included in the precis, but are forwarded in a separate file. There is no apparent reason why the power of making bye-laws should not be made more general. In England, Town Councils may make "such bye-laws as to them shall seem meet for the good rule and government of the borough, and for the prevention and suppression of all such nuisances, &c., &c." These must be submitted to the Local Government Board. Subject to the sanction of Government in each case, Municipal Commissions in this country might, perhaps, be similarly empowered.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd November 1882.

E. S. LAFFAN, C.S.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, to the President of the Municipalities of the District of ——— ——— Ootacamund, 20th July 1882.

By G.O., No. 597, dated 29th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor in Council appointed a Committee, under the presidency of the Hon. H. E. Sullivan, to report what steps may properly be taken to give effect to the proposals of the Governor-General in Council regarding the extension of Local Self-Government in this Presidency.

2. One of those proposals is, that the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district, the idea being that his presence prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners, who are in many cases his subordinates.

3. Another suggestion made to the Committee is, that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should, by law, be made the Executive Officer of the Board, make appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President, and correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, merely keeping the President informed of his acts, so as to give the President the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners.

4. I am directed by the Honorable the President to request that you will consult the several Municipal Commissioners in your district as to whether either of these proposals would, in their opinion, be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers and Commissioners, or be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards.

5. I am also to request that you will favor the Committee, not only with the opinions of the Boards collectively, but also with any recorded opinions of individual Commissioners which may appear to you especially worthy of attention.

6. As the Committee is now sitting, I am to request the favor of a very early reply to this reference. The Committee trust that your report may be sent in within a week of the receipt of this letter.

From N. A. ROUPELL, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Anantapur, 3rd August 1882, No. 106. Anantapur.

In reply to your letter, No. 44, dated the 20th July 1882, I have the honor to enclose extract from the Proceedings of the Anantapur Municipal Commissioners at a special meeting held on the 26th idem, recording their unwillingness that either of the proposals referred to in your letter should be adopted for this Municipality.

2. As the number present at this meeting was small, it was thought advisable to obtain the individual opinions of other members, who were invited in a circular to state their views.

3. One—the Superintendent of Police—is of opinion that the Vice-President of the Municipal Board should be a non-official. The other Commissioners are not in favor of the introduction of either of the proposed changes into Anantapur. Some think that, where the elective system has been introduced, the election of the Vice-President should rest with the Commissioners, but where an opinion is expressed, it is adverse to the establishment of the election system here.

Anantapur. 4. As regards the Anantapur Municipality, I am very decidedly of opinion that the time is not yet come for the adoption of either of the proposals contained in your letter under reply. This town, as compared with many others in this Presidency, is in a very backward state of education and general progress, and the people are consequently not qualified for an extension of self-government. Formerly, owing to its position, the affairs of this Municipality were left very much in the hands of the Native members, with the Tahsildar as Vice-President, with the result that not a little was done or permitted, which would never have been allowed had a European or Native official of superior standing had chief control.

5. Upon the general question as affecting this Presidency, my opinion is that a very fair and adequate measure of self-government has already been granted under Acts III and IV of 1871, especially under the former, which provides for the election of non-official members by the rate-payers. There may be places in which the experiment of further concessions might be tried, but this should, I conceive, be done with much discrimination and tentatively. The mischief produced by Act III of 1860, which has been the cause of widespread breach of trust on the part of Temple Committees and has thus practically thrown a *quasi*-legal shelter over extensive swindling, is a standing warning in this direction.

6. In towns in which the elective system is in force and works satisfactorily effect could probably with advantage be given to the proposal in paragraph 3 of your letter, but I would not render ineligible, merely because he is an official, any one who may be acceptable to the Commissioners as Vice-President. I am strongly opposed to severing the connection of the Collector with Municipalities as ex-officio President, at least until after the proposal indicated in your paragraph 3 has been tried for some time and experience has shown that the withdrawal of officials from Municipal Boards would be of advantage, or at least would not be detrimental to local interests.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Anantapur Municipal Commissioners at a Special Meeting, held on the 26th July 1882.

* * * * *

The Commissioners are unwilling to adopt either of the proposals referred to for this Municipality.

(Signed) B. TEPERUMAL CHETTY,
Vice-President.

Adóni. PROCEEDINGS of the Adóni Municipal Commissioners, specially held on the 29th July 1882.

PRESENT :—

M.R.Ry. A. Teruvengadum Moodelliar Avargal, Vice-President.
„ S. Seetharamiah Gáru, Member.
„ T. Anniah Gáru, do.
„ L. Sashannah Gáru, do.
„ V. Moothappah Gáru, do.
Abd-ul-Salam Sahib Bahadur, do.
Khajee Gulam Husain Sahib Bahadur, do.

The Commissioners present are of opinion that the proposal of the Governor-General of India in Council to the effect that the Collector of the District should not be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards is acceptable to the rate-payers. They state that, so long as the Collector—the chief administrative officer of the district—remains the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, there is little chance of

the Members taking such an interest in the business of the Municipality as to qualify themselves to take up the management of its affairs whenever an opportunity occurs—first, because they are not forced by responsibility to learn the work, and, secondly, because they know that the Collector would do everything for them. They are also of opinion that the object of the Viceroy to train up the members in the art of self-government and in the management of the local affairs, will not be realized to its full extent without making tangible concessions (keeping them apart from any sort of official interference) by placing real power in their hands, allowing them the free exercise of their discretion in the discharge of important and delicate questions, holding out sufficient inducements to devote their time and attention to the transactions relating to public business, and finally making their orders in matters relating to the internal management of its affairs and funds, subject only to the *veto* of the Government. Adóni.

The suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of the said letter does not seem to alter the present state of affairs, and will not improve the tone and status of the non-officials. Any power bestowed by law on the Vice-President, relating to direct correspondence with the Government and the Heads of Departments and other minor departmental matters, without making substantial concessions, will not induce the educated non-officials to take up, and to exert themselves to discharge its onerous duties with as much interest and zeal as they would do with their own private affairs and to sacrifice personal interests to those of the society. With reference to the granting of the powers to the Vice-President to make appointments, &c., subject to the *veto* of the President, the Commissioners are of opinion that it is no concession at all, since they know from their experience that, without the recommendation of the Commissioners or the Vice-President, the President has not been generally appointing any officer to work in, or do any other business relating to, the Municipality.

Meeting dissolved.

(Signed) A. TERUVENGADUM,
Vice-President, Adóni Municipal Commission.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners of Bellary, passed at a Special Meeting held on Tuesday, the 1st August 1882. Bellary.

PRESENT:

B. A. Blake, Esq., Vice-President.
J. G. Firth, Esq., Member.
M. Abraham, Esq., do.
M.R.Ry. P. N. Daivanayagam Moodelliar Avargal, Member.
Mr. Hajee Ebrahim Sait Sahib, Member.
M.R.Ry. M. Vasudava Naidoo Gáru, Member.

The majority of the Commissioners present at this meeting are of opinion that the Collector should not be a member of the Municipal Commission.

(Signed) B. A. BLAKE,
Vice-President.

I have given the subject of Local Self-Government my careful attention and have read with feelings of admiration and gratitude the several resolutions of His Excellency Lord Ripon. It may be mentioned here that, in consultation with some of the leading, intelligent, and well-informed non-official members of our community, I happen to be engaged in drawing up a complete scheme which we consider would be suitable for this district. The particular matter under reference has been one of the subjects that have been fully discussed, and, in recording my opinion, I indicate the views agreed to unanimously by us.

2. In the letter under reference there are two suggestions made—one in paragraph 2 and the other in paragraph 3. By the former the Collector of the District would altogether cease to be the ex-officio President of local institutions, such as Municipal and Local Fund Boards;

Bellary.

and by the latter he retains his position as such, but that he holds it under certain rules and restrictions which are hereafter to be laid down by legal enactments.

3. The former *is* in accordance with the letter and spirit of Lord Ripon's Resolutions, whereas the latter *is not*. Now the question is which of these I would opine as best to be introduced.

4. I must here premise that the questions now proposed concern *only one* of the numerous and important matters that are raised and treated by His Excellency; and the whole of them form but one *grand* scheme. Consequently any opinion expressed as regards this *isolated* link cannot read to much effect.

5. The suggestion in paragraph 2 appears to me to be perfectly correct in principle, and, as far as my experience is concerned, will remedy an existing evil and may be predicted to work well in practice. If the Viceroy's excellent scheme is ever to succeed, it will be *only* when it is fairly and properly tried; half measures are always objectionable.

6. The suggestion contained in paragraph 3 is virtually what, to a very great extent, exists at present in this district, and this has been accepted as a failure. We possess an elected Vice-President, who is in direct charge of the working of the Municipality, making appointments, &c., subject to the sanction of the President. The corresponding *direct* with Government, but taking care to send copies to the President that has the power of putting his *veto* to any of his proposals, will not, in my mind, be a concession that would tend either to remove the existing difficulties or to facilitate the working of the institutions.

7. Other objections may be mentioned; of these the following may be noted:—

(*a*) Two masters in one household cannot bring peace. The Vice-President and President may clash and bring about considerable discord. There would then spring up the President's party and the Vice-President's party in the Board. At present the Vice-President acts in *complete* subordination to the President and these scenes do not occur as a rule; but it may be different when the Vice-President, being invested with certain powers, should be constantly interfered with by a President who is in a manner both within and without the Board.

(*b*) Excessive and unnecessary correspondence and additional business would be entailed, and the President, *i.e.*, the Collector, will be appealed to by persons of the staff and others having grievances, real or fanciful.

(*c*) The independence of the Board will not be ensured either in its actions or decisions, and the Collector himself would in no way be lightened as to his work.

(*d*) Freedom of discussion would be in *statu quo*, whether the Collector attends or not the meetings of the Board, so long as he is the President.

Many more may be mentioned, but these would suffice for present purposes.

8. It is suggested in paragraph 3 that the course therein pointed out would "give the President the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners." When the thoroughly-loyal and peace-loving inhabitants of Southern India contemplate and carry out "dangerous and illegal actions," the District Magistrate and Collector has ample means and opportunities to know and to stop such things *without himself being President* of the Local Fund and Municipal institutions. A rule that copies of their Proceedings at meetings should be submitted to Government, *through* the Collector, would be quite sufficient and effectual in keeping him informed of any "dangerous and illegal actions."

9. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Board in his district.

(Signed) C. SABAPATHI IYAH,
Municipal Commissioner.

I have seen the paper relating to Self-Government, and on the subject my opinion is that in the district like Bellary, the head of this is Collector whom I purpose is to be remained as a President of the Municipality in this district, and, if he is removed from the Presidentship of the Municipality, it will cause a bad on every respect in the Municipality; therefore I earnestly purpose that in this district self-government business is not approvable, and therefore the Collector of this district is to be a President of every Municipal Commission of this district, and, if the President is removed from the Municipality, the town people will not be satisfied with the doings of Commissioner and the self-government; therefore as I purpose that the Municipality is to carried on the same footing as hitherto, and this is my opinion on this subject, and I hope the same is to be carried.

BELLARY,
28th July 1882.

(Signed) EBRAHIM SAIT,
Municipal Commissioner.

I have been a Member of this Commission continuously from the time it was organized. Bellary.
The Vice-Presidentship, until I was elected to it in May 1880, was held permanently either by a subordinate Covenanted or Military Officer, and I had acted, in the *interim*, in that capacity for short periods on several occasions; and up to the present time several Collectors have presided as the head of the Commission, but never had any of them, to my knowledge, exercised any undue influence on the other Commissioners, and I cannot deny that the present President has never interfered unduly with me in regard to my duties as Vice-President. On the contrary I have, since my election to that office, experienced the greatest consideration from that officer and had been left unfettered in the discharge of my duties so that there would have been no necessity for a change in the Commission as it is at present constituted, were it not that it is desired by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, whose resolutions on the subject I have had the opportunity of perusing. But, as a general change is in contemplation, I must say that I agree in the views expressed by my worthy colleague, Mr. P. N. Daivanayagam Moodelliar.

(Signed) B. A. BLAKE.

RESOLUTION of the Commissioners of the Conjeeveram Municipality, passed at a Special Meeting held on the 4th August 1882. Conjeeveram.

* * * * *

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. T. Ruthna Moodelliar Avargal, Vice-President.
" S. Streenevasa Iyengar Avargal, Commissioner.
" A Katchapaiswariah Avargal, B.L., do.
" C. A. Padmanaba Iyah Avargal, do.
" C. T. M. Apparow Mudaliar Avargal, do.
" K. Moonoosawmy Mudaliar Avargal, do.

The Commissioners are in favor of the proposal that the Collector of the District should cease to be ex-officio President. This arrangement will enable the Members of Municipal Boards to speak out their minds freely on the various questions coming before them for decision. It will also create a better sense of the responsibility attaching to their office and lead to more interest and zeal in their work.

* * * * *

(Signed) T. RUTHNA MUDELLIAR,
Vice-President.

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Coimbatore District, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local-Self Government, dated Coimbatore, 18th August 1882, No. 296. Coimbatore.

I have the honor to reply to your No. 53, dated 20th ultimo, and to enclose the answers received in original.

2. Out of twenty-two Commissioners consulted, six desire that the Collector should cease to have any voice in the Proceedings of the Municipal Boards. Twelve would like to see the suggestion in your paragraph 3 adopted and would have the Vice-President as the executive officer of the Board—some with the modification that the appointments should rest with the Board; four would leave matters alone.

3. The desire expressed by some members that the Board shall have the appointment of all its own officers seems to me likely to lead to difficulty and jealousy.

Coimbatore.

4. There is no resident European officer of any kind at Karúr to interfere with free discussion at the bulk of the meetings of that Municipality.

5. You have, I believe, received the proceedings of a meeting called here to discuss the question in which it was unanimously decided that the townspeople could quite well manage their own affairs.

6. This does not represent the opinion of the majority of the Commissioners who have experience of the work to be done, but I presume that, if any change occurs, the selection of the Boards will be by election.

7. I must confess that I do not see much distinction between your two proposals. If the first were adopted, I presume a Collector would not be expected to fail to report anything illegal, &c., that came to his knowledge, while the second seems to anticipate the absence of the Collector from the meeting as the Vice-President is to keep him informed; but, as all proceedings are published in the *District Gazette*, the Collector must know what is going on.

8. I think the Vice-President might have the control of all routine business and the signing of cheques, but, beyond that, I do not advocate any change, nor does my Sub-Collector. I do not think the necessity for it made out.

Absolutely free discussion will most probably end in obstruction, and, as long as the liberty of sufficient discussion is not improperly curtailed, I can see no cause for complaint. As for independence of action, the rules of Government and the Act itself allow very little scope for that. I think it must be very hazardous to leave the sanitation and conservancy, still in their very infancy, in the hands of those to whom interference in such matter is irksome and disgusting and to be slurred over as much as possible, while in some Municipalities the progress of female education will certainly not be pushed on.

From Messrs. M. GNANABARANUM PILLAI and J. COOPOOSAWMY IYER, Municipal Commissioners, Coimbatore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Coimbatore.

On reading the letter, dated 20th July 1882, from R. S. Benson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, referred to us for our opinion, we think that this enlightened measure of the Indian Government, placing the Municipal and the Local Fund Boards entirely in the hands of the people, is calculated to create political consciousness in them, and to stimulate them to a sense of individual responsibility, and we owe our deepest gratitude for the same. Notwithstanding this, we are of opinion that the time, at least as far as this district is concerned, is not quite ripe yet for us to accept the first proposal, as we are convinced that measures of reform must follow one another gradually. Considering also that hitherto we were not trained in self-government, we think that the second proposal is quite suited to our purpose, as it seems in our view to be a proper step for the time being, and will be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards. But when education increases, and when people begin to understand and appreciate fully the privileges granted to them, the first proposal contained in the second paragraph of the letter can be safely and advantageously introduced.

From C. TEROOMALAY MOODELLIAR, Municipal Commissioner, Coimbatore, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Coimbatore, dated 29th July 1882.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 125, of 29th July 1882, on letter from the Secretary to the Local Self-Government of 20th idem, I have the honor to state that I fully endorse the views expressed in paragraph 2 of the above letter, that the Collector's presence prevents all freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of Commissioners, whether they are his subordinates or not, and to inform you that I concur with the suggestions made in paragraph 3 with the exception that the appointments, &c., made by the Vice-President should be subjected to the veto of the President.

To be explicit, I beg to add that the Collector, as ex-officio President, should confine himself to bringing to the notice of the Government any cases he thinks to be of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners, and no further.

From J. BASHIAKARLOO NAIDU, Vice-President, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Coimbatore, dated 1st August 1882. Coimbatore.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the printed copy of the letter, dated 20th July 1882, addressed to you by R. S. Benson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, wherein you are requested to consult the several Municipal Commissioners in this district as to whether either of the proposals therein made would be acceptable to the rate-payers and Commissioners, or be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards.

In reply I beg to state that I am sorry I cannot declare myself in favor of either of the propositions.

My love for my country and my respect for its institutes are patent to all those of my countrymen who have come in contact with me, and I should therefore be the first to hail with joy the scheme of local self-government which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to resolve to extend to this Presidency. But there are two great impediments to the successful working of the scheme. The first and foremost is the *system of caste*. The second is the want of *unanimity*.

Regarding the result of the operations of the caste system, that highly-gifted gentleman, Dr. Cornish, who is now at the head of the Medical Department, has given a vivid description in his Report on the Census of the Madras Presidency, 1871, under the heading Miscellaneous—Concluding Remarks, Chapter XVI.

In one part of the remarks, Dr. Cornish says: "There is a strong feeling abroad with a certain class of Indian reformers and agitators that the people of India should share more liberally in offices of trust and responsibility than they do at present, so that they may be gradually taught how to wield the reins of government. Those who are anxious to hurry the normal progress of administration in this way, have probably very hazy notions regarding the difficulties which this caste question puts in the way of a Government desiring to rule impartially."

I am now sixty-five years old, thirty-seven of which were spent in the service of Government, and throughout the whole period of my public career, including my service as Vice-President of this Municipality, which post I have held for more than eight years, since my retirement from Government employ, I have not been an idle observer of what has been going on around me, and I have therefore not the boldness to gainsay a single word contained, not only in the above quotation, but also in the two paragraphs immediately preceding it and in the paragraph succeeding it.

Should it, however, be finally determined that the scheme of local self-government should be carried out, I would respectfully beg to recommend that it may be introduced and tried for some time under the conditions laid down in paragraph 3 of the above letter.

From C. RUNGAPAH NAIDU, Municipal Commissioner, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Coimbatore, dated 1st August 1882.

With reference to paragraph 4 of letter, dated 20th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, referred for my opinion with endorsement, No. 123, dated 28th July, I regret to state that it is not advisable that the Collector of the District should altogether cease to have any connection with the Municipal Board, but it would be a great boon to the public if he continues to be ex-officio President under paragraph 3.

2. In the infant stage of the self-government, the stability and the steadiness with which we can expect the Municipal Board will work, depend greatly on the immediate supervision of the Government through its local officer, and accordingly my opinion on the point is that the Collector should be the ex-officio President. In connection with this, I beg to submit that I cannot omit mentioning an instance of serious public injury that appears to have resulted from want of proper supervision in the case of Devastanam Committee. If there had been the slightest supervision of the paternal Government, the result would have been otherwise.

From C. BHUJANGA ROW, Municipal Commissioner, Coimbatore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Coimbatore, dated 3rd August 1882.

In reply to your endorsement, No. 116, forwarding for my opinion a circular letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Self-Government, I beg to submit, as my humble opinion, that, so far as our town is concerned, the connection of the Collector with the Municipality should altogether cease, as it is not calculated to foster freedom of opinion and independence of action on the part of the other Commissioners. The Collector as Head of the District is so much above the

Coimbatore. other members in position and power, and therefore, either from a desire to please him or from a fear of offending him, they naturally withhold their opinions in cases of difference.

In reply to the allegation generally made that we have not yet arrived at that stage of progress when we may be safely entrusted with the management of our Municipal affairs, I beg to adduce the following facts:—

1. It is seventeen years since the establishment of the Municipality in this town, and this I think to be a period sufficiently long to give a knowledge of its nature and working even to a most ignorant race of people.

2. Of late years, and especially during the last decade, education has made rapid progress in the town, and there is no denying the fact that there are people here intelligent and public-spirited enough to undertake the management of the Municipality.

3. The Commissioners now constituting the Municipal Board have shown their capacity to manage their affairs during the absence of their President.

4. Add to this the consideration that there are in the town many intelligent merchants managing affairs of greater moment than are ever likely to fall to the share of any Mofussil Municipal body.

5. But the strongest proof in support of my position is derived from the fact that there are in the town many public associations managing their affairs with economy and judgment. As an instance, I may name the two native banks in the town, each with a capital of two lakhs of rupees; one of them has been in existence for more than seven years and the other three. They are under the management of Directors elected by shareholders who belong to no one particular class of the people. As another instance, I may point to the association of tradespeople, which has been in existence from time immemorial. It consists of all the principal bazaarmen, who meet at times to discuss matters affecting their welfare and interest. When necessary, they subscribe large sums and expend them most economically. Other instances may be quoted, but I think these sufficient.

The mismanagement of devastanams is frequently quoted as an example of our gross incapacity to manage our affairs. But let me ask whether this applies to all devastanams, and whether there are none whose affairs are well managed. Further, I submit that this is not at all a case in point. The circumstances in which a Municipality is placed are quite different from those of a Devastanam Board. The latter institution labors under innumerable disadvantages. In the first place, it is not provided with a proper constitution; there are no rules for the election of its members; anybody may be a member, no matter what his character and qualifications may be. In the second place, it is not armed with power sufficient to deal with the difficulties that may arise in the management. For every petty matter the members have to rush into Court, for which they can afford neither time nor means, not to speak of the vexation and delay that they may be subjected to. Hence the reluctance of our people to serve on such Boards. From all this it may justly be inferred that our people may be left to manage their Municipal affairs with no other check than that which is exercised directly by the local Government under the Municipal Act and the rulings thereon. If, in spite of these reasons, it is considered necessary to place the Board under the supervision of some local Government officer, the Collector may be appointed to do so, but without the right of attending and voting at the meetings of the Commissioners, and without the power of interfering in their affairs, except with the special sanction of the local Government.

Erode and Karúr. From F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Coimbatore and Vice-President of Erode and Karúr Municipalities, to the Collector and President, Municipal Commissions, Coimbatore, dated Erode, 3rd August 1882, No. 86.

I have the honor to forward the resolutions of the Commissioners of Erode and Karúr Municipalities. Both agree, but the former only by a majority of one, that the suggestion in paragraph 3 may be adopted, but it seems that neither body has considered an alternative, viz., that matters should remain as they are. I was absent from both meetings so that discussion might be perfectly unbiassed. I enclose also a letter of the Rev. H. Little, of Karúr, a Missionary of very independent views and action, who is entirely opposed to anything which shall exclude Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the present class from the guidance of local work; his reasons are given in detail. Other opinions will be forwarded when received.

2. I have no remarks to offer beyond that I am unable to see the necessity for, or advisability of, any change at present.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners, Erode, dated 29th July 1882. Erode.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. M. R. Saminadaiyer Avargal, Chairman.
„ M. R. Vencataramanaiyer Avargal.
„ V. Dasappaiyer Avargal.
„ Subbu Chettiar Avargal.
„ Kader Saib Avargal.
Mr. C. R. D'Sylva.
M.R.Ry. G. S. Seshaiya Avargal.
„ S. Visvanadaiyer Avargal.
„ N. Vencataramanaiya Avargal.

1. Read letter, dated 20th July 1882, from Mr. Benson, Secretary to the Committee for Self-Government, inviting the opinions of the Commissioners on the two proposals, viz. :—

(I) That the Collector should cease to be the ex-officio President;

(II) That the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should be the Executive Officer of the Board, make appointments, &c.;

with the endorsement of the Vice-President.

Resolved that the second proposal be adopted, Messrs. Kader Saib, M. R. Saminadaiyer, Dasappaiyer, and Visvanadaiyer dissenting in favor of the first proposal.

(Signed) M. R. SAMINADAIYER,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners, Karúr, at their Special Meeting held on the 31st July 1882. Karúr.

* * * * *

1. Read letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, calling for opinion on the proposals of the Governor-General in Council regarding the extension of local self-government.

Commissioners resolve that the proposals of the Governor-General in Council, conveyed in paragraph 3 of Mr. Benson's letter, dated 20th July 1882, be approved.

(Signed) A. JESUDASEN PILLAY,
Chairman.

From A. JESUDASEN PILLAY, Municipal Commissioner, Karúr, to the President and Commissioners, Karúr, dated 4th August 1882.

With reference to letter from R. S. Benson, Esq., dated 20th July, touching the question on local self-government, I beg to record my opinion as follows.

It is proposed (1) that the Collector should cease to be President; (2) that the Collector should be ex-officio President nominally, but the Vice-President should be the actual administrative officer.

In considering the first proposal, the question naturally arises that if the Collector should cease to be the President, who else is to be appointed in his stead as President of the Board? Unless his successor is named, it is impossible to decide whether the change will be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Board. But it is presumed that he will have no connection whatever politically with any member of the corporation, *i.e.*, he will be a non-official gentleman of the district. He should be a gentleman of independent fortune, of high moral as well as mental attainments, and of a respectable family—qualifications without which he will be nothing but a puppet in the hands of the Vice-President. But in case a gentleman possessing these necessary qualifications could be found in the district, of whatever nationality he may be, it is highly commendable that he should be the President of the Board in preference to the Collector.

As regards the second proposal, there is nothing very extraordinary in it, inasmuch as it differs very little from what actually takes place at present. But what is good for A is also good for B. Hence the objection raised against the Collector as President is also equally applicable to the Vice-President, should that officer happen to be a Revenue or Judicial Officer. But

Karúr. I am afraid the Government, by adopting this proposal, will only be encumbering themselves with additional heads of correspondence. I fail to see the benefit of adopting this proposal in preference to the first, which appears to be most wholesome of the two.

The scheme deserves a fair trial, though it may be surmised that in the present state of the country it may not work well. It remains to be seen whether in the long run it may not be a thorough success. There is no data to presume that the Government, in introducing this system, wish to deprive the Board entirely of European element. Such will never be the case as long as India happens to be the home of thousands of Anglo-Indians. Again, England was in no better position than what India now is when the system of local self-government was introduced there. Hence India could not be expected to commit herself worse than what England did in those days. It is only very recently that English local self-government has attained that state of perfection which England boasts of at present. One need not go far to get an insight into the state of England fifty years ago. Her own historians have immortalized it for the posterity. Hence India, in its infant state, could hardly be expected to produce such favorable results as England does at present. But it will be a different thing fifty years hence.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that local self-government may be safely entrusted in the hands of the Board, presided by a gentleman who has no connection whatever with the administrative department of the district, *i.e.*, Revenue or Judicial Department.

From the Rev. H. LITTLE, Municipal Commissioner, Karúr, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Karúr, dated 2nd August 1882.

I was not able to be present at the Municipal Meeting held on the evening of the 31st ultimo, when the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government was considered, so I take this opportunity of forwarding to you my views upon the subject.

The President of a Municipality must either be a servant of Government or a Vakil, merchant, or other person in independent circumstances. Servants of Government, from the Collector of the District downwards, are to be found with the necessary education and experience to fit them for the duties of the office. Can the same be said of the other class? Large landowners, Zemindars, Puttadars, and the like are, as a rule, uneducated. The richest merchants, in like manner, are educated to a very limited extent. The education of the most enlightened of the unofficial class is, as far as I have seen, a mere cramming for a *sanad*, and a very limited amount of reasoning upon the barrenness of legal formulas. Contact in early life with the most practical of people—an education which comprises a wide range of practical subjects, and travel with a faculty for appreciating and treasuring up for practical purposes what is seen—these are all wanting in the generality of educated unofficial persons, and are mostly to be found amongst those who are at the present time in office as Presidents of Municipalities or as Vice-Presidents, whose gifts in this line have made local institutions the success they are at the present day.

If the questions lie between European and Native servants of Government, much that I have said above will apply. Subordinate Revenue Officers used to acquire a pretty wide experience, and some do still. But I question if it is on the whole of a sort to qualify them for independent discharge of the duties of a Municipal President. When Municipalities can safely be trusted to elect their own Commissioners, when it is seen that Commissioners so elected manifest public spirit, and the rate-payers are found in prosperous circumstances, then, perhaps, a Municipal Board might be allowed to elect its own Chairman, and a group of Boards their President; but, until that time, I think it premature to think of placing a subordinate member of the Government service in the position of Municipal President, and for a time I would prefer to see men of experience and travel in such a position; indeed, until such time as the native mind has lost much of its narrowness, and public advantage rather than private ends become a more common characteristic of the better educated.

I wrote in haste to catch the mail, but I hope I have made my meaning sufficiently clear.

EXTRACT from opinions expressed by Commissioners, Messrs. Sivarama Iyer and M. Sambasami Iyer, at the Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, held on 31st July 1882, touching the question on local self-government.

Mr. Sivarama Iyer.—According to the Municipal Act, the President's resolution on any subject becomes null and void, unless he gains the majority in the meeting; also the people are sufficiently enlightened, and the law of the country is equally strict, both to Her Majesty's British as well as Indian subjects, that there need be no fear of the Collector carrying anything by a mighty hand. Without European influence the country will not be in a peaceful state. For example, the affairs of the Devastanam Committees, which consist purely of native element, are in a most deplorable state, and so grossly mismanaged that the Government are seriously considering the propriety of leaving it in the hands of European Statesmen. Similarly, the

absence of the Collector from the Presidentship of the Board is very likely to lead to serious mismanagement at no later period. Hence it is quite necessary that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, at least in the manner expressed in paragraph 3. Karúr.

Mr. M. Sambasami Iyer.—The District Collector is almost a dead letter in the Municipal corporation at present, and by the proposal in paragraph 3, he ceases to be even the passive agent which he now really is. The Vice-President alone transacts the business. The President (Collector) is merely a transferring agent, or a channel of communication between the Municipal Board and the Government. He scarcely meets the Commissioners in their meetings; nay, even once in twelve months. It is notorious that the President, even when he happens to be President in the meeting, never fails to carry his point without any objection from any Commissioner whatever. The reason is easily found. The majority of the Commissioners are either his direct subordinates or close relatives to such; the non-official members have earned the dear name of "nodding members" of the Board. It is no wonder, then, that the Collector should command so much influence in the Board. Why should we then encumber ourselves with such a President when the Government have offered us a fairest opportunity to get ourselves rid of him. Let the Vice-President be our sole agent. The Commissioners then have only a short step to Government to get any evil remedied. Therefore the Collector should cease to be ex-officio President of the Board.

From L. R. BURROWS, Esq., President, Municipal Commission, Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated 2nd August 1882, No. 321. Cuddapah.

Your circular, No. 42, dated 20th July 1882. I have the honor to forward herewith extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners, dated 1st instant, on the subject of the above circular, and the recorded opinions of individual Commissioners in original as per list annexed.

2. The main proposal in the circular seems to be whether the Collector should cease to have any connection, *ex-officio*, with Municipal Boards.

3. It will be seen that a majority at the meeting were in favor of retaining the Collector as *ex-officio* member of the Board, though not as President (apparently). If the individual opinions of the Commissioners are referred to, it will be seen that, with the exception of Mr. McGregor and Mr. Elliot, the non-official Commissioners are of opinion that the presence of the Collector prevents freedom of discussion.

4. I need scarcely add that the present opinions of the Commissioners are not the result of any bias given by the Collector. I think the opinion of Mr. Gopala Iyer deserves attention, and may be taken as representing the feeling entertained by the more intelligent portion of the native community on the subject.

AT a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Cuddapah Town, held at their Office on Tuesday, the 1st August 1882.

PRESENT:

Officials.

Major St. A. Wilton, Superintendent of Police.
M.R.Ry. C. Iyasawmy Pillay Avargal, Zillah Surgeon.
B. Vencata Rao Pantulu Gáru, Temporary Deputy Magistrate.

Non-Officials.

M. W. Elliot, Esq., Vice-President.
J. McGregor, Esq., Abkari Agent.
M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Iyer Avargal, Pleader, District Court.
„ J. Perumal Naidu Gáru, Merchant.
„ P. Paupiah Gáru, do.
„ Kajahkhan Santhozi Gáru, Reddy of Goodoor.

Resolution.—A majority of the Commissioners, viz., eight to two, are of opinion that if the first proposal means that the Collector is to be totally disconnected with the working of Municipal

Cuddapah.

Boards, then effect should not be given to the proposal. The Commissioners are further of opinion that if the Collector is to continue to be the ex-officio President, then the Vice-President should have executive powers as suggested in paragraph 3 of Mr. Benson's letter.

(Signed) M. W. ELLIOT,
Vice-President, Municipal Commission.

Memorandum from M. W. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Cuddapah.

I am of opinion that effect should not be given to the proposal contained in the second paragraph of Mr. Benson's letter, viz., that the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district. The Collector, as the chief executive officer in the district, must take part and exercise certain control in all public matters of importance, so that even if he ceased to be the ex-officio President of Municipal Boards in his district, he would still have to watch their proceedings on behalf of Government. If, by his presence, he prevents independence of action on the part of certain Commissioners, those gentlemen are not likely to be more independent when he is their supervising officer. Speaking as a Municipal Commissioner with some experience of Municipal work in this district, I have never noticed any difference on the part of the Commissioners in giving their opinions in the presence of the Collector.

I also think that the Boards would be more respected by the native public, and that even with Government their representations and requests would have more weight, if supported by the Collector. If this be so, can Municipal Boards, after publicly declaring their want of confidence in Collectors, expect that they will act towards them in a friendly spirit, and be willing to give them their active and influential support? I think not.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that there is no necessity to alter the position of the Vice-President as suggested in paragraph 3 of Mr. Benson's letter. It would be anomalous to take the power of making appointments, &c., from the President and give it to the Vice-President.

I think it can very rarely happen that the President will refuse to accept the Vice-President's recommendation.

From J. McGREGOR, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, to President, Cuddapah Municipal Board, dated Cuddapah, 31st July 1882.

With reference to the communication from Committee on Local Self-Government and the two proposals submitted for the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners, I beg to express my opinion that it is most undesirable the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Board from this well-known fact that the Collector of the district being likewise President of the Municipality, gives that Board a status and cohesion it could not otherwise secure.

I altogether dissent from the idea that the presence of the Collector at the Municipal Board prevents all freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners, such not being the case in this Municipality.

Suggestion No. 3 has my approval.

From K. MUTUSAMY, Municipal Commissioner, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Cuddapah, dated Cuddapah, 31st July 1882.

With reference to your foot-note on the letter, No. 42, of the 20th instant, of the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, and requesting me to give my opinion thereon, I have the honor to state that in my opinion the people are not at present prepared to adopt the suggestion made in the first paragraph thereof, viz., (1) that the Collector should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards. But the suggestion made in the 3rd paragraph, that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should, by law, be made the sole Executive Officer of the Board, subject, of course, to the general supervision of the President, may, I think, be adopted with advantage, and I have no doubt that this proposal would be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers, and be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards. I would, therefore, suggest that this proposal may be adopted in this Municipality.

From N. G. GOPALA IYER, Municipal Commissioner, Cuddapah, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Cuddapah, dated 31st July 1882.

With reference to the letter addressed to the President of this Municipality by the Secretary of the Committee on Local Self-Government, I have the honor to state that I have given a careful

consideration to the proposal in paragraph 2 and the suggestion in paragraph 3 of the letter, and I have also consulted several intelligent and educated rate-payers living in my division. I agree with the rate-payers in thinking that the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards. He may supervise the acts of those bodies from without and set them right by moving the Government if they really exceed the legitimate powers with which they are clothed and do anything illegal and dangerous. With this exception the Collector of the District should, under no circumstances, interfere with the internal economy and management of the Boards. Such an arrangement like this would certainly ensure fullest liberty of action to those local bodies, and it would also avoid any friction and misunderstanding which may possibly arise between the Chairman of the Board, who is the chief executive, and the independent official members who take real interest in the working of the Board. It is also a fact that many of the official and non-official members, wishing to avoid the collision between themselves and the Chairman of the Board, either accept the view put forward by the Chairman upon any particular question as correct, though they really differ from him, or wilfully absent themselves from the meeting, and take no real interest in the working of the Board. No doubt some well-meaning executive district officers gladly promote the freedom of discussion and leave the whole management to the active independent Commissioners of the Board, but still this may not be universal. In order to give effective training to the members of the Municipal Board, non-official members should feel that they have real powers placed in their hands, and that they are also responsible for efficient management and working of the local business. It is said that, if the chief Executive Officer of the district is excluded from the Board, he will be constantly objecting to and interfering with the action of the Board. I am unable to take such a narrow view of the question. Well-intentioned district officers would surely try to teach the principles of self-government by utilizing the real efforts of educated native gentlemen in this direction, and to say that they would thwart any active measures of the Board, would be saying that they would decline to give effect to the Resolution of the Government of India. As to the suggestion in paragraph 3, I may be allowed to state that, in my opinion, it is not preferable to the proposal in paragraph 2 of the letter for the reasons already given. Cuddapah.

From H. ST. A. GOODRICH, Esq., President of the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Chatrapur, 16th August 1882, No. 2661. Ganjam.

I have the honor to reply to your No. 39 of 20th July 1882, which was received by me in camp on the 2nd instant. Answers to the questions propounded have only been received here during the last two or three days.

2. I send the file of replies received. Mr. Thompson's letter contains matter well worthy of consideration, and is forwarded. The Commissioners' opinions are summarized in the tabular form enclosed.

3. The "principal inhabitants" of this district are the ancient Zemindars. No two of them would sit together on any Board.

4. Matter which it concerns the District or Division Magistrate to know, becomes known to him through petitions to the Municipal body; and, if he be deprived of a seat in that body, he will lose access to one of the sources whence he derives information as to popular feeling in towns.

PROCEEDINGS of the Berhampore Municipal Board, held on Tuesday, the 8th August 1882. Berhampore.

PRESENT:

Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, Vice-President.

M.R.Ry. N. Narain Murty Pantulu Gáru,
„ Daniel Mahanty Gáru,
„ G. Balramiah Pantulu Gáru,
„ D. V. Rammayya Pantulu Gáru, } Commissioners.
„ G. Venkataramdoss Pantulu Gáru,
„ P. Poliah Gáru,
„ Nalum Bhimaraz Chetty Gáru.

II. The individual opinions of the Commissioners present, and an address from twenty rate-payers of the town, are attached.

(Signed) A. H. LEAPINGWELL, Surgeon,
Vice-President.

Berhampore. MINUTE by D. VENKATARAMIAH PANTULU, Municipal Commissioner, Berhampore, dated 8th August 1882.

Read letter, dated 20th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to the President of the Municipalities, Ganjam.

It appears from the above that the Commissioners are called upon to give their opinions on the two questions raised, viz. :—

1*st.*—Whether the Collector of the District should altogether cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards.

2*nd.*—Whether he should continue to be ex-officio President, with power to veto any appointments made by the Vice-President, and in all other respects entirely powerless as regards all active interference in the Proceedings of the Board, except so far as to move Government to set aside or cancel dangerous and illegal action on the part of the Commissioners.

Now, to take the last point first. For the purposes of this minute I assume the following propositions :—First, that the Vice-President referred to is a non-official member of the Board. Secondly, that the said officer is elected either by the Commissioners or by the rate-payers, subject, if necessary, to the confirmation of the Local Government. For, if the Vice-President should continue to be nominated by Government, as is the practice for the time being, the proposal to entrust him with all the executive authority of the Board, with no check whatever, will be attended with serious consequences, and with the ex-officio President entirely powerless, except in the matter of vetoing the appointments made by the said officer, and the members having, in the nature of things, no control of any kind over him, the Vice-President may, if he choose, wield a most mischievous power alike against the rate-payers and the Commissioners.

But if, on the other hand, the Vice-President should be a non-official member and elected either by the Commissioners or by the rate-payers, such a person as could command the confidence of all would be at the head of the municipal affairs, and owing his elevation to his brother-Commissioners or fellow rate-payers, he would be the last man to betray the interests of the public, or at least, act in a manner obnoxious to them. I have therefore assumed that the Committee means by "the Vice-President" in the second proposal a Vice-President as I described above. On this hypothesis I must lay it down as my individual opinion that the Collector of the District should not continue to be ex-officio President, and should not have the power of vetoing even appointments made by the Vice-President, who is expected to elect the best men available in consultation with the Commissioners. As for the other part of the second proposal, that the Collector as ex-officio President should be kept informed of the Proceedings of the Board with a view to bring them to the notice of Government in case of necessity, I am of opinion that the Collector can do this even without his being an ex-officio President; as all the Proceedings of the Commissioners are invariably published in the *District Gazette*, and not only the Collector, but the whole public is thus kept informed of the Proceedings of the Board. In either case it is wholly unnecessary that the Collector of the District should be the ex-officio President.

Then as regards the first proposal, I am of opinion that the Collector's moral, if not actual, presence at the head of the Municipality may deter not only his official subordinates who happen to be Commissioners from giving their independent opinions, but most of the non-official Commissioners as well may, in many cases, be desirous, for various reasons, to simply endorse the opinions of the Head of the District, who is also the Chief Magistrate and Political Officer of the District. It is therefore by all means desirable that the Collector should entirely cease to be the ex-officio President.

Chicacole. At a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, held at Chicacole on Thursday, the 10th August 1882.

PRESENT :

Mr. P. Kinsley, Chairman.
Mr. J. J. Thompson,
Subadar Bahadur Saiyid Ismall Sahib,
Subadar-Major Jamal Muhammad Sahib,
M.R.Ry. Gudur Vênkut Row Pantulu Gáru,
„ Degumurty Gopal Row,
„ Jundala Sambiah Sastry Gáru,
„ Paluru Streeramulu Setty Gáru,
} Commissioners.

The Commissioners at the meeting are divided in opinion regarding the introduction of the change at present, the Chairman and three Commissioners being in favor of the existing system and the other four in favor of the second proposal given in the above referred to letter, provided the Vice-President is other than a Magistrate.

Most of the tax-payers who have attended are also in favor of the second proposal, on the condition that the Vice-President is not to be a Magistrate.

(Signed) P. KINSLEY,
Chairman.

Neither of the proposals referred to in the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to the President of the Municipalities of this District, No. 39, dated 28th June 1882, is acceptable to me. My opinion is that there should be no change in the existing system. Chicacole.

(Signed) SAIYID ISMALL.

10*th August* 1882.

Neither of the proposals referred to in the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to the President of the Municipalities of this District, No. 39, dated 28th June 1882, is acceptable to me. My opinion is that there should be no change in the existing system.

(Signed) JAMAL MUHAMMAD.

10*th August* 1882.

The Governor-General in Council has expressed his opinion that self-government should be introduced in India as far as possible. To give an effect to his proposal, the Local Fund and Municipal Boards should be managed by the natives of the country independently.

In many parts of India, where education has been broadly spread, the natives are able enough to carry out the wishes of the Government of India and manage their affairs satisfactorily. In Ganjam District, especially at Chicacole, there are very few educated and bold-spirited natives, and they are not bold enough to express their opinions freely so long as a Magistrate stands as Vice-President. Moreover, a native will better know the requirements of his countrymen than a European.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the Vice-President should be other than a Magistrate, and be elected by the townspeople. As this is a system to be newly introduced, there may be some defects in the management which may gradually be overcome by practice and experience under the kind advice and instruction of the Collector and his Assistants.

Until such time as the elected Commissioners are able to manage their own affair independently in a satisfactory manner, the District Collector (President) should have control, as laid down in the second proposal of the President's circular, over the proceedings of the Municipal and Local Boards, and see that nothing is going wrong.

(Signed) J. VENKUT ROW,
Municipal Commissioner.

Memorandum from A. THOMPSON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, dated 10th August 1882.

The first proposal is that the Collector should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Local Fund Board, as his presence is thought to stifle discussion.

It is undoubtedly true that the Collector and President possesses a preponderating influence over the Local Fund Board, but I have never known his presence to prevent freedom of discussion. The fact that the President is also the Collector and Magistrate of the district, greatly augments his influence in the Board, but this is not only unavoidable, but also desirable. Local government being simply government by the most influential members of the local community as long as the Collector and Magistrate continues to be the most influential man in the district, it is right that he should continue to be the most influential man in the Board. The influence of the Collector and Magistrate on the Board would not be much affected by his ceasing to be President, if he still continued to be a member, and I presume it is not intended that the leading man in the district should be ex-officio excluded from the Board, which is supposed to include all the leading members of the district. I am, therefore, opposed to the first proposal. What seems to me to be the proper way to counterbalance any undue influence of the Collector and President will be stated in paragraph 3.

2. The second proposal is to vest the executive powers of the Board in the Vice-President. I am quite unable to see the object of this proposition, but presume that it is intended to diminish the influence of the Collector and President. The course proposed would relieve the President of a great amount of routine work, but while he retained the power of veto and the right of presiding at meetings, his general influence would be hardly at all impaired.

3. In my opinion the real reason why the Local Fund Board's system has hitherto been self-government only in name is the fact that, owing to the excessive interference, extending to the most minute details, practised by the Board of Revenue, the Local Fund Board possesses merely a shadow of actual power. It appears extraordinary that a Local Fund Board, including the leading European and Native officials, and the principal Zemindars, merchants, and professional men of the district, should not be able to do so much as raise the pay of a bungalow sweeper from

Chicacole. Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 a-month without reference being made to, and sanction obtained from, the Board of Revenue at Madras. At present the powers of the Local Boards, although theoretically great, are practically confined to sending recommendations down to Madras.

I say nothing now of the delay and unnecessary correspondence caused by this system, but confine myself to pointing out that it is the real cause of whatever undue influence may be possessed by the Collector and President. Non-official members, knowing that the Local Board has very little real power, but is worked practically from Madras, do not care, as a general rule, to attend meetings which, consequently, come to be chiefly composed of officials who look upon their attending as part of their regular duties. I would therefore recommend that Act IV of 1871 be amended by omitting all reference to the Board of Revenue.

The Local Fund Board would then correspond direct with Government in the same way as Municipal Commissioners now do; thus the present anomaly would be removed of having a Municipality drawn from the inhabitants of only one town possessed of far greater practical power than the Local Fund Board composed of the leading inhabitants of an entire district.

4. Another point to which Municipalities (in this district at least) owe their greater powers and freedom is to be found in the difference between the financial system of a Municipality and that of the Local Fund Board. At present the Local Fund Board can, speaking generally, disburse no money without a distinct allotment of funds from Madras, whereas the Berhampore Municipality draws as much as may be required by a simple cheque on the Madras Bank in the same manner as any other customer, and subject only to the same restriction, that of not overdrawing its balance. I would therefore propose that the present practice in the case of Local Fund Boards, of having allotments of funds made from Madras, be entirely abandoned; that the passing of the budget by Government should be sufficient authority for the President to draw funds from the treasury in accordance with the budget items. As, however, the balance at the credit of the Local Fund Board in many cases would bear a large proportion to the total funds in the treasury, the President should state, before some fixed date in each month, the probable sum required by the Local Fund Board in the following month; it would then be the duty of the Treasury Officer to see that funds should be ready to meet the President's demands. If these changes be introduced, the administration of Local Funds by Local Boards will become a reality, and when Local Boards become something more than puppets worked from Madras, non-official members will begin to take a real interest in the working of a system in which they have a real place and influence.

5. For these reasons I think that the desire of the Government of India for the extension of self-government would be infinitely better carried out by allowing free scope to the power now vested by law in the Local Fund Boards than by attempting to do away with or diminish the proper influence of the Collector and President.

From A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, Esq., Special Assistant Collector and Member of the Local Fund Board, to the President of the Local Fund Boards, Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 31st August 1882, No. 222.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your Circular E. No. 377, dated 3rd August 1882, I have the honor to submit the following remarks.

2. I am decidedly of opinion that neither of the proposals contained in paragraph 1 of your circular would be acceptable *to the majority* of the rate-payers, nor would they, if accepted, be conducive to the better working of the Local Fund or Municipal Boards of this district.

3. The grounds of my being in favor of maintaining the *status quo* with respect to the official position of the Collector as President of both the Boards of the district are briefly these :—

The only title that a man can have to command or direct the course of affairs is "Nature's first, great title, Mind."

4. Superior efficiency is, I hold, the ultimate qualification for the directorships of all administrative and executive offices. The Presidential posts in Local Fund and Municipal Boards have hitherto been held in each district by Civilians under whom these institutions have been more or less rapidly developed.

5. It is therefore incumbent on those who are now panting for "the freedom to be free," as the Austrian Anastasius Grün would have said, and for the abolition of the *ex-officio* Presidential presence, to establish satisfactorily the superior efficiency of those whom they seek to enthrone.

6. The vast majority of the 1,743,936 inhabitants of this district are totally illiterate and incapable of taking any rational interest in the conduct of public affairs.

7. In the event of the introduction of the franchise, the election of Presidents and representative members would in this district be left almost entirely in the hands of a few young graduates and legal practitioners, present and retired members of the official class, and a few of the chief traders in the larger towns.

8. On this point I will make the local native journal, the *Vártalahari*, speak :— Chicacole.

In an article published under the heading "Self-Government," in the last issue of this paper, dated 20th August 1882, the writer states : "We ought not to proceed upon the supposition that because the landed proprietors and traders in England are competent to discuss such questions that therefore the people in India are so." These persons "are well practised in disguise and cheat the most discerning eyes "(!) "Their highest god is mammon and he is their only god ; to secure his favor they will stoop to anything, however base or unmanly."

9. The writer proceeds to discuss the qualifications of other classes, and having made the trite observation that "people who live in and about towns, comparatively the centres of civilization, may be taken to be better educated than countrymen," asserts, "yet even these are quite incompetent . . . . . to take up this subject." "The pleasure of the *Scorpion* (by which euphemism British officials in India are designated) they would always attend to . . . . . They have no opinions of their own."

"The so-called educated section of the community" are next brought into focus. "It would be a sad mistake to suppose that every one who has passed a public examination is likely to do yeoman's service to the cause," for "we will find there are many in this class that are afraid of *Scorpions*."

10. The conclusion of the writer, who evidently has more experience of Ganjam than of the "people of India," is, that "the majority of those who would be qualified to vote, if English rule of election were introduced, ... might do irreparable damage to the cause."

He, however, proposes a scheme, the details of which I need not quote, whereby "the services of the *really qualified few* are to be secured."

11. The obvious conclusion appears to be that, even in the opinion of the native community of this district, only a "qualified few" are in any way competent to make a rational use of the privileges of self-government.

I am aware that an address has lately been submitted from the Berhampore Municipality, with some 700 signatures, wherein blessings are invoked upon "the noble originator of the blessed scheme of Self-Government "—an address prepared by a few Pleaders and others who held agitation meetings and obtained signatures by means of industrious emissaries from persons who had the vaguest, if any, knowledge of the document to which they affixed their names.

12. It is certain that an enormous majority of the 20,000 and odd inhabitants of this town are perfectly ignorant of even the proposed scheme, and, even if informed of its nature, would be perfectly incapable of working it out.

13. The statement that "the Collector's presence prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the members" is liable to exaggeration, though to a certain extent, in the case of Municipal Boards, I believe the statement is partly true.

14. There is no doubt that the native mind in Ganjam views certain occidental ideas with disdain ; *exempli gratia*, the necessity for sanitation, vaccination, abatement of discordant noises at night on certain occasions, and conservancy.

15. A people who, as Deputy Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell forcibly pointed out in his letter to Government, dated 18th May 1882, No. 447 (*vide* Board of Revenue Proceedings, dated 30th June 1882, No. 1681), systematically disregard their Vedas and the inculcations of Menu, with respect to water-conservancy, would most probably, through its members, be more garrulous in the absence of the Collector or his representatives when measures were propounded with a view to enforcing cleanliness than if the Collector were present.

16. The limitation of such freedom of discussion, far from being an evil, is most expedient in the public interests.

17. The fact that such limitation is ever felt by native members proves conclusively that their views are not yet sufficiently enlightened to justify such subjects of prime importance to the country being solely entrusted to them for discussion.

18. Local taxation is another subject with which the natives of this district are, in my opinion, not sufficiently advanced to deal with by themselves.

19. Economic principles are but badly understood by them, as witness their almost universal preference of indirect to direct taxation.

20. However little truth the statement that the Collector's presence stifles discussion in Municipal Boards may contain, I feel sure that the natives of this district would themselves be the first to admit that his presence as President of Local Fund Boards is absolutely necessary in the interests of the public.

21. The constitution of Local Funds, and the magnitude of Local Fund operations, are such that the experience and authority of the chief administrative and executive officer in the district are essential to the well-doing of the Local Fund Boards. Deprived of his presence, discussions in the Board would end, if not in "nothing but idiot gabble," in a good deal of "babble merely for babble."

22. Experience has proved how utterly incapable independent native trustees have proved themselves in the management of religious endowments. It is matter of notoriety that temple

Chicacole. funds have been " scandalously misappropriated and wasted," and that " application has been frequently made to Government to resume the management of religious endowments."

With such a precedent, and in the present condition of education, it is scarcely possible that the management of Local Funds can be withdrawn from the Collector's control.

23. That " knowledge comes but wisdom lingers" is as true with regard to ORIENTALS as to other races. I have little doubt that the subject of local *higher* education might safely be left for disposal by natives. Self-interest would enforce attention to scholastic questions. The purely " commercial view" (as Mathew Arnold would say), whereby the whole advantage of education is supposed to consist in its bettering the *material* prospects of the recipient, is so strongly implanted in the breasts of Brahmins and officials other than Brahmins that their children would suffer but little, if at all, by the transference of this subject to Local Boards. I doubt, however, if *elementary* education would receive any impetus at their hands; on the contrary, I fear that even the present opportunities given to the children of the rural population of acquiring knowledge would be diminished.

Godávari. From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Godávari District, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Cocanada, 14th August 1882, No. 150.

In reply to your letter of the 20th July last, No. 57, I have the honor to enclose copies of the letters and individual opinions received from the several Municipalities in the district on the Local Self-Government scheme. I have taken no part in the discussion.

2. The proposal of the Cocanada Commissioners, if carried into effect, would take all power out of the President's hands and put him in the position of a mere casual adviser and critic. It would be an abuse of language to continue to call him President, as his powers in regard to the Municipality would be much inferior to those of the Vice-President. The Government of India have indeed suggested that district officers should not retain the immediate management of local affairs in their own hands, but they wish to give them certain controlling powers which must, to be of any use, go much beyond mere advice and criticism.

3. The Rajahmundry Commissioners passed a resolution in favor of the proposal contained in paragraph 3 by a majority of one. A great majority of the Native Commissioners desire no change.

4. The Ellore Commissioners are almost unanimous in desiring no change.

5. My own opinion is that the Commissioners should be elected by the rate-payers, appoint their own President and manage the affairs of the town, subject to the control of a District Board presided over by the Collector and composed partly of members selected from among the Government officers of the district, and partly of members elected by the several Municipal and Local Boards. The District Board should be given most of the powers of control now exercised by the Board of Revenue or Government, subject to certain general rules about the conduct of business, appeals, and supervision from the Presidency.

Cocanada. AT a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Cocanada, held at their Office on Wednesday, the 3rd August 1882.

PRESENT:

* * * * *

They propose, therefore, that the Collector should continue to be *ex-officio* President, but that the Vice-President should by law be made the executive officer of the Board, make appointments, &c., and correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, merely keeping

the President informed of his acts, so as to give the President the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners. Cocanada.

Carried unanimously.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. B. NIXON,
Chairman.

AT a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Ellore, held on Friday, the 4th August 1882, at 8 A.M. Ellore.

PRESENT:

1. G. F. T. Power, Esq., Vice-President.
2. Mr. T. Kiddle,
3. M.R.Ry. N. Bhyravamurtygar,
4. ,, J. Ramakristnamma Naidu Garu,
5. ,, Setty Venkayya Garu,
6. Subadar-Major Zanul-ab-uddin Sahib Sirdar Bahadur,
7. Muhammad Vaizulla Sahib Bahadur,
8. Moulavy Muhammad Afizulla Sahib Bahadur,
9. Muhammad Abd-ul Kayoom Sahib Bahadur,

} Commissioners.

After full consideration of the two suggestions referred by the Committee on Local Self-Government, the Commissioners resolve unanimously that nothing would be gained by any change from the existing system. They think that the Collector of the district should continue to be, as he is now, the *ex-officio* President of the Municipality, and that the Revenue Officer in charge of the division should be Vice-President.

* * * * *

(Signed) G. F. T. POWER,
Vice-President.

From ABD-UL GUFFUR, Municipal Commissioner, Ellore, to the Vice-President of the Ellore Municipality, dated 3rd August 1882.

In informing you with reference to the extension of Local Self-Government, I have the honor to state that I totally disagree with the first suggestion for the following reasons:—

I. That if the Vice-President is not a Government servant of some standing, but be elected in this Municipality by the members, he will, no doubt, be quite unable to keep up correspondence with the Government and Heads of Departments in an intelligent way and will be wholly deficient in law and administrative powers.

II. That if the Vice-President be an officer of Government, he will also doubtless be inferior to the Collector of the district in many points with regard to administrative powers.

2. With regard to the second suggestion, I fully concur with all the proposals therein referred, provided that the Vice-President be an officer of Government, as at present in this Municipality, and be appointed by Government, because there will be some check on illegal and dangerous practices which are already in play, and such a Vice-President will be careful in the administration of the town, because he is a Government officer and that he will be called on to explain any irregularities of which he knows; but the elected Vice-President, if not a Government servant, will not care so much of Government.

In conclusion I beg to request that you will be so good as to forward this to Government, if you should think necessary.

Ellore. From MUHAMMAD M. NASIR ALI KHAN, Municipal Commissioner, Ellore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Ellore, dated 4th August 1882.

Moulavy Muhammad Mir Nasir Ali Khazi Sahib, a member of the Ellore Municipality, addresses this petition after making many salutations (as follows) :—

I have received the Telugu memorandum of the 1st instant, issued by you under orders of Government, to express the opinion of the members of this town in reference to the two questions put by the Committee formed about the Local Self-Government. I am sorry that I could not attend the meeting convened by you on the 4th instant, and request to be excused for this.

On my understanding the (contents of the) memorandum, I found that two questions were asked in it. My opinion in regard to them is expressed below.

The first proposal is, that the Collector of the district should not be *ex-officio* President of all the Municipalities in the district. I am not of opinion that this should be enforced. The second proposal is, that though the Collector is to be the *ex-officio* President, the Vice-President should lawfully be made the officer conducting the business of the Commission; that he (Vice-President) himself should make the appointments, &c., subject to the approval of the President; that he should correspond direct with Government and the Heads of the several Departments; and that the President should be informed of the doings of the Vice-President only to give the former an opportunity to move the Government to interfere in any matter which might be considered dangerous or unlawful in the opinion of the President. I agree in this second proposal as, if it should be carried out, it will be proper and not differ materially from the procedure now followed. I therefore represent this to your honor.

Please take this into your enlightened consideration.

From E. KACHAPESWARA SASTRI, Municipal Commissioner, Ellore, to the Vice-President of the Ellore Municipality, dated 4th August 1882.

With reference to your memorandum, dated 1st August 1882, asking the Commissioners of this Municipality to form their opinions as regards the suggestions made by the Committee appointed by Government for the extension of Local Self-Government, I am of opinion that, if the Collector of this district ceases to be *ex-officio* President of this Municipality, no loss shall ensue for the following grounds :—

I. Under the present system there is a rare interference of the Collector (President) of this district in matters relating to this Ellore Municipality.

II. The Collector of this district, residing at Cocanada, a town far from Ellore, cannot be made easily acquainted with the grievances of its inhabitants and give them immediate redress.

III. Nor is the sanitary condition of this town so well known to the President (Collector of the district) as to the Vice-President.

It is, in my opinion, advisable to say that the Collector of this district should cease to be *ex-officio* President of Ellore Municipality, and the Vice-President be appointed in the place of the President.

I am also of opinion that it is a safe plan to authorize the Head Assistant Collector of this station for the time being to be the Vice-President of this Municipality in preference to any other person elected, as he almost always resides in this town.

Rajahmundry From the Vice-President, Rajahmundry Municipality, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Godávari District, dated 8th August 1882, No. 81.

I have the honor to report on the subject of your endorsement, No. 139, of the 29th ultimo, on a letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, No. 57, of the 20th idem, calling for an expression of opinion on the part of the Commissioners of this Municipality on certain two proposals contained therein.

2. I enclose a list of the votes of all the Commissioners for and against the two proposals. It will be seen that the first proposal is negatived by a large majority, and the second supported by a majority of one.

3. The votes were obtained by circulating the papers in English and Telugu among all the Commissioners, with the exception of the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools, who were not in the town.

4. I may mention that the only vote in favor of the first proposal is given by a man that, so far as my knowledge goes, rarely, if ever, attends the meetings of the Commissioners.

Rajahmundry

5. I enclose four of the answers received from the Commissioners for the following reasons:—

(1) Mr. C. Yegnanna Sastri's, for the reason that he is the only member that wants to alter the whole machinery, abolishing the Presidency of the Collector and making the office of Vice-President elective. His idea is in effect to make the Commission entirely free from official control.

(2) Mr. C. Chinnaswamy's, because he represents the views of seven of the Commissioners, the conservative party, who desire no change from the present state of things. This party is in direct opposition to Mr. Yegnanna Sastri's.

(3) Mr. S. Gopalakristnamma's, because, while negativing the first and supporting the second proposal, he thinks the office of Vice-President should be made elective.

(4) The Rev. H. C. Schmidt's, because he is the only one that proposes directly that the office of Commissioner be made elective, though Mr. C. Yegnanna Sastri probably intends the same thing.

6. I have given my opinion against the first and in favor of the second proposal, as have the majority of the Commissioners. As to the proposals to make the offices of Commissioner and Vice-President elective, I do not see any objection to either proposal. This is a quiet town, and the privilege would not, I think, be likely to be abused. The retention of the Collector as *ex-officio* President would, in my opinion, be a sufficient safeguard. I would suggest that the experiment be tried.

I, as a Proprietor of the Canal Navigation Boats, Godávari District, and Non-official Commissioner of the Rajahmundry Municipality, declare it as my opinion that the present system of administration of the Local Boards with the Collector of the district as the *ex-officio* President of the Boards and the Vice-President being the Sub-Collector, Head Assistant Collector and Native Deputy Collector of the respective divisions within which the Municipal and Local Fund Boards are situated, will be far more beneficial and advantageous to the community and tax-payers than it is anticipated it can be done with the native management solely.

(Signed) C. CHINNASWAMY.

Rev. H. C. SCHMIDT's answer to the Government Circular of 20th July 1882, dated Rajahmundry, 4th August 1882.

A. Para. 2. As the Collector of the district seldom, almost never, can attend the Municipal Meetings at Rajahmundry, there is no danger that his presence prevents freedom of discussion, &c.

B. Para. 3. This proposal has really been the state of our Municipality till lately when Dr. Tyrrell became Vice-President.

Suggestions in accordance with paragraph 5 :

1. Every native will naturally wish for extension of local self-government, but I believe India is not quite prepared to enter upon such duties.

2. The President and Vice-President must be men of responsibility, but such cannot easily be found except among European officials. Private persons would require pay, and most Municipalities could not afford to pay their officers.

3. The last Sub-Collector, who was Vice-President here, most willingly gave over his duties to Dr. Tyrrell. Many objected, but when the Commissioners at last consented and the Doctor became Vice-President, he had to leave the place. I believe the Commissioners now again wish to change and have the Sub-Collector as Vice-President.

4. Much benefit may be derived if there was a Mayor in each town who would remain in office some years, so that fixed principles may be carried out. As far as I have seen, important principles change almost with every change of Vice-President.

5. But unless Municipal towns are made over to the Municipality, the corporation will never be able to carry out proper plans for drainage and extension of the town. The old part of this town is ten times overcrowded. No sanitary measures can be effected. But vacant lands within the Municipal limits are claimed to be the property of the Revenue Department. The Commissioners have nothing to say in this respect, and it sometimes happens that the Tahsildar or Sub-Collector gives grants of building sites in places where thoroughfares are blocked up by them. The same is the case with the narrow strips of land along the drains of the streets. I can assert, after twelve years' experience in Rajahmundry, that the streets have become considerably narrow, because two departments could or could not work together for the improvement of the town, and the people interested generally found it possible to gain their point.

I have been astonished to see how much English officers and natives seem to agree against American system of blocks and squares, even where new places are laid out. Every one is permitted to build at such an angle as he chooses.

Rajahmundry. In connection with the above, I beg also to draw attention to the improper fact that many have to pay double tax. Their land was formerly cultivated land (about half of the present town), some was given as building sites to strangers and the land-tax was abolished, others had to be used for building sites by the owner, and he pays tax first to the Revenue Department for the land which formerly was cultivated, and then he pays tax to the Municipality for his buildings and his compound which was formerly cultivated land. The Municipality ought to be properly instructed what their self-government shall consist of.

6. But, perhaps, the first and greatest improvement towards local self-government is to allow the tax-payers a vote in electing their Commissioners. At present the Vice-President proposes to the President who shall be Commissioners; both may happen to be new men to the district and their choice may not be very good. It sometimes happens that the Vice-President, consulting the Commissioners, suggests the name of a man he is well acquainted with and believes who will do well; but the President (for reasons best known to himself and instances do occur when he knows nothing of the nominee) votes the nomination and appoints his own man. The man becomes a Commissioner appointed by Government and that is sufficient, and he goes round to inspect the town as a "Government official." He is net the man of the tax-payers, and may be tempted to serve the Vice-President more than look to the interests of the town, which may lead even to bribery and other fraud. It will take time before the tax-payers learn to give an independent vote; but such may be hoped for if they first are allowed to vote.

Kistna. From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector and President of the Municipalities, Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Masulipatam, 21st August 1882, No. 2068.

Referring to your letter No. 40, dated 20th July 1882, I have the honor to forward the Resolutions of the Masulipatam and Guntúr Municipalities, as also the recorded opinions of seven individual Commissioners of the former institution.

2. The general consensus of opinion, gathered from these papers, is in favor of the *second* proposition conveyed in paragraph 3 of your letter under reply.

3. Apart from the suggestions made in the above letter, the Guntúr Commissioners have set forth a proposal by which they delegate to rate-payers the power of electing their own Commissioners, the Commissioners being allowed to elect their Vice-President. Eight of the twelve members present were against this proposition.

4. Of the seven Commissioners of the Masulipatam Municipality who have recorded their opinions, only one is in favor of the Committee's first proposal.

5. I have since received a telegram from the rate-payers of Guntúr, desiring me to suspend communication with you pending receipt of their petition posted, but their petition has not yet been received.

Fourteen printed copies of the above letter have been sent to the Vice-President, Guntúr Municipality, for distribution to the Commissioners, with a view to their giving individual opinions, but they have not yet sent in their replies. They will be forwarded when received.

Masulipatam. PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners of Masulipatam, dated 31st July 1882.

PRESENT:

Captain J. E. Winckler, Vice-President.
I. V. Subbarayudu Garu.
K. Rungadham Row Pantulu Garu.
Mir Shah Savar Ali Sahib.
M. Nagabhushnam Garu.

Out of fifteen Commissioners three officials are absent from the town on duty. Two non-official members are absent from the station, one of them being appointed District Munsif of Karempudy. The remaining members, except those present, did not attend.

All the Commissioners present are in favor of adopting the second proposition as suggested in paragraph 3 of the Secretary's letter.

From MIR SHAH SAVAR ALI, Municipal Commissioner, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Masulipatam, dated Masulipatam, 1st August 1882. Masulipatam.

With reference to your circular No. 231, dated 1st August 1882, I have the honor to record my opinion as a Municipal Commissioner as follows:—

In this Presidency there are three main classes of people—Christians, Muhammadans, Hindus. The constitution of Municipal Boards should by law in such a way be arranged that there must be equal number of each class on the Commissions; by this arrangement all classes will have the opportunity of getting justice. At this stage the natives, especially in mofussil towns, are not at all competent to hold self-government.

From my personal experience I can say that now and then the Municipal Boards have been committing illegal actions and are being corrected by the Presidents, who are well versed in all branches of knowledge. I am therefore of opinion that the Collector of the district should continue to be *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Boards in his district as suggested in paragraph 3 of the Secretary's letter herewith returned.

[My opinion on Secretary's letter on Local Self-Government.]

I hold that the Collector should *not* cease to be *ex-officio* President of this Municipal Board. My experience has been that free discussion is not interfered with while he presides.

I further hold that the action, especially in mofussil towns, is premature and must, in course of time, drift into chaos.

European supervision and control is essential, without which no wholesome action will be carried out on account of petty jealousies among native members.

MASULIPATAM,
2nd August 1882.

(Signed) J. E. WINCKLER,
Municipal Commissioner.

From ABDUL GHANI KHAN, Municipal Commissioner, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Masulipatam, dated Masulipatam, 4th August 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, which is herewith returned as requested.

2. From my five years' experience as a Madras Municipal Commissioner, I have to express my views on the point as follows.

3. As the Collector's connection with the Municipal Commission, without executive power in the manner expressed in the second proposal, is not of much use, I am in favor of the first resolution, with a proviso that a copy of the Proceedings of the Committee be submitted to the Collector of the district, and the Collector be authorized to communicate to Government for their interference any irregularities he may find in the resolutions passed by the Committee.

4. The President and the Vice-President should be elected out of the non-official members of the Commission.

5. The Non-official Commissioners should not be less than two-thirds of the whole number. Their elections should be made on two principles—

(1) Fitness to the appointment.
(2) Position in life.

As education and civilization are improving day by day in India under the beneficial rule of British Government, there is no fear of any dangerous or illegal action on the part of non-officials, especially with the following three guards against them:—

(1) The existence of the Official Commissioners to the extent of one-third.
(2) The Collector's watching their proceedings.
(3) The Government interfering when necessary.

I think this plan will highly satisfy the tax-payers and the community in general.

As to the first suggestion, I consider that the Collector only shall be *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Boards, and my reason for this opinion is that it is very difficult to procure a gentleman for the Presidentship who is as competent as the Collector.

As to the second suggestion, I consider it will be awkward to keep the President without any powers and to appoint the Vice-President as the executive officer of the Municipal Board

Masulipatam. and investing him with all the powers; therefore I consider that the Collector himself shall be the *ex-officio* President and he only shall be the executive officer of the Board with all the powers.

తాయి వెంకటసుబ్బారావు,

(Signed) TAYI VENKATA SUBBAROW NAIDU,
Municipal Commissioner.

10th August 1882.

Guntúr. From Surgeon P. ANDERSON, Vice-President of the Guntúr Municipality, to the President of the Municipalities, Kistna, dated 3rd August 1882, No. 47.

I have the honor to forward, with reference to letter No. 40, dated 21st July 1882, of the Secretary of the Committee on Local Self-Government and your endorsement No. 1338 of the 28th July 1882, Resolutions of the Commissioners at a Special Meeting held this day when all of them, viz., twelve in number, were present, for your information.

The following proposal has been set forth by the Commissioners in lieu of the suggestion sent by the Committee now sitting to inquire on the subject of Self-Government.

That the rate-payers be allowed to elect their own Commissioners and the Commissioners elect their Vice-President.

Against 8.	*For* 4.
L. Vencatarungiah Garu.	C. Kooppoosamy Iyer Garu.
A. Sett Balamokendoss Garu.	M. Singaravaloo Mudelly Garu.
Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Garu.	G. Vencatarow Pantulu Garu.
Rustam Ali Sahib.	G. Mackenzie, Esq.
R. P. Gill, Esq.	
F. Fawcett, Esq.	
Rev. L. L. Uhl, M.A.	
P. Anderson, Esq.	

The majority of the Commissioners are of opinion that the Collector should continue to be *ex-officio* President, and the Commissioners fail to see any difference between the second proposal and the present practical working of the Municipality at Guntúr.

Kurnool. From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated 29th July 1882, No. 251.

I have the honor to inform you that I this morning put your letter No.— , dated 20th July 1882, before the Municipal Commissioners of Kurnool, and that they were of opinion, fairly unanimously, that the suggestion made in your paragraph 3 would be acceptable to the town.

2. No views of particular importance were expressed by any one, but the opinion of Ramsing Garú, our "Radical Member," fairly expressed the opinion of all.

3. He was much in favor of the scheme, but admitted that it would be difficult to name any native gentleman (and we have no others who could spare the time) who, with sufficient means, leisure, and brains to fit him for the position of Vice-President, would consent to submit to the work which that position would entail.

4. He admitted, too, that it would be difficult to find any one with the requisite training and knowledge of official routine.

5. But these, he thought, were difficulties which, with the friendly assistance of the Collector, could be got over in time, and he therefore, as a sort of "half-way house" to your first suggestion, voted for your second.

6. I agree with him in the main: it is evident that, except in some few Commissions, unofficial native gentlemen, both fit and willing to work a Municipality, do not exist, and we must, of course, expect difficulties and mistakes at first; but if unofficials will consent to walk in leading strings for a little space, and if officials will consent to lead them, these will disappear, and it will in time be possible to divorce the official element from the Commission altogether without interfering with its efficiency.

From C. S. CROLE, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Madura, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated 3rd August 1882, No. 68. Madura.

I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with your circular of the 20th ultimo, the Municipalities of Madura and Dindigul were consulted collectively, and eleven present and one past Commissioner were requested to communicate their individual views in writing on the points noted.

2. I enclose the official report of the Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Madura Municipality, and a letter from the Vice-President giving the conclusion arrived at by his Commission at Dindigul.

3. It will be seen that the Madura Board, by a majority of 7 to 3, were in favor of the complete excision of the connection of the Collector-President, and that the Dindigul Commissioners were unanimously against it. The second or modified proposal of leaving the Collector-President on these Commissions with the executive power transferred to the Vice-Presidents was totally condemned by the Madura Commissioners and unanimously approved by those of Dindigul.

4. I may say at once that there is no solid reason in favor of retaining the Collector's name on a Commission after he has ceased to be charged with executive powers as its President. The delicacy of his present relation to the Commissioners, owing to his dual capacity as their President and as the Agent of Government, has many disadvantages, for the continuance of which there would cease to be any defence after the transfer to the Vice-President of his executive powers. I believe, moreover, that such a change would be one in name merely and not in fact.

5. I enclose the original written opinions of those specially consulted. Six of them are in favor of the first measure, three against it and in favor of the second, and three are for leaving things as they are.

6. I also forward a numerously-signed petition of rate-payers, spontaneously got up, from which it would appear that there is a certain section in favor of making the office of President purely elective. They would have the Collector eligible for election. I have reason to believe that this is merely a thinly-veiled expression of the discontent which prevailed during the tenure of office of the late President owing to his countenancing the eccentricities of a Deputy Collector who, as Vice-President, excited much commotion and party-feeling in the town, which culminated in the closing of the bazaars. The desire to prevent the return of any such *régime* to power has, without doubt, influenced the opinions of certain of the Commissioners to an appreciable extent.

7. However this may be, there remains a considerable *residuum* of desire, on general grounds, for change in the direction of severing the immediate connection of the Collector with the management and consultation functions of the Commissions in his district, although I am not able to certify that the correct reason has been assigned. The motive alleged by all is adopted from the Resolution of the Government of India, namely, the inherent impossibility, under present arrangements, of freedom of thought, discussion, and action.

8. Take Dindigul for instance. I attended a meeting of that Municipality last June, and was congratulated by one of the non-official European members on being the first President, within his memory, who had ever been present at a meeting. Moreover, owing to its distance and the circumstance of its Vice-President being the Sub-Collector, the Collector-President has never interfered with details or exercised even any control over its proceedings or management, except in the most nominal way. The reason assigned therefore cannot apply there.

9. In Madura, too, the state of public opinion and the *quasi*-advanced views of the members prevent the idea being seriously entertained. Mr. Stokes' proceedings were met by several resignations, great popular commotion, and a strike shortly before he left the district. The elective system has brought in eight new members since then, and the unbridled loquacity of certain of them caused a proposition for a set of *cloture* rules to be seriously entertained a few months ago. On reflection, however, I con-

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sidered submission to the inconvenience to be a lesser evil than would be entailed by curtailing discussion, however irrelevant and irregular. So it dropped. Again, long before the appearance of the Resolution of the Government of India, I had urged on this Commission the expediency of electing a Vice-President entirely unconnected with the service of Government, expressing at the same time my intention of retiring, as much as possible, from any direct interference with their affairs. I may add that I never vote.

10. The Committee will see, therefore, what is in fact impliedly admitted by the Commissioners themselves, that the reason put forward for desiring a change is not in operation in either Municipality. The real motives are various, but that actuating the more enlightened and respectable of the independent non-official class, I sincerely believe to be a meritorious craving for the smallest beginnings of political life. Consequently every step, however slight, in the direction of the removal of even nominal leading strings, is hailed as a boon and as an earnest of some larger concession.

11. After having been President of Municipalities, varying so much in all their conditions as Kurnool, Salem, Tanjore and Madura, I unhesitatingly pronounce the town of Madura to be more ready for the experiment than any other town I have had to do with, except Madras itself, and I am sanguine that the very party-feeling on which Government has animadverted with regret, and on which much useful energy now runs to waste, may possibly, though perhaps slowly, be converted into true public spirit.

12. In any case it is certain that the intentions of the Governor General in Council have become so public that, however much it might have been expedient to counsel delay in making any change until the provinces more immediately under his eye, and to which alone, and not to Madras, the Resolution under notice has any real applicability, had been brought on some sort of equality in advancement with the Madras Province, yet we have gone too far to recede. Refusal to carry out the measure would produce an amount of disappointment and latent discontent, which would not fail to be taken advantage of by the ever-watchful agitator.

13. On these grounds I would record my opinion in favor of the first proposal contained in your circular. I am aware that there is, on the other side, the protest of three of the gentlemen consulted, representing in quality and weight what, under other circumstances, might properly be considered the safer, more reliable, and disinterested view. But, on the whole, I consider that, as a change in the proposed direction must be made sooner or later, the people are just as prepared for it now in all Municipal towns as there is any prospect of their being during the next generation.

14. I do not deny that there has been progress during the past eleven years, but the success of the principle underlying the Municipal Act has neither been so solid nor so steady as it should have been. I have for some years seen plainly that this comparative failure has been, to a large extent, due to the system of having officials as Vice-Presidents. If these be the district officers alluded to by the Government of India, I must subscribe to the opinion expressed.

15. A Collector-President, except in the rarest cases, has far too much to do, is already endued with such vast power in other matters, and his patronage is so extensive that he is placed above all temptation to clutch at authority which it is not absolutely necessary to exercise. I take it that there is not a single Collector-President who, as a matter of personal convenience and choice, would not divest himself of his present troublesome and onerous functions as gladly as he now devotes energy, time and thought to the affairs of towns under his control, which can with difficulty be spared from the performance of a multitude of important and harassing duties. The reverse is the case with official Vice-Presidents, especially when they happen to be natives. I have observed repeatedly an impatience of opinions expressed by Commissioners and a general tendency to prune down neglect, and minimize the exercise of the legal powers of the latter, which bears fruit in miserably small attendance at meetings and a general want of interest in the well-being of towns.

16. As I have observed above, practical steps have been attempted in Madura to correct the evil, and I consider that the present opportunity should be embraced

to carry out the principle everywhere. In most, if not in all, Municipalities there will be no difficulty in providing a non-official Vice-President. There is a class of men in existence possessed of the necessary public spirit and intelligence. But I must observe that it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure its services, that no salary whatever should be attached to the office, otherwise the position would be at once degraded by the competition of persons who have nothing in common with the gentleman by whom the office should be filled. I say this advisedly, for I have had to deal with propositions of the nature under notice. Madura.

17. The following are a few of the provisions which, in my opinion, are required in order to enable Municipalities to be worked under the altered circumstances, especially in view of the increased responsibilities which will inevitably be thrown on these bodies in addition to the grave interests with which they are already entrusted:—

(A.) Chairman to be unconnected in any way with the service of Government. Appointment purely honorary.

(B.) Towns to be divided into wards and the whole of the members to be elected so many for each ward, by the inhabitants of such ward. Officials to be eligible.

(C.) The Chairman to be appointed by Government from Commissioners thus elected. This proviso will be required to be put in force, at all events for some time.

(D.) The whole executive power of the Board to be vested in the Chairman, who will be responsible to Government alone.

(E.) No Vice-Chairman to be appointed.

(F.) The full powers of control by Government to be maintained.

(G.) Government to be empowered to suspend the Commission for misfeasance, obstructiveness or neglect of duties imposed by law.

(H.) The Collector of the district to be the sole medium of communication between Municipalities and Government. Copies of proceedings of Commissions to be forwarded to him within twenty-four hours after every meeting. Collector to have power to veto on emergency, and, pending receipt of the orders of Government, any improper or illegal act or resolution, and to be responsible to Government for the general working of the Municipal law.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madura Municipal Commissioners, passed at a Special Meeting held on the 28th July 1882.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. R. Subramania Iyer Avargal, Vice-President.
Rev. J. Rendall, Commissioner.
T. M. Scott, Esq., do.
E. G. Ricketts, Esq., do.
M.R.Ry. V. Doraisawmy Iyer Avargal, Commissioner.
„ T. Rama Row Avargal, do.
„ S. Subramaniya Iyer Avargal do.
„ C. Venkatavaratha Row Garu, do.
„ R. Ramasubbayyer Avargal, do.
„ V. Subramaniya Iyer Avargal, do.

With regard to the first question, the majority of the Commissioners are of opinion that the Collector should cease to be *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Commission. (Carried by 7 against 3.)

As to the second question, the Commissioners are unanimously against the suggestion and would propose the following amendment:—That the Collector of the district, as a local representative of the Government, be vested with the powers of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners.

N.B.—Should the suggestion meet with the approval of Government, it will be necessary to define by law the expressions "dangerous" and "illegal action."

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[Observations on the question of extension of Local Self-Government.]

I think we should not be too precipitate. In the present state of the country, it is difficult to say whether we can do without the assistance of a Collector. As President, he represents a threefold capacity, viz., Collector, District Magistrate, and President. As District Magistrate he can exert his immense powers for the good of the Municipality, whereas the orders of a non-official President would either be ignored or carried out with very great difficulty.

Any supposed evil influence proceeding from the circumstance of the Collector being the President can always be checked by unanimity on the part of the Commissioners. Questions of the day must be decided by a majority of the Commissioners, and this in itself is a sufficient check on any tendency to arbitrary conduct on the part of the Collector. If the Commissioners are not capable of securing this unanimity among themselves, then it is clear that they need the guidance of a powerful mind; and if they are to be deprived of this guidance, their inability to form a collective opinion renders them a useless body, in whose hands it would be unsafe to entrust the powers of self-government.

There is another point. The system of electing Commissioners and the Vice-President has been extended only to a few Municipalities in the Presidency. This system ought to be extended all over the Presidency and its working watched. If the experiment be found to prove a success, it will then be time enough to enlarge the powers and privileges of Municipalities. At present I think it premature.

I have only to add that, with reference to Section 8 of the Towns Improvement Act, it does not seem necessary any longer to make the Revenue Officer in charge of the division of the district in which the Municipal town is situate one of the *ex-officio* Commissioners.

MADURA,
27th July 1882.

R. SUBRAMANIYAM AIYAR.

From R. RAMASUBBIER, Municipal Commissioner, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Madura, dated Madura, 29th July 1882.

In reply to yours of the 28th July 1882, forwarding letter of the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, I beg to submit the following expression of my opinion on the proposals contained therein.

With regard to the first proposal, I am of opinion that the Collector of the District should not be ex-officio President of Municipalities and Local Boards as long as we cannot altogether dispense with official and appointed members and as long as the Collector of the District is also the District Magistrate. The influence which the Collector exercises as the local representative of Government and as the head of the Revenue administration on the opinions of official and appointed members, is not inconsiderable. Not less considerable is the influence of his position as District Magistrate on the opinions of non-official members. It is not that the Collector desires to influence the opinions of the other members, but, whether he desires it or not, the other members are influenced. This may be due to various causes which it is unnecessary to enter upon, and the fault very often is not that of the Collector, but of the members themselves. But, as the simple question to be considered is, whether we can secure freedom of thought and action in the case of local bodies by allowing the highest officer in the district to be President, it must be said that it cannot be secured as long as there is such great inequality in the social position of the Collector on the one hand and that of the other members on the other.

It must be conceded as a matter of fact that very often both official as well as non-official members yield to the individual opinion of the Collector-Magistrate-President. Nor is it seldom that even the official or appointed member wishes that his President were not his official superior or benefactor, as the case may be. No doubt very often the Collector-Magistrate is the most desirable person, not only by reason of his being the centre of all local power and local information, but also by reason of his high social position and superior intellectual attainments. But, if it is to be conceded that the free opinion of a body of persons should be preferred to the individual opinion of any one person, however superior, the presence of the Collector-Magistrate is most undesirable.

With regard to the second proposal, I am of opinion that it should not be adopted. It would, if adopted, place the President in a position of inconsistency. He will be in the Commission as President, and yet out of it, and sometimes antagonistic to it as Collector and representative of Government. Thus placed, the President and Commissioners are often likely to get into unpleasant relations, and the efficient and harmonious working of the body would be thwarted. Again, the proposal is likely to make both President and Commissioners indifferent—the President by being deprived of the executive power attached to the office, the Commissioners by being subjected to the veto of the President in all their actions. To make local bodies work well, the President should be one of the body itself and should be invested with executive power and not be a representative of Government stripped of all executive power. But to prevent such bodies from running headlong into dangerous or injurious action, they should be watched from without by the local representative Government, uninfluenced whatsoever by any section of such bodies.

From T. RAM ROW, Madura, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Madura, dated 29th July 1882. Madura.

With reference to your endorsement, Miscellaneous No. 11 of the 28th instant, on the letter of the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, I have the honor to express my opinion as follows on the proposals therein contained.

I think it is necessary that the Collector, who is a well experienced and enlightened officer commanding the greatest influence in the district, should be the *ex-officio* President to give the Municipality the benefit of his valuable and disinterested advice and confer on it the dignity attaching to his position. I would not like to see our Municipal Commissions degenerating into factious parties owing to the absence of effective control, such as what a Collector-President might be expected to wield.

I do not suppose that in these days of enlightenment, and with the present set of Commissioners in this town at all events, there is the danger of any real freedom of discussion being choked by the presence of the Collector on the Municipal Board. In rare cases some Collector may carry a resolution opposed to the interests of the rate-payers, but on this score I think it would not be well to forego the advantages of having him as the President. In due course, as enlightenment and education advances, the Collector's power of independence of action to the prejudice of the people's interests will, no doubt, gradually diminish and may even disappear. On the whole the advantages of retaining the Collector as the President outweigh, I think, the disadvantages, if any, and for the present at least I would not advocate the dispensing with the Collector as the Municipal President. Coming to the other proposal, I am in favor of transferring the executive power of the President to the Vice-President, who should be a non-official invested with the power of making appointments and corresponding direct with Government, &c. The President, however, should not, I think, have the power of veto as proposed, for in that case he may, if he likes, exercise it too often to be agreeable or advantageous, and thus get the Vice-President practically under his control. The President should, on the other hand, be empowered to hear and decide appeals from the decisions of the Vice-President regarding the dismissal and suspension, &c., of Municipal employés, and he should also, by carefully watching the proceedings of the Commissioners, bring to the notice of Government any dangerous or illegal action on their part.

From the Rev. E. CHESTER, M.D., Vice-President, Dindigul Municipality, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Madura, dated 29th July 1882. Dindigul.

With reference to your endorsement, Miscellaneous No. 11, dated 28th July 1882, on the printed circular letter of R. S. Benson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to which I am replying by return mail, I would state as follows.

2. I was present at the Special Meeting of the Dindigul Municipality, held on the 25th of July with reference to Mr. Benson's letter, and voted with a large majority in favor of the proposition embodied in paragraph 3 of this letter. This implied an equally full vote against the proposition of paragraph 2.

3. In thinking over the matter since the Special Meeting already referred to was held, and also since receiving the printed copy of Mr. Benson's letter, I see no reason for changing my vote, nor do I think of any special suggestions to offer.

4. I would take occasion to state that at our Special Municipal Meeting the matter was most carefully explained to the Native Commissioners, and ample time and opportunity was offered to them to express their individual opinions.

From W. LOGAN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Malabar, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Calicut, 2nd August 1882, No. 190. Malabar.

I have the honor to enclose (in original) such replies as have been received up to date from the Municipal Commissioners and from the individual Commissioners to whom your circular letter, No. 56, dated 20th ultimo, was sent.

2. The results of the votes so far may be thus stated: There is a strong majority against the proposal contained in paragraph 2 of your circular to sever the connection between the Collector of the District and the Municipal Boards, and there

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is on the other hand a strong majority in favor of the proposals contained in paragraph 3 of your circular to make the Vice-President more independent of the President.

3. If the proposals in paragraph 3 are carried out, it will not (as a matter of fact) alter the position of the Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Commissions in this district, because they have practically all along enjoyed the full control now proposed to be specifically given to them. But, of course, there will be a slight change in respect to correspondence with Government and Heads of Departments.

4. The general result may in short be said to be that the Municipal Commissioners desire to remain as they are at present, and on the whole I think this is a wise decision.

5. There are two proposals among these papers that the Vice-President should be a non-official, but it is obvious that, where the Municipal Commissioners have (as in the case of Calicut) the power of electing their own Vice-President, the matter is already entirely under their own control.

6. The Commissioners must not expect people who have been accustomed to a paternal state of Government to become all at once a people able to manage in corporate capacities their own affairs. Some progress has already been made in this direction, and the progress is encouraging, but I would strongly deprecate any sudden measure based upon a state of facts which does not at present exist.

7. There is practically very little public opinion in up-country stations, and the passing of any measure which would sever the connection between the local representative of Government and the Municipal Corporations would, to my thinking, be at present a very premature step to take, for there would then be no independent and responsible critic of Municipal action. The President's independent, but yet responsible, criticism of Municipal action is not a thing to be lightly discarded in places where no public opinion exists, and perhaps even in places where public opinion is more matured it would by no means be good policy to get rid of this influence.

8. It may in time become possible for the Government, not only to sever the President's connection with the Commissions, but to sever their own connection likewise, and we shall not have reached real self-government till this time arrives. I question, however, whether the Collector's connection with the Municipalities should be severed till the Government sever their connection also, for the Collector is the local eyes and ears (so to speak) of Government, and any action which Government thought fit to take in respect to Municipal matters would certainly have to be taken through him, and, if this is granted, then it is obvious that he would be in a better position to give force to the wishes of Government if he were President of the Commission than if he were a mere outsider.

9. Municipal work should certainly pass more and more into non-official hands, but then the difficulty at once arises that non-officials with sufficient intelligence and sufficient leisure and with independent means are not everywhere to be found to do the "laborious and not very agreeable duties" as one of the members characterises the executive work which falls on the Vice-President and for which at present he receives no pay.

10. This question of paying the Vice-President has been one great stumbling block hitherto. The policy of Government has been to discourage the grant of even such petty allowances as the hire of a horse or carriage to enable the Vice-President to get about and see things with his own eyes. It is true the rule is now sometimes broken so far as to admit of the grant of such petty allowances, but I feel sure the true line of action for the development of Municipal institutions is to get rid of this policy altogether and to take cognisance of what is the true state of the facts, namely, that non-officials with the requisite intelligence, leisure, and means are not everywhere and always to be found. My opinion is that every Municipal Commission should be permitted to invest its Manager with the full executive powers of Vice-President, but that, when the Vice-President was thus paid for his services, he should not be permitted to sit at the Board.

11. To make all Municipal members take an interest in the working of the Commission, I think that they should further be paid for attendance at meetings.

The thing is found necessary to ensure the attendance of Directors of Joint Stock Companies, and I see no reason why it should not be employed with good effect in matters municipal. So far as I have been able to judge, the extra dignity which a non-official gets from being on the Municipal Board is not in his eyes an inducement sufficient to make him covet the honor, and, until the position of a Municipal Commissioner is a coveted one, we shall have no real striving after election to the Board. Malabar.

12. The position of a Municipal Commissioner must be made one of emolument as well as of honor, and then the elections (such as the one by which the present Calicut Non-Official Municipal Commissioners hold their posts) will become something more than a farce.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Calicut at their Meeting held on the 27th July 1882. Calicut.

* * * * *

"The Commissioners unanimously accept the suggestion that the Collector should continue to be the ex-officio President and that the Vice-President should be the executive officer of the Board in the manner suggested in the third paragraph of the letter of the Secretary, but with the understanding that the Vice-President shall not be an official."

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) V. RAMIAH,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS at a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Cannanore, held on the 1st of August 1882. Cannanore.

PRESENT:

Surgeon-Major W. J. Hastings, M.D., Vice-President.
Major W. L. Ranking, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Churchill, M.D.
Rev. Mr. L. G. Hanhart.
Mr. W. P. Schonthal.
Mr. J. Boyer.
M.R.Ry. P. Raman.
„ O. Othenan.
„ P. Mamukoyajee
„ P. Mammycooty.
„ E. Mamali Hadji.
„ P. Ummercooty.
„ K. Kunjicooty Ally Hadji.
„ K. Amanath.

1. Read letter (urgent), dated Ootacamund, 20th July 1882, No. 56, from R. S. Benson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, to the President of the Municipalities of the District of Malabar, Calicut, and foot-note thereon, No. 177, dated Calicut, 24th July 1882, from the President to the Vice-President, forwarding the letter and calling for early report on it after consulting the Commissioners.

(*a.*) Resolved unanimously that in the opinion of this meeting the proposal contained in paragraph 2 of the above-quoted letter, viz., "that the Collector of the District should cease to be ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in this district" would not, so far as this Municipality is concerned, be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers or be conducive to the better working of this Municipal Board, but that undoubtedly his presence prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners, be they his subordinates or not.

(*b.*) Resolved unanimously that in the opinion of this meeting the proposition contained in paragraph 3 of the above-quoted letter, viz., "that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should by law be made the executive officer of the Board, make appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President, and correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, merely keeping the President informed of his acts so as to give the President the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in cases of dangerous or illegal

Cannanore. action on the part of the Commissioners," would be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers and Commissioners and be conducive to the better working of this Municipal Board.

2. Resolved unanimously, with reference to paragraph 5 of the above-quoted letter, that the letter laid before this meeting by Municipal Commissioner P. C. Raman, setting forth the opinion of the individual Commissioners who have signed it with him, be forwarded to the President.

(Signed) W. J. HASTINGS, M.D.,
Vice-President.

From P. C. RAMAN, Municipal Commissioner, to the President of the Municipalities of the District of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 1st August 1882.

I beg to offer my views on the proposals contained in the letter of the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, No. 56, dated 20th July 1882, as follows:—

The idea referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter is not altogether incorrect. The presence of the Collector at the Municipal Boards prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the generality of the Commissioners, including even those who are not his subordinates, which is due to an inadequate conception on the part of such Commissioners of the nature and responsibilities of their office as well as to a want of public spirit on their own part, and this is no reason why the Collector should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district.

To sever the connection of the Collector with the Board altogether and to leave local self-government entirely in the hands of the Commissioners referred to would be premature and dangerous.

Under such circumstances the Collector should continue to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his District, but, to enable the Commissioners to speak and act with freedom and independence, he should avoid presenting himself at the Board, and each and every proceeding of the Commissioners should be submitted to the Collector, thus giving him the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners.

I am of opinion that the Vice-President should by law be made the executive officer of the Board, make appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President and the Commissioners, and correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments.

I have consulted many rate-payers and Commissioners on these matters, and they fully approve my views thereon.

Opinion of MAMMALI HADJI, Municipal Commissioner, Cannanore.

The Collector of the District should be the President of the Municipality, for, from his intercourse with the people and his knowledge of the requirements of the poor people as well, no better person can be selected. Besides, to his knowledge, the President was only present at one or two meetings, and during these times he was freely allowed to express his opinion, and no restraint was put on him. He is therefore of opinion that the President should try and preside at as many meetings as possible. He was of opinion, when he signed that paper which was forwarded with the Proceedings, that the President is to be allowed to be the President of the Municipality and that he should preside at the meetings as formerly.

From W. LOGAN, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, Malabar, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cannanore, dated Calicut, 25th October 1882, No. 365.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 266, dated 9th ultimo, of the extract from Proceedings of the Meeting of Commissioners held on 19th August and of the other papers which accompanied it.

2. I regret the decision at which your Board arrived, not to go into details of the occasions on which, in the experience of its members, freedom of discussion had been restrained by the presence of the various Presidents at your Board Meetings, because the resolution is so worded that it seems to assert the fact that such restraint had been experienced by one or more of your members; whereas as matter of fact, which can be easily tested by going through the proceedings of the five meetings at which the Presidents have been present since the organization of the Municipality, there was not on any one of these occasions any question before the Board other than ordinary business in which the President present could have had any sort of interest in swaying the opinions of your Board one way or other.

3. In the absence of any opinion backed by facts, I must adhere to my original position that at none of the meetings of your Board has the President's presence swayed the opinions of your members one way or the other.

4. The point is of some importance because, following on the example set by my predeces- Cannanore.
sors, I have invariably (and wisely I think) left the disposal of ordinary Municipal affairs to be entirely regulated by the various Local Boards. It is true that we have each attended one meeting of your Board, but on those very rare occasions, viz. :—

1 in 1870,
1 „ 1873,
1 „ 1874,
1 „ 1879, and
1 „ 1881,

it was with a view to making the personal acquaintance of the members of your Board rather than to take any active part in its proceedings.

5. But, while thinking that the President's presence is not usually required at your Board Meetings, I must not be understood as thinking that the President's presence may never be required there, because, in my experience, his presence at the meetings of other Boards has sometimes been most beneficial in the promotion of harmony among the members.

6. Happily perhaps for yourselves your proceedings have hitherto been of an extremely peaceful character, and I trust it may long continue so, but I venture to think that if dissensions do ever creep in among you, you will learn to appreciate better the advantage of having a President quite removed from the arena of your ordinary discussions on whom you can rely as an impartial arbitrator.

7. Of what possible good a Collector-President could be without a right to be present at your meetings, whenever he considered it his duty to be there, it is impossible for me to imagine, and I cannot help thinking that this point has not sufficiently been discussed by your Board.

8. I am forwarding copy of this letter to the Committee on Local Self-Government along with the other papers, and I beg that it may be laid before the next meeting of your Board.

From Surgeon-Major W. H. MORGAN, Vice-President, Cochin Municipality, to the Cochin.
President, Municipal Commissions, Malabar, Calicut, dated Cochin, 29th July 1882, No. 98.

With reference to your Memorandum, No. 177, dated the 24th instant, I have the honor to report, after consulting the Commissioners, that three of them are in favor of the proposition contained in paragraph 2 of Mr. Benson's letter, and six in favor of that detailed in paragraph 3 of the same.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Pálghat, held on the Pálghat.
31st July 1882.

PRESENT :

V. A. Brodie, Esq., Vice-President.
T. C. Elsworthy, Esq.
M. R. Ry. N. Sivarama Iyen Avargal.
„ Koladi Krishna Menon Avargal.
Saiyid Ismail Sahib Bahadur.

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Read letter No. 56, dated 20th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government and the President's foot-note thereon.

With regard to paragraph 2, the Commissioners are of opinion that the Collector of the district being *ex-officio* President is not objectionable, and probably no non-official, possessing the necessary local knowledge and other qualifications, could be found to take up the duties of the post without remuneration.

With regard to paragraph 3, the Commissioners fail to see the object of the suggestions made, as they virtually leave things as they are at present. Vice-Presidents and Municipal Boards will have no more authority than at present if the power of vetoing everything remains with the President. The Commissioners are of opinion that the power of "veto" should be limited, *e.g.*, to appointments of which the pay exceeds a certain sum as Rs. 20 per mensem or expenditure exceeding Rs. 100. As the suggestion stands the Commissioners construe the words "appointments, &c.," to mean "everything."

Pálghat.

As regards the 2nd paragraph, if copies of every thing have to be sent to the President, the work of the establishment would be much increased and probably additional hands would be found necessary. It would also be liable to place the President and the Municipality in opposition to each other.

(Signed) V. A. BRODIE,
Vice-President.

From N. VENCATAPATHY NAIDU, Municipal Commissioner, Pálghat, to the President of the Municipalities, Malabar, dated Pálghat, 31st July 1882.

With reference to a copy of letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 20th instant, circulated to me, I beg to state that a change in the present powers of the Collector of the district over the Municipalities is not, in my opinion, desirable as it is productive of hardship to the people, and if the rate-payers have a voice in it they would, I believe, emphatically protest against such measure, especially as it is a step to pass Vice-Presidentship to the hands of non-official men of the country, as it is not yet time to find efficient men out of that branch throughout to fill up the post and secure a proper administration befitting the position.

If there is no other alternative left but that the people should choose either of the two suggestions pointed out in the letter, *i.e.*, that the Collector should cease to be the *ex-officio* President or continue to be so, with powers only to move Government in cases of illegal action on the part of Commissioners, I would prefer the latter.

From C. SIVA RAMA IYER, Municipal Commissioner, to the President of the Municipalities, Malabar, dated Pálghat, 1st August 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the letter from R. S. Benson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to the President, Municipal Commission, Malabar, dated Ootacamund, 20th July 1882, No. 56.

Before giving my opinion on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the above letter, it will not be out of place here to relate something about the question of Local Self-Government which, I think, would support my views on the point. The proposals made by His Excellency Lord Ripon to the Local Governments to introduce the system of Local Self-Government in the Presidency with a desire to see the better administration and improvement of his Indian subjects, are most befitting and laudable.

The Government, the country and the subjects are the three divisions we have chiefly to deal with first. These require special mention as to the relations and rights which they bear to one another.

The Government is vested with administrative power for punishing the people for their iniquitous actions and for governing them according to law. This forms what is called the administration of the country. There is no doubt that the country is the property of its subjects, and the object of vesting the power of administration in Government is simply to govern and treat the people justly. The Municipal and Local Fund Boards are parts of the administrative authority. Being subject to troubles for nearly 700 years, the period in which their country was in the hands of the Muhammadan rulers, the people have wholly been brought to a depressed state and have lost their intelligence, energy, skill and courage, and consequently they have been in a state of minority.

If the sovereign governs his subjects well, their ingenuity can never come to a lower state, and it is ornamental to the king and for the peaceful administration and welfare of his subjects. On the contrary, if he were against his subjects, their ruin will be the immediate result, and then there will be a want of peace in the State which will cause administration difficult.

By the innumerable benefits they have derived from the British rule since its establishment, the people that were in a feeble condition, occasioned by the above circumstances, have gradually advanced in education, wealth, skill and courage; and they have also risen from the position of a minor and their country is flourishing and enjoying peace.

When the people were in their minor state they were unfit as governing agencies, and then it was indispensable for the Government to vest in itself the administration of such affairs as could otherwise be managed by the people themselves. When the subjects have past the state of their minority, it is proper for the ruling power to hand over the administration of such affairs to them. The Government should, in the meantime, take it on itself to see whether they manage things justly or unjustly, and to make the necessary rulings and give them the requisite instructions for their guidance when occasion calls for them.

The Municipal and Local Fund Acts have come into force since 1865 and 1871, respectively. The people did not like these Acts when they were first introduced, but in course of time they began to approve of them and many accepted Commissionerships, and have thus learned how to manage the affairs and apply the law.

Up to this time one-half of the members of the Board instituted under the provisions of these Acts consists of official members and the other half non-officials. This was to prevent the evils arising from the non-acquaintance with the affairs of some of the unskilful non-official members. As the non-official members have now obtained as much experience as their official brethren have, it is necessary to provide for the increase of the non-official staff of members and for a less number of officials. Besides this, if the non-official members are competent enough to hold the post of President or Vice-President, it may be given to them, and they must be considered to have a preferential claim to be made President or Vice-President. It is difficult for the official Commissioners to know and form so well an opinion about the local necessities and the good and evil effects arising therefrom as those of the non-official members who are, for the most part, residents of the place. Pálghat.

In appointing non-officials as Vice-Presidents and members of the Committee, the elective system should be observed. The Commissioners should be empowered to exercise a little more authority.

The fund to the Local Boards being the amount contributed by the people in the shape of tax, &c., they will be a little more desirous to have it spent for proper purposes. When there is union among the people and they are industrious and attentive to common affairs, it can be said that the people of Southern India are well qualified.

As the Commissioners who have worked up to this time are possessed of the above-said qualifications, it will not be difficult to secure such qualified men as their successors.

It is right to accept the proposal made by Mr. Benson, the Secretary, in paragraph 2 of his letter. The points raised in it are very important and valuable. When I venture to give my opinions in conformity with that, I find from my experience that the time has not yet come to make such arrangements; they can be made only after the lapse of some time more. Besides, I feel serious doubts whether a non-official, possessing the qualifications for the post of the President, can be secured without burdening the Board with additional expense. Accordingly the proposal made in paragraph 3 of the letter is acceptable and justifiable and will leave no room for any danger.

To check the irregular procedure of the Vice-President and to see that the Commissioners go wrong or out of the way, it is better to place the Collector as *ex-officio* President of the Board. But there should be a limit for the exercise of such a power in this direction. The Vice-President would find it difficult to execute his business if he were to wait for the sanction of the President on all matters. It is necessary that he should have the sole power for the management of certain affairs, limiting his power in respect of certain appointments and other important affairs. If the Collector were to have such an authority over them, the Commissioners will have some fear that they should manage the affairs regularly, and this will afford an opportunity for them to secure experience in transacting public business. It may be said that this arrangement will be a sort of reflection upon the Commissioners. In the same manner it will also be a check against the illegal or arbitrary acts of the Vice-President.

When any non-official member is worthy of the position of Vice-President, he must be appointed for it; when no such men are available, an official member can be appointed. It is proper that the Vice-President should have the power of making appointments and keeping correspondence. Instead of sending the correspondence through the President if the Vice-President were to correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, the Collector's work will be lessened and it will be quite enough for business matters. The Vice-President's work will be increased.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners, Tellicherry, at a Meeting held on the 10th August 1882. Tellicherry.

PRESENT:

Dr. H. Hyde, Vice-President.
A. Primrose, Esq.
Mr. C. Ramuni.
Mr. J. L. Rosario.
Mr. Ch. Mannen.
Mr. J. J. D'Rosario.

The majority of the Commissioners are in favor of the suggestions contained in paragraph 3 of the above letter being adopted.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. HYDE, Surgeon-Major,
Vice-President.

Tellicherry. I am quite of the opinion that the suggestion that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should by law be the executive officer of the Board, should be adopted. This change would, I think, very materially affect the working of the Board.

That the Vice-President should be elected by the Commissioners would not, I think, be an improvement.

(Signed) A. C. McIVER,
Non-official.

I am of opinion that the present arrangement is preferable to the other proposals under existing circumstances, and, with reference particularly to the Municipality here, which, however, is the only one of which I have had any special experience.

(Signed) A. PRIMROSE,
31*st July* 1882. *Non-official.*

In my opinion the Municipal Board will be better managed if the Vice-President be vested with the executive power, and that the Collector may continue to be ex-officio President, but his duties should be restricted to merely watching the proceedings of the Board to check any irregularity, &c., which may be observed as tending to affect injuriously the rate-payers by bringing them to the notice of Government.

(Signed) J. J. D'ROSARIO,
3*rd August* 1882. *Ex-official.*

Nilgiris. From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Ootacamund, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Ootacamund, 15th August 1882, No. 217.

In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to forward copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting held on the 29th idem, as well as the individual opinions of the Municipal Commissioners so far as received to date. The remainder will follow as received. Mr. Schmidt, for many years Vice-President of this Municipality, at whose motion the last sentence of the resolution was recorded, has promised a minute as to the peculiar wants of Ootacamund.

2. I agree in the resolution arrived at, and consider it will be acceptable also to the majority of rate-payers. On the general question, I beg to observe that, in my opinion, it would be better, whether your proposal at paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 is to be carried out, that it should be tried in certain selected Municipalities only; towns like Ootacamund and Coonoor can, of course, take care of themselves; but all are not as yet capable of self-government, and, in many places, intrigues and confusion might result from the withdrawal of official guidance. In all Municipalities where the executive changes proposed are carried out, the Vice-President must be elected by the Commissioners.

3. There is another point which will require a good deal of consideration, *i.e.*, whether or not any particular town is, or is not, ripe for the introduction of the elective system, a nominated Board, as constituted, may be working admirably with little intervention on the part of the Collector (instance Coonoor), but it by no means follows, that if election was resorted to, that the same members would still be sitting, and that business would be conducted as hitherto. Further, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of Ootacamund, if election is to be introduced, the town should be divided into suitable wards, otherwise the European community, who pay the bulk of the taxes, will not be adequately represented.

Ootacamund. From Mr. L. F. CHAPMAN, Ootacamund, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Ootacamund, dated Ootacamund, 28th July 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 20th instant, and, as requested in your memorandum, beg to offer my opinion on the alternative suggestions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of such letter.

2. There is undoubtedly considerable force in the suggestion contained in paragraph 2. Ootacamund.

3. I do not approve of the suggestions contained in paragraph 3, and would urge that the constitution of the Board should remain as at present, but that the President, if the Collector of the District, should not be called upon to attend the meetings of the Commissioners, but be regarded more as a consultative officer, and that all appointments should rest with the Commissioners, and not with any one member only.

4. I regret that owing to illness I have not been able to give so much consideration to the subjects as I otherwise should have done, and, for the same cause, I regret that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the Commissioners fixed for to-morrow morning.

From W. C. RHODE, Esq., to the President of the Municipal Commission, Ootacamund, dated Ootacamund, 1st August 1882.

With reference to your request in a letter of the 27th July, for individual opinions on the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 20th July, I should say that the suggestion in paragraph 3 should be carried out; and, further, if the work is to be really well done, the Vice-President should be remunerated for his services; he should also be a person elected by the Commissioners themselves, or by the general body of rate-payers.

EXTRACT from Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Ootacamund, held on the 29th July 1882.

PRESENT:

R. W. Barlow, Esq., President.
W. E. Schmidt, Esq.
Surgeon-Major J. Smith.
Do. L. C. Nanney.
W. C. Rhode, Esq.
T. Pritchard, Esq.
Mr. D. Edulgee.

"The Commissioners are of opinion that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, and the Vice-President should be executive officer as proposed at paragraph 3. They do not, however, consider that the Collector, having been President hitherto, has, in any way, hampered free discussion, but the circumstances of Ootacamund are peculiar. The Commissioners take this opportunity of recording an opinion that a Special Act is needed for Ootacamund."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. W. BARLOW,
Presdt., Munl. Commission, Ootacamund.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Coonoor. Coonoor, dated 28th August 1882.

That the Commissioners do not consider it advisable that any changes, such as those proposed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of letter, dated Ootacamund, 20th July 1882, be carried out in this Municipality. The letter will, however, be again circulated so that such Commissioners may have the opportunity of giving his individual opinion as requested in paragraph 5.

(Signed) S. B. HUNT, Surgeon-Major,
Vice-Presdt., Munl. Commission, Coonoor.

Opinions of the Municipal Commissioners, Coonoor.

I agree with the recorded opinions of the Commissioners for the town of Coonoor, dated 28th August 1882, for the following reasons:—

1*st.*—The Municipality cannot meet the increased expenditure involved in the stipend indispensable for obtaining the services of a Vice-President who should take the whole executive and be competent to do it efficiently.

Coonoor.

2nd—It would necessitate an increased office establishment, for the probable want of accord between the Collector and Municipalities would occasion constant correspondence and reference, the Collector having necessarily to be consulted on so many points.

2. I consider that a Government official—say, Assistant Collector on the spot—would make the best non-stipendiary Vice-President. At Coonoor, the Medical Officer, however willing, is unable to give the necessary time and attention to the claims of the Municipality; and this is especially the case during such months as from April to October, when the station is full, and the Medical Officer's legitimate duties are more than enough to fully occupy him.

3. Government should, I think, indicate their desire that Official Vice-Presidents should in no case act without the full concurrence of a majority of the Commissioners.

(Signed) L. A. GROVES,
Municipal Commissioner.

29th August 1882.

With reference to the Committee's letter on self-government, I am of opinion that for small Municipalities, such as Coonoor, it would be advisable that the Collector of the District should be, as before, ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should not be ex-officio but be made an executive officer, with powers as mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Secretary's letter. Such an arrangement would, I think, be conducive to the better working of the Board.

COONOOR, (Signed) R. STANES.
23rd August 1882.

With reference to the Committee's letter on local self-government, I am of opinion it would be advisable if the Head Assistant Collector or some such officer be made the ex-officio President; as to correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, one of much experience is required, and for a small Municipality, such as Coonoor, the present system might work better.

COONOOR, (Signed) T. MOOTOOSAWMY PILLAY.
30th August 1882.

From Messrs. L. REILLY and W. LEE KIRBY, Municipal Commissioners, Coonoor, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Coonoor, dated Coonoor, 29th August 1882.

With reference to the letter of R. S. Benson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to your address, dated 20th July 1882, Ootacamund, we, the undersigned, have the honor to submit that—

(1) The Collector, not being a landed proprietor or householder is, in our opinion, the more fitted to act as our President, and, so far from his presence acting as a check to freedom of discussion, we have ever found it the reverse, and we should be exceedingly sorry to lose the advantages accruing to our Board by his presence and assistance, more especially as we look up to him as our official "medium" to Government.

(2) The carrying out of paragraph 3 of letter under discussion would entail an entirely new establishment, and would cost not a little; whereas the present arrangement makes very little difference in so large an establishment as the Collector has at his command, and the work is done efficiently; whereas the smallness of our Municipality precludes our incurring any further expense.

(3) That the election of a non-official Vice-President would not be feasible, and would not give satisfaction to the rate-payers; and few, if any, of us could afford the time and patience which would be required *to carry out efficiently* the conservancy system of this Municipality, unless he had, at his command, an extra establishment, *which we simply cannot afford.*

We, having discussed the above matter freely together, cannot conclude without thanking the Honorable the President and Secretary for this opportunity of giving our opinion *freely*, and we trust we have not in any way exceeded this indulgence.

Nellore.

From J. LEE-WARNER, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Nellore, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Nellore, 2nd August 1882, No. 244.

With reference to your letter, No. 41, dated 20th July 1882, received 23rd July, I have the honor to forward, herewith, the minutes of a meeting specially called to

consider the subject of your letter. Neither I nor my Sheristadar, who is the Vice- Nellore.
President, were able to attend the meeting, so that the Commissioners may be held to have expressed their opinions with the utmost freedom. It will be observed that their collective opinion is in favor of a complete severance of the Board from official control. Individually some of the members had misgivings whether the public spirit and the common sense of the present body of non-official Commissioners in Nellore will prove equal to the task of local self-government; but Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty, a Court Pleader and Correspondent of the Local Self-Government Committee in Madras, carried their vote by his self-confidence. Personally I am in favor of the movement for dissociating the Collector from all official interference with Municipal affairs, whether he is ex-officio President or made President by election.

2. Though I have distributed all the copies received with your letter, No. 41, dated 20th July 1882, I have only received those opinions in writing on the subject which I send. Mr. Rahamtulla Sahib is the leading Mahammadan gentleman of this town and is a member of the Local Fund Board. He was formerly Dewan of the Venkatagiri Rajah, and has considerable experience of matters of administration from the non-official point of view.

3. The views of the Ongole Municipal Commissioners have not yet been received. Obviously the time allowed for a reply in paragraph 6 of your letter, dated 20th July 1882, No. 41, has been too short. They shall be forwarded as soon as they are received.

Reference—Letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Nellore.

With reference to the proposal that the Collector of the District should cease to be the President of a Municipal Board, I beg to state that it meets with my entire approval, as also with that of many of my brother-Commissioners and rate-payers whom I chanced to consult on the subject. The following are, among others, the reasons for accepting this change with great satisfaction :—

(1.) The Commissioners are generally either Collector's subordinates or non-officials. The former have to bow to the opinions of their Collector in their official capacity in the disposal of the Revenue and Magisterial work. They are not treated as his equals in his own office-room. Is it not therefore too much to expect that he will pay them greater regard just for an hour or two of a whole month in the Municipal Council-room, or that they will arrogate to themselves a power which they dare not assume elsewhere, either a whole month before or a whole month after that *Municipal hour of independence*? I have heard of an instance of a Sub-Collector-Vice-President telling his Tahsildar-Commissioner entering a Municipal Meeting Hall, "I don't want you—go away."

(2.) Most of the non-official Commissioners have often much to do with the Collector in the daily avocations of life. They have also to enjoy the good graces of his subordinates, and I do not think, therefore, that prudent Commissioners of this class will run counter to the wishes of the Collector and his subordinates only for an hour or two of a whole month.

There are no doubt a few cases of Collector-Presidents offering full freedom of discussion and expression of views, of whom Mr. J. Lee-Warner, our present President, is undoubtedly a worthy example; but it is not always that the Commissioners understand him to be so, such being only "few and far between."

(3.) Under the present system, the Commissioners do not feel that "real power is placed in their hands, and that they have grave responsibilities to discharge." The Collector-President and his Sheristadar or Deputy Collector-Vice-President have done many things without ever being made known to the Commissioners, and have carried things with a high hand at several meetings. This is my sad experience as a Commissioner.

(4.) In these days of increased work, the Collector-President cannot devote sufficient time to Municipal matters without impairing the efficiency of his own Magisterial or Revenue administration. It is a matter of sheer necessity that the time given to Municipal and Local Fund Boards should be used to his more onerous and important duties.

(5.) Many rate-payers do not *now* sue or prosecute their *Collector*-President for any neglect of duty or wilful misconduct, and there are not a few of such cases. When the Collector is replaced by any other whom they care for much less, I have no doubt they will have ample justice done them, and the Commission will look much sharper to avoid civil suits or criminal prosecutions. Of course we should not have the Collector's Revenue or Magisterial subordinates to preside.

Nellore.

In these days of high education and western independence, we have plenty of men even from the non-official class who could creditably fill the Collector's place in these Boards. We could secure a Zillah Surgeon, a Royal Engineer, an Assistant Surgeon, an Apothecary, a District Registrar, a Vakil, an intelligent pensioner, an educated merchant, or an independent ryot sufficiently intelligent and active to carry on the work with pretty good efficiency. In fact, if the provisions of the Act be only carried out in the spirit in which they are framed, there is very little work to be done by the President *individually*. The disposal of petitions and the discharge of onerous duties are in the hands of the whole Commission. The preparation of the budget and such other works of minor importance are done in the office by an intelligent Manager or clerk, under the nominal supervision of an intelligent Commissioner.

As to the second suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of Mr. Benson's letter, I beg to say that it is only intended to control the work of the Board, and keep a proper check on the vagaries of some Boards. The Collector need not be ex-officio President for this purpose. The Local Government may order that he be supplied with copies of the Proceedings, the Budget, Annual Report, or any other papers that he may wish to see. Paragraph 17 of the famous Resolution of the Government of India answers to what extent the Local Government should exercise their control, in what manner it should be done, and for what purposes; and a careful perusal of it will remove all doubts on the subject. I would again call for paragraphs 5 and 6 of that Magna Charta wherein gentlemen that fear Municipal administration will retrograde, and non-officials will be indifferent as hitherto, can find ready and satisfactory assurance that their fears are ungrounded.

(Signed) S. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY,
Municipal Commissioner.

1*st August* 1882.

From TOKE JEYARAM NAIDU, Vice-President, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Nellore, dated Nellore, 1st August 1882.

With reference to the letter, dated the 20th July last, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, in regard to steps which may be taken to give effect to the proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the extension of local self-government in this Presidency, I beg to submit that it is not desirable or expedient to attempt any change in the present system of administration of Municipalities, particularly in the Mofussil stations. Any change or move towards local self-government, by adopting either of the two proposals mentioned in the letter will, in my opinion, weaken the administration instead of producing any beneficial results, as the country is not yet advanced to such a degree as will justify any change in the present system.

2. It is only in the Presidency town, and a very few of the large towns in the Southern Districts, that the system of election of the Commissioners by the rate-payers is resorted to. It is not easy in these towns even to secure a sufficient number of efficient non-officials to sit on the Municipal Boards. While it is so in the towns, which may be said to be far ahead of many of the Northern towns in point of education, enlightenment, &c., I think it will be vain to attempt to secure a good number of non-officials to sit on the Municipal Boards here, which, I think, should be the first move towards local self-government.

3. It is stated that the presence of the Collector, who is ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards, prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners. This may be true in some cases, but I must candidly state that although the presence of the Collector may, in some degree, prevent such free discussion and independence of action, yet it is necessary to prevent unnecessary wrangling, which will be the result if no proper President could be had among non-officials. I have above stated that it is a difficult matter to secure proper Commissioners, and I beg to add that it will be more difficult to get one who could command the same order and regularity as a Collector could do at the meetings.

4. I lay stress upon these Municipal Boards being purely non-official, because the commingling of officials, such as Superintendents of Police, Sub-Collectors or Head Assistant Collectors, and Deputy Collectors, is liable to be taken objection to, as their presence is likely to prevent the free discussion and independence of action, which are the sole objects to be gained by local self-government.

From MAHAMMAD RAHAMTULLAH SAHIB, Municipal Commissioner, Nellore, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Nellore, dated Nellore, 31st July 1882.

Adverting to the circular letter of the 20th instant, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, in which you were requested to consult the several Municipal Commissioners in your district as to the proper steps to be taken to give effect to certain proposals of the Government of India regarding the extension of local self-government, I beg to record the following as my humble opinion on the subject.

2. As to the first of the proposals, viz., that the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in the district, I beg to record my dissent, as I believe the reason stated for the proposal does not form the rule but a rare exception. It has been the special fortune of this Municipality to have Presidents whose courtesy to the Commissioners has never been found lacking, and, as far as my knowledge extends, there has never been an occasion in which any of my brother members felt the President's presence as a constraint upon the free expression of opinion. On the other hand, instead of being an irksome restraint, the Collector's presence as President exerts a salutary influence in securing the attendance of the Commissioners and keeping their petty jealousies within due bounds. For, in spite of all that might be said to the contrary, my humble opinion is that unanimity and a sense of duty are exotics that have not yet been sufficiently naturalized to this soil. If the Collector should cease to be the President, the probability is the Commissioners would cease to meet, and even if they should, they would spend their zeal in trying to over-rule each other's proposals, and the chances would be they will never meet again. I speak this from the sad experience of many years, during which I had some thing to do now and then with meetings formed and presided over by purely native element. Nellore.

3. It is therefore my humble opinion that the present state of things is just what it should be, and that the community is not yet sufficiently trained to take the reins of Government into their own hands, and that any change in the present order of things would frightfully throw them out of equilibrium so as to necessitate a return to the present order again.

4. The second proposal needs no consideration.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners of Nellore, dated 26th July 1882.

PRESENT:

W. O'Hara, Esq., President (for the occasion).
C. Vencata Jagga Row, Esq.
M.R.Ry. C. Cuppuswami Sastri Gáru.
„ A. Venkiah Pantulu Gáru.
„ K. Raghavacharlu Avargal.
„ S. Narayanaswami Chetty Gáru.
„ Saiyid Shah Hussain Sahib Khadiri.
„ B. Narsimulu Naidu Gáru.
„ Seetharam Lala Gáru.
„ A. Vencata Narsinga Row Pantulu Gáru.

Resolved that the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Row, are of opinion that the Collectors of Districts should cease to be ex-officio Presidents of Municipalities in their districts as a general rule.

III. Proposed by Mr. C. Cuppuswami Sastri that in the cases where suitable Presidents, as decided by the majority of the Municipal Commissioners, are not otherwise available, the Collectors of such Districts should be requested to accept the office of Presidents.

Resolved accordingly, with the exception of Mr. S. Narayanaswami Chetty who considers it unnecessary.

IV. Proposed by Mr. Vencata Jagga Row that no change in the present administration of the Nellore Municipality should be instituted, as it is not prepared for the change.

No second found to support the proposition.

Regarding the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of the letter, the Commissioners, excepting Mr. B. Narsimulu Naidu, are opposed to it in its entirety.

It is proposed by Mr. C. Vencata Jagga Row that if the clause, "subject to the veto of the President," be excluded, the suggestion may be entertained. Seconded by Mr. A. Venkiah Pantulu, and carried by majority; and it would be unanimously carried if the ex-officio President's absence from Municipal meetings, implied by the wording of the suggestion, can be definitely assured.

(Signed) W. O'HARA,
President.

From W. J. TATE, Esq., Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Ongole, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Ongole, dated Ongole, 3rd August 1882, No. 177. Ongole.

With reference to your endorsement (24th ultimo) on letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, I have the honor to forward the views of all the Commissioners (with a translation of those expressed otherwise than in English) for your perusal.

Ongole.

2. In my opinion, a broad line must be drawn between head-quarter Municipalities and outlying ones (which are usually smaller) for the two grounds following :—

(*a*) Proposal 1 is arrived at destroying the postulated preponderating influence of the Collector in discussions, and the *Collector* is usually absent from the discussions of the latter kind of Municipality, for the obvious reason that the meetings are not held at his head-quarters. Moreover, only correspondence relating to orders of Government, Reports, Budgets, &c., go through his hands, and he has next to no opportunity of expressing his opinion on purely local questions, even did he desire to do so.

(*b*) Head-quarter Municipalities are invariably *richer* (I know of no exceptions except perhaps in Tanjore) and can, therefore, support a *salaried* Vice-President.

3. In respect of the former class (the large head-quarter Municipalities) I should support proposal 1, provided that the Vice-President is never a subordinate of the Collector (which would be almost the same thing as having a Collector-President), nor a member of any Government Department whatever. The real idea is not so much, I apprehend, to remove the *personal* influence of the *Collector*, but his *official* influence as a representative of *Government*, which (it may be said) is inseparable from it. Now, a medical man or Engineer is also a Government servant, and, to a less degree, a representative of Government. Freedom consists of free opinion and free discussion within the bounds laid down by law ; and a Vice-President, paid by Government, cannot freely express an opinion which clashes in any way with that of his employer. The question then (I still speak of the larger Municipalities) reduces itself to that of the employment of an elected Vice-President *versus* the employment of a paid one. I should recommend the latter, his appointment being made by Government, on the joint recommendation of the Commissioners and the Collector, and his dismissal resting with the same authority. In this way he would preserve his self-respect (not being liable to be dismissed at haphazard, owing to the dislike or animosity of leading members of the Commission), and, at the same time, would, to all intents and purposes, remain still the executive officer, whose only duty would be to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners. On the other hand, I fear that were a Vice-President elected, the fitted man would not always be chosen for the office. I believe that the appointment would rest with the *strongest* clique in any town, and that some members (and those not the least deserving) of the Commission would find in the end that greater freedom of discussion was possible under the old régime.

4. In the case of the smaller (outlying) Municipalities, the question is far more difficult. Here the Divisional Officer (be he Sub-Collector, Head Assistant or Deputy Collector) is usually the Vice-President appointed by Government, and has it in his power to exercise fully as much influence over the proceedings of the Commissioners as the Collector himself. I am of opinion that many of these Municipalities have no conception of the leading ideas of self-government, and are, in fact, hardly ripe for Municipal institutions at all. In that case, all we can do is to continue the present system (which is undoubtedly a means of training) until they *are* so ripe. If, however, it is necessary to erect them at once into "free corporations" in the sense in which the words are understood in Europe, they must have a Vice-President free from official influences. Where are they to get him ? They cannot afford to pay for him, and can only elect him. There would thus be a Commissioner who, by virtue of the election of the other Commissioners, becomes Honorary Vice-President, not being paid or *employed* by any one, and, being no longer under the Commissioners' control, he could not be punished, and would therefore be irresponsible. Are Government prepared to throw irresponsible power in *all* Municipalities into the hands of any Commissioner that the remaining Commissioners choose to elect ? Supposing that Commissioner were a Comati, would the Brahmin part of the community be satisfied ? Supposing he were a Brahmin, would the Comaties be satisfied, for instance, with his assessment of the License-tax ? Supposing he were a Mussulman, would this satisfy the Hindu majority of rate-payers ? Would the election be a fair one (I am speaking strictly of the small and outlying Municipalities where there are next to no Europeans and next to no public opinion) supposing the Divisional Officer came forward for election, and why should he not, if he is a Commissioner at all ? And

why should he not be a Commissioner so long as he pays Municipal rates and taxes? Ongole.
Surely if the inhabitants of a town, who happen to be Government officers, are disfranchised, they ought to be exempt from the liability to pay Municipal expenditure. And, as matter of fact, freedom of discussion in a small Municipality means freedom to follow the opinion of the one or two members who are most influential, or who have ideas and are able to express them—a gift by no means given to all who sit round a Municipal Board as at present constituted.

5. I am, therefore, of opinion that (Proposal 1) the fact that the Collector is ex-officio President is but little likely to hinder free discussion in the case of outlying Municipalities; that if free discussion is hindered in this way at all, it is by the fact that the Vice-President is often the Divisional Officer; that the only way in these (poorer) Municipalities to remedy this is by allowing the Commissioners to elect a Vice-President whose office would be Honorary; and that this course, in the present state of affairs, would be dangerous, as it would be extremely doubtful whether the fittest man would be chosen; that an Honorary Vice-President would be often disinclined to do the work from pressure of his other duties, private or otherwise; that he would not do it so thoroughly as a salaried or official one, from absence of training or business habits; and that no one could bring him to book if he neglected his work, as he would be the chosen favorite of a majority of the Commissioners, and would be practically irresponsible.

6. I beg also to point out that Proposal 2, the tendency of which is to render the Vice-President, as far as possible, free from the control of the Collector, can only be intended to apply to cases where there is a salaried Vice-President appointed by the Commissioners. It is meaningless where the Vice-President is otherwise a subordinate of the Collector. The difficulties of getting a salaried or elected Vice-President in the smaller Municipalities have been pointed out above. In *these* I should (speaking as a Commissioner and not as a Revenue Officer) earnestly deprecate any change at present in the interest both of financial and sanitary good management and of real (though not theoretical) freedom of discussion.

MEMORANDUM by M. TIRUVENGADA PILLAI, Municipal Commissioner, Ongole Town, dated 1st August 1882.

With reference to letter, No. 41, of the 20th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, circulated for the opinion of the Commissioners with the Vice-President's Official Memorandum, No. 160, of the 26th idem, I beg to state that to modify the Municipal Act (Act III of 1871), with reference to the proposal contained in paragraph 3 of the Secretary's letter, is advisable.

2. It is too true that not only the official, but also the non-official, Commissioners do often withhold their candid opinion in a Committee presided over by the Collector or the Sub-Collector; but I am afraid that in a place like this, which is still wanting in civilization, whether any one, other than the Sub-Collector, can be a suitable moderator. In my humble opinion the real freedom of discussion in a meeting, presided over either by the Collector or the Sub-Collector, depends more or less on the genial temper of the gentleman presiding. Experience goes to show that in a majority of instances, both the official and non-official Commissioners did use considerable freedom of discussion and independence of action.

3. In small Municipalities like this, where some of the Commissioners, being rate-payers, are anxious, from a selfish point of view, for the abolition of the Municipality, it will be injudicious, if not dangerous, in my humble opinion, to entrust them with the management of the Municipality without the Collector's control over them.

From A. J. STUART, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Chittoor, 4th August 1882, No. 546. North Arcot.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter, No. 48, dated 20th July 1882, to express my opinion as follows:—

1. That election of members should go hand in hand with the proposed freedom from control.

North Arcot. 2. That when any change is made at all, it should be such as shall make over the whole management to the Municipality, and that not only should no official interfere, but that the Government themselves should abstain from any action other than as below suggested.

3. The following safeguards would be, I think, required :—

(1.) That Government should fix the total amount to be raised by taxation and the taxes and rates by which it is to be raised.

(2.) That Government should fix the proportion to be expended on the several grants or chief heads, viz. :—

Public Works, including roads.
Education.
Medical Service.
Sanitary.
Establishment (most necessary).

4. That there should be no interference of any kind beyond these restrictions, but that Inspecting Officers, viz.,

(1) an Auditor,
(2) an Engineer,
(3) a Medical Officer,
(4) an Educational Officer,

should be deputed to visit and inspect the *works done* in each Municipality once a year and submit a report to Government. That the Municipality should be bound to hand to him a statement of their accounts for twelve months prior to his visit, showing the outlay in some detail as regards his department and in lump for the remainder, and that his duty should be to report to Government how far the money has been well expended judging by the results.

5. That accounts be regularly kept, and a budget prepared and published in the Gazette at least three months before the commencement of each year. Budget to require no further sanction than that of Commissioners at a meeting.

6. Lastly, I think it would be advisable, at any rate for the first few years, to provide a special appeal from the decision of the Commissioners at a meeting to the officer in charge of the division of the district against any assessment to Municipal taxation, a suitable stamp being required for the appeal to prevent trivial litigation.

7. I would suggest that the present power of Government and local officers be theoretically retained, but held in abeyance for a limited time, say a year or two or three years, the Government having power at any time to return to the existing system if that proposed should break down, or they see sufficient reason for so doing.

Vellore. From L. McIVER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Vellore, 31st July 1882, No. 577.

As a Member of the Vellore Municipal Commission, I am asked to give an opinion on the alternative proposals of the Local Self-Government Committee for modifying the present constitution of Municipal Commissions.

2. These proposals are that either the Collector should cease to be President or that, remaining President, he should be muzzled. In the latter case, the executive authority would vest in the Vice-President, the Collector's powers being confined to writing to Government when he disapproved of anything. This proposes for the Collector a curiously invidious position—that of a permanent opposition with the solitary privilege of snarling. The former proposal would probably seem more acceptable to most Collectors and more consistent with their position in the districts.

3. In the present reference nothing is said as to whether it is contemplated to have non-official or elected Presidents or Vice-Presidents. It seems to me that this is the point of real importance. It matters little which of the suggestions under discussion is accepted, if the head of the Municipality is to be an official and a nominee of Government, *i.e.*, of the Collector. In this case the individuality of any competent Collector, if he wished it, would still pervade the counsels of any Municipality in his district, although it might not be enforced so directly as at present, and I think that, until this point is settled, any opinion on the present reference would be an opinion in the dark.

4. Assuming, however, that what is intended is a substantial concession of self-government in towns qualified to receive it, and that the head of the Municipality will be non-official and independent of the Collector, I think the first proposal, viz., to exclude the Collector altogether from the Commission, will be the most satisfactory course. It will involve much watchfulness and a good deal of extra work on the Secretariat, but that probably Government is prepared for, and it is a clear intelligible reform for which several partial experiments, *e.g.*, in Madura and Wálajá, have already suggested that some of the Municipal towns are ready. Vellore.

5. With regard to Vellore, I do not consider the town is yet fit for any change in this direction. I should think the few Municipalities in the Presidency are less so. I have never been able to detect any Municipal feeling or public spirit, any capacity for joint action for the common good in the townsmen. There seems to me absolute apathy and indifference to Municipal matters. It may be suggested that this is the result of too much official interference in the past, but there is no evidence that Vellore has been worse off in this respect than more enterprising Municipalities elsewhere.

6. The history of this Municipality shows that the non-official members have, as a rule, opposed improvement, and that their interest has been generally confined to petty and personal questions. I think Mr. Whiteside, who has known the Municipality nearly from its birth, would agree in this view. The nominated members have generally been the best available, but their enthusiasm is moderate as the attendance returns show. I believe that an election in Vellore would be a failure, and that the only way to interest the rate-prayers would be to promise an abolition of rates.

7. My personal views on this subject are not reactionary. I should welcome any extension of local self-government, wherever that is likely to succeed, and not to discredit the principle on which it is given. I believe there are many towns in the Presidency where there is a strong public feeling and a wide interest in local politics. In such places, an elected body with an elected head would be quite competent to manage the towns affairs. But Vellore is not such a town. I had much rather try the experiment in Arcot, could that town sustain the expense. In our Local Fund Boards we have already a far larger measure of self-government than has any Province of India, certainly than Bengal proper, whence the present movement emanates. But as the natives of Madras are more prepared for such reforms than the natives of other Provinces, it is fitting we should remain in advance in this respect, and, as I have said, I believe we are ready for the privilege of free Municipalities in many places. I only deprecate the reform being applied indiscriminately, and for the present I would exclude Vellore as a town backward —compared with its neighbours—in public spirit and enlightenment.

From C. VENKATARATNAM MUDALIAR, Vice-President, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, North Arcot, dated Wálajápet, 26th July 1882, No. 25. Wálajápet.

With reference to your letter, No. 971, of the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have laid the enclosure from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government therewith received before a meeting of the Commissioners held this day, in which five non-official members were present, and that they unanimously give preference to the second suggestion, as will be seen from the extract from Minutes of Proceedings herewith submitted.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of a Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Wálajápet, held on the 26th July 1882.

The Commissioners are in favor of the second suggestion contained in the Secretary's letter for the following reasons :—

1*st*.—It has a safeguard in the ex-officio President for taking timely action in the event of any eccentricity creeping into the movements of the Commissioners.

2*ndly*.—It is in substance the same as the system which has obtained in this Municipality since the introduction of the Act.

3*rdly*.—The powers of the President which it is now proposed to be theoretically limited are what have been, in the generality of cases, practically exercised by him, as far as this Municipality is concerned, with this exception that he is the medium of communication with Government.

And they are unanimously of opinion that its adoption will be an incentive to members for taking greater interest and care in the general working of the Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. VENKATARATNAM MUDALIAR,
Vice-President.

Salem.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Salem, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated 29th July 1882.

With reference to your letter, dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to enclose a resolution arrived at by the Salem Municipal Commissioners on that letter, and a note expressing the dissent of the Vice-President. Your Committee have imposed on me a not very gracious task in asking me to obtain a resolution of the Commissioners on the first proposal. The answer is however enclosed. Mr. Stokes, who is a member of your Committee, will inform you to what extent the opinions here expressed on either side represent the views of rate-payers or the public interests.

2. I do not know whether your Committee desire my own opinion, but it is as follows:—

I object most strongly to the first proposal whereby I am entirely dissociated from Municipal machinery in the heart of the district which I administer. At the head of each Municipal body there must be some officer who will not only furnish the executive power, but also in Council represent minorities, give continuity of action, and restrain rashness or illegality. In such experience as I have had, I have received abundant evidence to show that this officer must be one who has an independent position and authority. If the first proposal were carried out, I presume that the chief power would be vested in an *elected* President, or at best in an official of rank much less than that of the Collector corresponding in status to the present Vice-Presidents. In neither case do I consider that such an officer would have the necessary independence or authority. The elective system has as yet scarcely begun to operate in the Mofussil towns, and is not out of the stage where Municipal position is used merely to advance the interests of an individual or a clique. Election can in no way as yet be said to be representative in the Mofussil towns. Under these circumstances an elected President would not, in my opinion, furnish the Government with what they require in the way of a go-between. A President appointed by Government from the ranks which now supply the Vice-Presidents would be less objectionable, but to my view would not answer their purpose so well as the present Collector-President.

I object to the second proposal in only a less degree than the first. My remarks as to the person invested with the executive hold much the same as under the last head. The position of the Collector *reporting* only to Government would not put him in a proper situation, and I consider that if there is to be a power of veto it ought to rest with him subject to report to Government.

Finally, I would ask what indication there is that the present arrangements are insufficient.

P.S.—There has just been a riot in this town which the resolutions of the Salem Commissioners, if I had not declined to execute them, would have most distinctly abetted, and I cannot acquit the majority of the Commissioners of knowing what they were about. The particulars of this affair are at the service of your Committee if they wish to know them.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Salem held on Thursday the 27th July 1882.

PRESENT:

Official Commissioners.

J. Small, Esq., Vice-President.
M.R.Ry. S. Gurusawmi Pillai.

Non-Official Commissioners.

M.R.Ry. C. Vijia Raghava Chariar, B.A.
„ V. Kastoori Chettiar.
„ T. Sundram Chettiar.
„ Ponnusawmi Chettiar.
„ Chenna Basura Chettiar.

Read office-note of the President, dated 26th July 1882, calling for the opinion of the Commissioners as to the desirability or suitability of either of the two proposals noted below and

extracted from a letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, and in doing so, to consider whether either of the plans would satisfy the rate-payers, and secondly, whether either of them would conduce to the better working of the Board. Salem.

1*st Proposal.*—That the Collector of the district should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district, the idea being that his presence prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners who are in many cases his subordinates.

2*nd Proposal.*—That the Collector continue to be ex-officio President, but the Vice-President should by law be made the Executive Officer of the Board, make appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President and correspond with Government and Heads of Departments merely keeping the President informed of his acts so as to give the President the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners adopt the first of the proposals and are of opinion that its adoption would satisfy the rate-payers and would by degrees conduce to the better working of the Board.

The Vice-President dissents.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. SMALL,
Vice-President.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Chidambaram at their Meeting held on the 31st July 1882.

Read President's docket, No. 158, of the 24th instant, forwarding, for the opinion of the Commissioners, letter, No. 47, of the 20th idem, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government.

Resolved that the President be informed that the Commissioners are unanimously in favor of the proposals referred to in paragraph 3 of the above letter.

(Signed) C. VARAHA IYENGAR,
Vice-President.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Cuddalore held on the 25th July 1882. Cuddalore.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharry Avargal, Vice-President.
J. H. Ritchie, Esq., M.D.
M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Rau Avargal.
,, K. Subba Rau Avargal.
,, Vijiabala Nainar Avargal.
Hazi Muhammad Bavah Merkair.
Absent 11 members.

2. The Commissioners present are unanimously in favor of the second proposal, by which the Collector will continue to be ex-officio President with the powers as therein defined. It is not, however, clear from the terms of the second proposal whether the Collector, as ex-officio President, can preside or not in meetings of the Commissioners.

The spirit of the proposal seems to be that he is not to preside.

(Signed) P. VARADA CHARRY,
Vice-President.

From C. S. STRINIVASA RAU, Municipal Commissioner, Cuddalore, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Cuddalore, dated Cuddalore, 31st July 1882.

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on the subject of Local Self-Government, I have to observe that there is not much force in the reasons contained in the first proposition. The want of a free expression of opinion I am inclined to trace rather to

Cuddalore.

the absence of any opinion, owing to the comparatively little knowledge possessed, or to indecision in the individual member as to the propriety of his view and of his putting forth the same than to the reason suggested in the proposition. Where definite and decided views were entertained by the members, I have found the same expressed by them, who on other occasions seemed not to have any opinion of their own. Having fully thought over the subject, I would have an ex-officio active President, and urge the appointment by nomination or election of more educated persons as members. In my opinion the country in the interior is not yet grown so far intelligent as to dispense with the connection of an officer of vast administrative experience at all events.

Even the head-quarter stations in every district cannot be said to be equally advanced in every respect; there may be few exceptional districts.

If, notwithstanding, the Collector must cease to be the active President that he now is, I should certainly be for the other alternative, and have the Collector still a President guiding from without.

From S. MANICKUM MUDALIAR, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Cuddalore, dated Bandipoliam, 31st July 1882.

With reference to your circular of the 27th instant, and its enclosure, in which latter my opinion is asked regarding the extension of local self-government to this Presidency, I beg to state that I think the scheme, instead of improving the state of matters, will tend to do a great deal of injury. I have been a Commissioner in connection with this Municipality since its creation, and I have not had occasion to complain that the freedom and independence of action of Commissioners were in a single instance interrupted by the Collector, who, on the other hand, helped in giving effect to their wishes when the works proposed by them were such as would benefit the general public.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the Collector should be retained as President of Municipal Commissioners with the powers at present vested in him.

A more dangerous step could not be attempted than to leave matters entirely in the hands of an elected Vice-President. The present system of an officer being appointed by Government seems to be the best for the well-doing of the institution.

From C. CHELLAYA PILLAY, Commissioner, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Cuddalore, dated 30th July 1882.

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, proposing certain changes in the present constitution of the Municipal Board, I have the honor to submit the following views on the subject under reference.

As to proposal No. I that the Collector of the District should cease to be ex-officio President of the Municipal Board, I do not hesitate to pronounce it as my opinion that it will prove disastrous to such Boards, as they are at present constituted, for the following reasons :—

1*st*.—Because the Collector of the District, by reason of his being the most important administrative functionary in the district, is presumably the person most fitted to guide by his advice and counsel the other members of the Board. Therefore it cannot but be a positive disadvantage to the Board to be deprived of the administrative talents and abilities of such an officer.

2*nd*.—If the presence of the Collector can interfere with the freedom of discussion on the part of such of the Commissioners as are his subordinates, such of his subordinates as are immediately under his orders, viz., his own Sheristadar and other ministerial servants, as also the Tahsildars in his district may be excluded. But this objection need not apply to Deputy Collectors and other officers in charge of divisions of district whose subordination to the Collector is not such as to annihilate all independence of action in the presence of the Collector. On the whole I believe it will be far more prejudicial to the interest of the Board, to disconnect the Collector from the Board, than to hold some of his immediate subordinates as being for that reason disqualified to be Commissioners.

3*rd*.—The same objection may be made to apply to the other non-official members, and therefore it may be urged that it is better to secure independence of action to the Municipal body by removing this terror of a Collector. As to this, I submit that if these Municipal members cannot have the strength of mind to put forth their own sincere views in matters affecting the interests of the Municipality simply because they conflict with the views of another member who happens to be a Government official, this self-same want of strength of character is an obvious exception to their fitness for being entrusted with the disposal of the funds of the rate-payers without an efficient guide. The objection that will apply to the Collector will also apply to any other Government official of importance in the Municipal Town.

4*th*.—If the object of the present movement be, as I understand, to teach the people self-government, one of the best methods of doing that will be to make the highest representative of Government in the district to take part in their deliberations of the meetings held by the representatives of the people. Here at least there is one connecting link between the people and the Government. Should the present proposal find acceptance with the Government, there is one chance missed of the Circar representative and the representatives of the people acting with community of interest towards one common purpose. Cuddalore.

5*th*.—As far as my acquaintance with the most respectable and enlightened portion of the Native community of the town enables me to judge, I am of opinion that they are completely unfit for carrying on a public trust entrusted to their management in a business-like manner. Therefore it is indispensable that a Government official of a high order of attainments must form one of their body to guide them.

6*th*.—Besides the presence of a European President will, I am strongly of opinion, be an efficient moral check upon their local prejudices and partialities.

7*th*.—I am also of opinion that if the wishes of the rate-payers were consulted, they will strongly protest against the Collector of the District being removed from the Presidentship of the Municipal Board.

As to proposal No. II, I have simply to state that if the Collector is made to exercise simply censorial functions over the actions of the Board, it will be a misnomer to call him President of our Board; and that instead of having him to help us with his advice and support, we will find him acting in every instance against our movements, which I believe under those circumstances will be pretty frequent.

From S. DEVANAYAGAM, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cuddalore, dated 31st July 1882.

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Committee appointed by Government for the purpose of reporting their views on the subject of developing local self-government, I have the honor to state that I am in favor of the first proposition, and my reasons are as follow.

2. The Local Board with the Collector as ex-officio President seem to me to be in a manner fettered from that liberty of action which they would otherwise exercise. They very often little trouble themselves about giving their thought to any subject that may come before them for deliberation because the Collector is at the head of them to whom they leave all matters. The reverence which they have for him as the Head of the District prevents their questioning or crossing his views; a pusillanimity thus working in their mind can only be removed by the adoption of the first proposition.

3. The Board, with a non-official President or Vice-President to preside over them, will feel themselves disposed to grasp at every opportunity of taking a fair share in the work. They will freely enter upon debate or discussion and warmly canvass every subject, in view to ensuring efficiency and economy, so that, in my opinion, by this means, a great good will be done.

4. In all public institutions, what is required is a free action, for which every possible opportunity must be given. That granted, the institution will work well. It will naturally lead one to think for himself, when he forms an idea of what he is about, in which case even self-interest will sink before public duty, and the object aimed at will be carried out successfully. The people are known for their prudence and economy, which will be most advantageously brought to bear upon all public measures engaging their attention, if only they have freedom of action.

5. I do not see of what good the second proposition is, which more or less leaves matters as they are at present with the exception that the Vice-President will be empowered to make all appointments and correspond with Government, &c. Yet there is the Collector ex-officio President, having the choice of a veto in the appointments so made, which may give rise to unpleasantness, dependent entirely upon how the privilege is exercised. The President's association will have the deterring effect as usual. The machine must be left to work smoothly and well, without being clogged in any way.

6. It may be urged by some that decorum and order will be maintained, and regular attendance at meetings will be secured by the Collector being ex-officio President. With the amount of intelligence people in the district now possess, and proper men selected for the discharge of public duty, they would bestir themselves to the discharge of those duties, the responsibilities of which they see to themselves and the interest they would surely feel for the promotion of public good is a certain guarantee for the satisfactory working of the institution.

Mangalore. EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Mangalore, held on the 31st July 1882.

PRESENT:

G. W. Wicks, Esq., Vice-President (Port and Customs Officer).
J. E. E. A. Boyd, Esq., Superintendent of Police.
Dr. M. S. Eyre, Civil Surgeon.
V. M. Fernandez, Esq., Retired Sub-Engineer.
M.R.Ry. M. Rama Rao, Pleader, District Court.
,, K. Santappa, Deputy Inspector of Schools.
,, Naraina Bhandary, Cashier, Bank of Madras.
Ayub Nur Mohomed Shet, Merchant.

* * * *

The Commissioners by a majority of seven to one agree that it is highly undesirable that the present system should be disturbed in any way, as they consider it very necessary that the Collector of the district should be the ex-officio President having full powers as at present.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
President.

From M. RAMA RAO, Commissioner, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Mangalore, dated 30th July 1882.

With reference to your memorandum calling upon me to give my opinion as required by letter, No. 55, from the Secretary to the Committee for Self-Government, I beg to state that, in my opinion, it is necessary for the proper working of the Municipal Boards that the Collector of the District should continue to be the ex-officio President of the Board in his district. The objections suggested in paragraph 2 of the Secretary's letter are more imaginary than otherwise. As far as I know the presence of the Collector never prevented real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners. According to my experience the Collectors while on the Board have all along without exception encouraged real freedom of discussion and have invited the Commissioners to act independently. Another important fact which I have observed during the time I have been a Commissioner is that the Collectors have been careful not to express their opinion when there was any important point for discussion until the Commissioners themselves have fully discussed the matter, and have even adjourned discussions of matters, however slight in importance, for a larger meeting of Native Commissioners. I scarcely know of a President in this district having made use of the casting vote when there is a difference of opinion between the official and non-official members of the Board.

2. On the other hand, I have always observed that the presence of the Collector, the chief representative of Government in the district, has always had a salutary effect in the discussions, inasmuch as his presence gives a moral tone to the proceedings, while his inviting a discussion on matters of administration awakens the Commissioners to a sense of their responsibility and duty, and tends to prevent any personal or party feelings from coming into play.

3. In my opinion the society in this district at least has not developed to such a state as to dispense with the control of the Chief Administrative Officer on the Boards of local administration, and it is a matter of regret among the educated classes that native institutions do not prosper where there is no such Government officer at the head of the institutions.

4. As to the suggestion made in paragraph 3, the same reasoning would apply. On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that the present Government of the Municipal Boards is the most suitable for the present state of society, and when the time comes and the state of society improves and the people become able to govern themselves, I shall be the first to claim the privilege.

From J. E. E. A. BOYD, Esq., Member, Municipal Commission, Mangalore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Mangalore, dated 27th July 1882.

I have the honor to refer to your memorandum, No. 240, of yesterday's date, and to state some reasons why I think it would be premature to introduce either of the changes proposed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the circular of the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government.

2. The time has admittedly not come when Government can withdraw from all supervision of the working of Municipal Boards, and I believe the retention of the Collector in the Presidency as at present will be the best guarantee for the avoidance of friction and ill-feeling in the exercise of that supervision. The official members of the Boards of the large towns, are, with few exceptions, gazetted officers, who do not hesitate to avow their opinion and vote accordingly. In the smaller or Taluk Municipalities, the official members, who can take a real part in their working, are men of inferior rank and narrow experience, and require guidance; moreover, their numbers being few the non-official element can always outvote them. I believe I am correct in stating that when the Vice-President is competent and takes an interest in his post the relations between him and the President are pleasant and he is practically the executive. On the other hand if the President ceased to be the executive by law and had only a veto on the acts of the executive, it seems to me only in accordance with human nature that differences should more or less often arise between President and Vice-President which might cause scandal and be prejudicial to the interests of the townspeople. Finally, it is undoubtedly to the advantage of the town that the President should be a man of influence alike with the Government and with the public, and what Mofussil town of the present day could find a non-official President approachable to the Collector in that respect. Mangalore.

From T. GOVINDA ROW, Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Kumbakónam, to the Members of the Municipal Commission, Kumbakónam, dated 7th August 1882. Kumbakónam

With reference to President's letter, No. 527, dated 27th July 1882, with copy of letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, I have the honor to give my opinion as follows:—

1. With regard to the proposal in paragraph 2 of the Secretary's letter, I agree with the fact that the Collector should cease to be ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district for reasons therein stated.

2. As for the proposal in paragraph 3, I see no objection to the Vice-President being made by law the executive officer of the Board and authorized to make appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President, and correspond direct with Government and Heads of Department; but I am of opinion that if the Collector of the District should continue to be ex-officio President, there is again reason to apprehend that the freedom of discussion and action of the Commissioners will be restricted, and that therefore it will be enough if the Vice-President should inform the Collector of his acts as the Collector of the District and not as the President of the Board.

Resolved that the opinion of the Vice-President on the subject sent for circulation and agreed to by the undermentioned Commissioners, viz.,

M.R.Ry. K. Ramachendra Row Avargal,
„ I. Vyapuri Mudaliar Avargal,
„ Kristnasawmy Iyer Avargal,
„ Samuthara Vijia Chettiar Avargal,
„ K. Kristnasawmi Chettiar Avargal,
„ N. Kristnasawmy Chettiar Avargal,

be forwarded to the President, as also the individual opinion of the ex-officio Member, the Head Assistant Collector.

* * * *

(Signed) T. GOVINDA ROW,
Vice-President.

From K. SUBBARAYADU, Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Mannárgudi, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Tanjore, dated 1st August 1882, No. A. Mannárgudi.

With reference to your letter, No. 527, dated 27th July 1882, I have the honor to submit my opinion on the question raised in paragraph 4 of letter, No. 49, dated 20th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government.

2. Two proposals are made by the Governor-General in Council regarding the extension of local self-government in this Presidency. The question upon which opinions are invited is whether either of the proposals would be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers and Commissioners, or be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards.

Mannárgudi.

3. The first of the proposals is to make Municipalities independent institutions managed by their own Commissioners and Vice-Presidents. The Collector ceases to be the ex-officio President and has nothing whatever to do with them.

4. The second merely curtails the powers of the Collector as President in his executive capacity. He ceases to be a channel of communication between the Vice-Presidents and the Government. Recommendations regarding appointments, leaves, transfers, and punishments by Vice-Presidents assume a different aspect. They will take the form of orders by the Vice-President subject to veto by the President. The veto of the President is itself sufficient to deprive the Vice-President of independent action. The Collector does not cease to be President. He has the privileges due to the office, and he is at liberty, I suppose, to attend the meetings of the various Boards. Then the objection that his presence prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners still prevails. This proposal is therefore not calculated to promote the object in view.

5. It cannot but be the most natural desire of the rate-payers to see that the money collected from them with the object of spending to meet their own wants is spent carefully to their advantage and not wasted. It therefore depends upon the confidence that can be placed on the persons entrusted with the management of such funds. The system conducive to the better working of the Boards is, no doubt, calculated to be more acceptable to the rate-payers. Unless the Commissioners are persons elected by them whether the system of management is acceptable to the latter is a question of little consequence. In order to solve the question which of the proposals is conducive to the better working of the Boards, it is necessary to see whether a certain district, or a division of a district, consisting of one or more Municipalities, can be well managed without the intercession of the executive Head of the District. If it has representatives who are in the opinion of the Local Government competent to direct the finances of their institution or institutions independently, the first proposal commends itself. From my own experience, I am disposed to think that there are some Municipalities in this Presidency which cannot safely be entrusted to the independent action of the Commissioners without some sort of check over them. Time must arrive when their representives can assume the independent management of the institutions with advantage. In the case of such districts or parts of districts, the second proposal is in my opinion suitable.

6. Extract from a resolution passed at a meeting held on 29th July 1882, and the individual opinion of one of the Commissioners who did not attend the meeting, are enclosed. The rest of the Commissioners have not sent in their separate opinions.

From S. ANNASAWMY PILLAI, Municipal Commissioner, Mannárgudi, to the Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Mannárgudi, dated 29th July 1882.

I have the honor to inform you in reply, with reference to local self-government system, that it would be a great boon to the rich as well as poor, living within the British territories, to introduce such system in the Municipal and Local Fund Boards. From the beginning, the members of these Boards, more specially the rich Mirasidars and subordinate Revenue officials, have been entirely prevented from expressing their free thoughts, owing to fear of incurring the displeasure of the President and Vice-President who are their immediate superiors and controlling officers. The poor inhabitants are also exposed to great misery and trouble, as they cannot express their grievances through fear to the President and Vice-President who possess magisterial powers.

As to the two suggestions therein pointed out, I strongly believe that the second one is best adapted to the object in view; the President should not entirely cease all connection with such Boards; he should be the President nominally, his business being only to inform the Government of any irregularities in the Municipal work in his district; but he should have no control over the actions of the Commissioners.

No Revenue official ought to be the Vice-President, and he must be nominated by the members of that Board. It will be most advantageous if the Vice-President be a paid individual having no business to attend to, but that of the Municipality. Though it may be expensive to procure competent men to hold the Vice-Presidentship, the expense must be undergone without hesitation, if the welfare of the inhabitants is a matter of much importance.

From Messrs. T. F. NICHOLSON and W. A. MATHEWS, Commissioners of the Municipality, Mannárgudi. Mannárgudi, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Mannárgudi, dated 11th August 1882.

In answer to the circular memorandum from the Secretary of the Committee on Local Self-Government to the Presidents of the several Municipalities, dated Ootacamund, 20th July 1882, we have the honor in reply to remark—

I.—(With reference to paragraph 2) that we consider it is immaterial whether the Collector of the District be President of the Municipal Boards with his present powers or not, since we have hitherto had no direct dealings with him at meetings. But for several reasons we conceive that it would be better if the powers at present vested in the Collector as President were assigned to some Central Committee, say at Madras.

Hitherto we have had no opportunity of testing the truth or otherwise of the intimation made in paragraph 2 to the effect that the presence of the Collector "prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners," but we have had *ample* proof that such a lamentable state of things results from having an official as *Vice-President* as at the present time.

We would therefore suggest—

(*a*) The appointment of a Central Committee as mentioned above.

(*b*) The appointment of a paid non-official as Vice-President, whose whole time and attention should be given to purely Municipal affairs.

II.—(With reference to paragraph 3) that we are of opinion that the Collector of the District should be ex-officio President of all the Municipal Boards within his district, but with no right of veto as that power together with all other powers now exercised by the Collector should be vested in the Central Committee. At the same time we think that he should be informed of all the proceedings of the said Municipal Boards.

We should very much regret any extension of power to the Vice-President.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners held at their Meeting, dated 29th July 1882.

* * * *

Commissioners.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Sami Ayer Avargal,
2. „ I. Srinivasa Row Avargal,
3. „ Ramanathan Chettiar Avargal, are in favor of the second of the two proposals.
4. „ S. Krishnasami Ayer Avargal,
5. „ J. K. Singamayangar Avargal, are for the first of them.

The Vice-President is of opinion that either of the proposals will be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards. The case of each Municipality must be decided on its own merits. In the case of towns the representatives of which are in the opinion of the Local Government competent to direct the finances of their institution, without the intercession of the executive Head of the District as President; the first proposal commends itself. In the case of towns which have not arrived at that stage, the second proposal is suitable. The Municipality of Mannárgudi falls under the latter class.

(Signed) K. SUBBARAYDU,
Vice-President.

From N. MURUGESA MUDALIAR, Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Máyavaram, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Tanjore, dated Máyavaram, 31st July 1882, No. 59. Tanjore.

With reference to your letter, No. 527, of the 27th instant, I have the honor to send enclosed copy of Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners passed at a special meeting held this day, and to forward, for your information and disposal, the recorded opinions of six Commissioners on the same subject.

2. While endorsing the collective opinion of the Commissioners, I beg to submit that the "Executive Officer of the Board" should be either (1) a rich and enlightened landholder possessing the requisite qualifications and capacity to conduct the growing and onerous duties devolving on such an officer, or (2) a paid officer respectable and competent for the post, with emoluments, of course, calculated to place the executive beyond all temptations, say, Rs. 200 a-month.

Tanjore.

3. Municipal institutions, having for their object the experimental development of self-government, should be organized or allowed to continue where they exist only in localities where real, disinterested and public-spirited men of proved integrity and honest devotion to public interest (not seeking honorary appointments from a love of power or pelf, flattery or worldly fame) could be selected, and such as may be willing to freely play their part unhampered by official interference.

4. As matters at present stand, the elements constituting Municipal bodies, in many cases, I respectfully venture to state, are far from being what they ought to be.

5. The important and noble principles of self-government have not been as yet fully grasped at by the majority of gentlemen on the Local Boards. Private piques or self-interest have been betraying themselves in no small number of cases, which I may say considerably influenced the *modus operandi* of the Commission.

6. By this frank expression of my humble views, I beg I may not be misunderstood, for I am treading on very delicate ground. I am fully alive to the policy adopted by the paternal Government. I do not mean to slur the idea of making a well-to-do merchant or a fellow-countryman an honorable Commissioner; but when the essential conditions are absent in the selection, it is next to no use having him on the Board, as such oftentimes prove more obstructive than conducive to a furtherance of the objects with which the appointment is made.

7. In brief, I submit that (*a*) official interference should be minimized, (*b*) selections should be made from the really capable and public-spirited gentlemen, (*c*) appointments and dismissals in the working staff should be exclusively in the hands of the executive officer subject to appeal direct to Government, (*d*) the audit of accounts should be made by an independent officer selected by Government, (*e*) the periodical inspections should be made by an independent gentlemen from Madras such as the Sanitary Commissioner, &c., (*f*) the institutions should be restricted to areas capable of bearing taxations and to such territorial limits as are really in need of conservancy, &c., measures, and not simply to be determined by the amount of population without regard to their capabilities and resources.

From N. SUBRAMANY AIYER, Municipal Commissioner, Tanjore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Tanjore, dated Kumbakónam, 15th August 1882.

With reference to your communication, dated the 29th July 1882, asking me to express my opinion on the proposals contained in the letter from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, I have the honor to state that I agree in the first proposal, inasmuch as the presence of the Collector at the Municipal Boards is likely to affect freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners. The interference of the Collector in cases of improper action on the part of the Commissioners may be secured by making provision for his being kept duly informed of their proceedings.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Tanjore at a Meeting held on Tuesday the 1st August 1882.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. Krishnasami Sahib Avargal,
„ C. Ethirajah Pillay Avargal, } Members.
„ R. Narayanasami Naidu Gáru,
„ P. S. Muthoosamy Mudaliar Avargal, Chairman.

* * *

Read also the individual written opinions of the Commissioners named below:—

1. M.R.Ry. Strinivasa Iyengar,
2. „ Nullamoottoo Pillay,
3. „ Narayanasami Naidu,
4. „ Krishnasami Iyer,
5. „ Seshiah,
6. „ P. S. Muthoosamy Mudaliar,
7. „ C. Ethirajah Pillay,
8. „ Krishnasami Sahib,

which are to be forwarded to the Secretary through the President.

The majority of the Commissioners present are of opinion that the Collector should continue ex-officio President, and he should be informed of all acts of Commissioners, so as to give him an opportunity merely to move Government to interfere in cases of dangerous or illegal acts of the Commissioners. Tanjore.

2. The Vice-President should be one of the Native Commissioners, and be made Executive Officer of the Board and to correspond direct with the Government and Heads of Departments. All appointments, &c., should be made by the majority of Commissioners.

* * * * *

(Signed) P. S. MUTHOOSAMI MUDALIAR,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS at a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Máyavaram, dated 31st July 1882. Máyavaram

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. N. Murugesa Mudaliar Avargal.
„ S. Vedanayagam Pillay Avargal.
„ K. Lakshumana Iyer Avargal.
„ S. Narayanasami Iyer Avargal.
„ Gopaula Kistna Chariar Avargal.

Read the recorded opinion of Commissioners—

M.R.Ry. S. Vedanayagam Pillay Avargal,
„ K. Lakshumana Iyer Avargal,
„ S. Narayanasami Iyer Avargal,
„ Teruvengada Chariar Avargal,
„ Krishna Row Avargal, and
„ Gopaula Kristna Chariar Avargal,

who are unanimous in favor of the first of the proposals, *i.e.*, "that the Collector of the District should cease to be ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards."

The Commissioners present at this meeting, as a body, vote to confirm the same opinion.

(Signed) N. MURUGESA MUDALIAR,
Vice-President.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners, Negapatam, at a Special Meeting held on the 31st July 1882 to consider the letter of the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government. Negapatam.

PRESENT:

1. M.R.Ry. S. A. Saminatha Iyer Avargal, Vice-President, Vakil.
2. T. M. Horsfall, Esq.
3. M.R.Ry. Streenivasa Iyengar Avargal, Vakil.
4. „ P. Rathinasabapathy Pillay Avargal, Vakil.
5. „ S. Andapilly Chettyar Avargal, Merchant.
6. „ M. Ganapathia Pillay Avargal, Merchant.
7. „ M. T. Bavasa Rowther Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.
8. „ M. C. Sheik Bavamaloomiar Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

Of the Native Commissioners, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 are in favor of an alteration of the present system in the direction of giving more freedom to the Commissioners.

Messrs. Streenivasa Iyengar and Rathinasabapathy Pillay (whose separate memoranda are annexed) consider that a modification of the second proposal contained in the Secretary's letter would best suit the wants of a Municipality. They would abolish the *ex-officio* Presidency of the Collector and his seat on the Board, but would wish him, as Collector and Administrator of the District, to be kept informed of the acts of the Commissioners as evidenced by their correspondence, resolutions, appointments, &c. They would give the name of the President to the present Vice-President, who would be elected by and represent the Commissioners, and to whom they would delegate the nomination to appointments, reserving to themselves the power of sanctioning them.

Negapatam. Mr. Andapilly Chettyar assents to these views with the modification that he would leave to the Collector his *ex-officio* Presidency and seat on the Board.

Mr. S. A. Saminatha Iyer would adopt the second proposal as contained in the Secretary's letter.

Messrs. M. Ganapathia Pillay, M. T. Bavasa Rowther, and Sheik Bavamaloomiar would have the present system undisturbed.

Mr. Horsfall considers it a doubtful experiment for the present to alter the existing law, but is not strongly opposed to an experiment being made on the lines of the second proposal in the Secretary's letter.

NEGAPATAM, 31*st July* 1882. (Signed) S. A. SAMINATHA IYER, *Vice-President.*

OPINION recorded by R. STREENIVASA IYENGAR, Municipal Commissioner, Negapatam, on the proposals referred to in the circular issued by the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Negapatam, 31st July 1882.

With reference to the question whether the Collector of the District should be the *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Boards in his district, I beg to observe that in the presence of the Collector, who is also the Magistrate of the District, at a meeting of the Municipal Board, individual Commissioners who hold opinions different from those of the Collector may not think it safe to contradict him, and very frequently conceal their thoughts from him and his official subordinates, who are also members of the Board. I do not by this observation mean to insinuate that the President takes advantage of his official position to intimidate the members of the Board into adopting his own views and to injure those that ventured to oppose him. Fortunately there have been no instances of this kind of evil, but I only suggest that instances may perhaps arise; for, if the Collector of the District presided at a meeting and put forth his views upon any subject very strongly, they would surely be carried by the majority of the members, some of whom might be his official subordinates, in whom it would be disloyal and imprudent to oppose their official superior, even though they might *bonâ fide* think it right to oppose; and others there are who take for granted that the opinion of the President, from the weight of his position, must necessarily be correct, and so spare themselves the trouble of thinking for themselves. In these circumstances, the few that might wish to express their independent opinions would be in the unpleasant minority, and find themselves hampered in their freedom of action. Similar objections hold good to Divisional Officers taking part in the proceedings of the Municipal Board. To make up for the loss of the valuable advice and assistance of the Collector and the Divisional Officer, the Government will be pleased to put on the Commission European Missionaries, Engineers, and Merchants, who will also represent the European community in the Board. I am therefore of opinion that the capacity of Natives for self-government will be improved if the Collector of the District ceased to be the *ex-officio* President, but merely watched the interests of Government and the progress of the new scheme from outside the Commission.

2. Having expressed my opinion on the first suggestion referred to in the circular, I have next to state my views upon the second. The Executive Officer of the Board, who is now styled Vice-President, may henceforth be called President. His duty it will be to carry out the resolutions of the Board, to correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, keeping the Collector of the District informed of his acts, so that the latter may, if he thinks fit, address the Government in case of any impropriety or illegality in the action of the (future) President. All appointments, suspensions, and dismissals should be made by the Commissioners at a meeting upon the recommendation of the Executive Officer, for favoritism and prejudice will have less influence when patronage is distributed by the whole Board than by an individual member of it.

From M. T. BAVA SAHIB and M. GANAPATHIA PILLAY, Municipal Commissioners of Negapatam, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Negapatam, dated 29th July 1882.

Having been favored with a copy of the printed letter from the Secretary to the Committee Negapatam on Local Self-Government, which your Honor was pleased to send for our opinion and remarks, we beg to state that we are decidedly opposed to the plan of excluding the Collector altogether from the Municipal body. This officer's general experience of, and intimate knowledge with, the district and of its wants point him out as the fittest person to preside at the Board, and his influence would carry weight in all measures and proceedings, and command the respect which such proceedings demand. The idea that the presence of this officer prevents freedom of discussion is as fallacious as it is opposed to known facts; on the contrary, we must candidly avow that we never felt more confidence in our discussions and resolutions as when they fell in with the approval of the Collector; and we state this not from any servile fear or mercenary motives,

but simply and solely because we feel convinced that his views do not bear the taint of self or party interest; and that all he there did or suggested were calculated for the public good. We are free to declare that no person in his senses would believe that the Collector or his Deputy would stoop to espouse the cause of any particular party or section, to the prejudice of another, from interested motives. Not having any interest on one side or another, their views and opinions would be free as air and received by the people with great faith and confidence. We therefore trust you will inform the Committee that the idea of self-government is *not* desirable or feasible until the benefits of education should have a widespread tendency so as to inculcate on the minds of the people the advantages resulting from self-government. Negapatam.

We are decidedly opposed to the suggestion for vesting in the Vice-President, if a Native, the power of making appointments, &c.; such a course would simply lead to dissatisfaction and cause abuses. All acts and measures on this head should have the confirmation of the President, or decided by the general body.

As regards the system of election, we are of opinion that the Natives, as a body, are not qualified to value its advantages; this, too, had better be left to the choice of the Collector or his Deputy. Under any circumstance, the plan of vesting the Vice-President with unrestricted power is to be deprecated altogether.

N.B.—We beg also to state that we have had four or five years' experience under Native Vice-Presidentship, and must candidly state that quarrelling and wrangling formed the rule and not the exception at the meetings, and no good whatever has resulted to the people at large.

From P. SRI RAMULU NAIDU, Cashier, Branch Bank of Madras, Honorary Bench Magistrate, late Commissioner of the Municipality and Member of the Local Fund Board, Negapatam, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Tanjore, dated Negapatam, 29th July 1882.

I feel honored by the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, giving cover to a communication from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, and, as desired, I hasten to express my humble views on the subject referred to.

The objects contemplated by this reference seem to be of a twofold character—first, to shut out from the direction altogether the Head Revenue Officer of the District, on the ground that his presence is calculated to fetter the members, who, it is said, are in most cases his immediate subordinates, and consequently feel restrained from giving expression to their views and opinions; secondly, to extend the powers of the Vice-President.

I have had twelve years' experience in matters connected with Municipal government, and can therefore speak with some degree of certainty from personal observation. There are two strong reasons, which may, I think, be justly advanced against this system of self-government—first, the education of the masses is not yet arrived at that high tone so as to lead them to rightly comprehend and appreciate what is self-government; and, secondly, the prejudices arising from caste distinctions are still so strong and so numerous that it would be impossible to keep out party feeling, to which unhappily the Natives are prone; and even education itself, far as it has now advanced, is not come up to that mark of perfection as to counteract and correct these evils. I therefore maintain that it would be premature to exclude the European element altogether; whilst, on the other hand, the presence of the Head European Government officials, either the Collector or his Deputy, the Sub-Collector, must have a controlling voice in all matters of a Municipal character, as they are doubtless, by their superior education and knowledge of the European systems, best fitted to guide the Commissioners in such plans as would prove beneficial to the people, whilst their authoritative position would act as a wholesome check against petty squabbles and irritable disputes, which sometimes disgrace our Municipal Boards, and which, as you are aware, have caused some of the chief members to resign rather than be mixed up with the same. To say, therefore, that their presence clogs free discussions is not correct; I rather think otherwise, for they have invariably encouraged and shown much latitude where discussions did not emanate from feelings other than a strict sense of duty. Since the last four or five years the Vice-Presidentship here has been held by Natives, and there has been no active European interference; and I am constrained to ask, what good has been done towards the people at large? Their own records will amply testify that their chief proceedings have consisted in irritable discussions and querulous oppositions, each trying to become master over the others and so forth. I do think that, if the opinions of the general community were consulted, it will be found that, without a single exception, they would rather have a European Vice-President, as well as the President himself, and that their choice would fall, *nem con*, on the Collector and one of his Assistants.

It would be a decided mistake if the Municipal government were left entirely in the hands of the Natives. Look, for instance, the case of the Devastanam or Temple Committees, which, since the Government's disconnection, have been ruined and robbed of their revenues, and notoriously, a case of defalcation involving the loss of some 35,000 rupees in connection with the Nagore Durgah; also look to the case of Rajas and Zemindars, whose inability to conduct and manage their own affairs have forced the Government to interfere and appoint local Residents.

Negapatam. It is not long since that the people complained to the Governor about the mismanagement of the Devastanams, although the Committee Members are nominees of the very people who now complain against them.

Therefore, I would submit that if the entire management of the Municipality were left to the people themselves, we should soon have cause to regret the change, and thus the last state will be worse than the first!

Tinnevelly. From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 30th July 1882, No. 118.

In reply to your letter, No. 52, dated 20th instant, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copies of the Proceedings passed on the questions referred to them by the three Municipal Boards of this district.

2. You will observe that no individual opinions have been recorded, and the Tinnevelly Commissioners declined to give any individual opinion other than that expressed by the meeting, and gave it as their opinion that no other member not present was likely to express any other opinion.

3. All three Boards consider that the Collector should be *ex-officio* President, but all appear to agree that he should have nothing whatever to do with the working of the Boards, so that the utility of his appointment is, from their point of view, not very obvious. As to the Vice-President, there is apparently some difference of opinion, the majority of the Tinnevelly and Palamcottah Commissioners considering that he should, under no circumstances, be an official, whilst the Tuticorin Commissioners consider that he should be elected by the Commissioners, but would not (apparently) exclude officials. The majority in Tinnevelly go further and say that no official, except the President, should be eligible for a seat on the Board *even by election.* The Tuticorin Commissioners suggest that appointments, &c., should be made by the Vice-President with the consent of the majority of the Commissioners at a meeting.

4. I note that the Collector's own opinion on the subject is not called for, but as it has been put forward as one of the reasons which render some change necessary that it will lighten the burden of administration, I may perhaps be allowed to say that Boards constituted as above described would *not*, in my opinion, be well calculated to relieve the Collector either of work or of anxiety. To a great extent, no doubt, the Collector will still be able to get things done as he thinks they ought to be done; but it is of course impossible for him to attend the meetings of all the Municipal Boards, and a good deal will probably be done of which he does not approve. Then, as he will still be held responsible by Government for the proper and peaceful conduct of affairs, he will be put to considerable trouble in counteracting irregularities which under the present system would never have occurred.

PROCEEDINGS of the Commissioners of the Tinnevelly Municipality at their Special Meeting held on the 25th July 1882.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. S. Ramasami Aiyar Avargal, Vice-President.
„ G. V. Chinnatumby Pillai Avargal,
„ T. Subramania Pillai Avargal,
„ C. Cootanaina Pillai Avargal,
„ Shunmugum Pillai Avargal,
„ T. Muttaiyar Avargal,
„ Ramasami Moodelliar Avargal,
} Commissioners.

Resolution.—The majority of the Commissioners, having due regard to their past experience of the manner the Board has hitherto worked, are of opinion that the proposal in the 3rd paragraph is most suited to this town with the following reservation, viz., that no officer of Government, except the President, should be allowed to sit on the Board, even though he be elected in due form by the rate-payers.

M.R.Ry. Subramania Pillai and Ramasami Aiyar dissent, holding that Government officers should be allowed to sit on the Board in case the rate-payers elect them.

(Signed) S. RAMASAMI AIYAR,
Vice-President.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners, Tuticorin, at a Special Meeting held on Thursday the 27th July 1881. Tuticorin.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. B. Gopalasami Naidu Gáru, Presiding.
„ A. Vedanarayanasami Chettyar Avargal.
„ M. Subbaroya Pillai Avargal.

It has been discussed fully by the present members, and they are of opinion that the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of the said letter may be advantageously adopted, provided that the Vice-President be elected by the Commissioners of the town, which election is to be made yearly.

If the appointments and dismissals, &c., of the Municipal employés are made by the Vice-President with the consent of the majority of the Commissioners in meeting, it will be a good check on them, and the works will be done eligibly and quickly, and will result to the benefit of the public.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners of Palamcottah, at their Special Meeting held on Thursday the 27th July 1882 at 7½ o'clock A.M. Palamcottah.

PRESENT:

S. R. Locke, Esq., Vice-President.
R. D. Broadfoot, Esq.,
Rev. T. Kember,
Mr. J. Armstrong,
M.R.Ry. K. Annasawmy Aiyar Avargal,
„ T. Jesudasen Kavirayer Avargal,
„ T. Chellam Aiyar Avargal,
„ Paul Rawter Avargal,
„ P. Vawramuthu Pillai Avargal,
„ G. Tirumalei Aiyangar Avargal,
} Commissioners.

The Commissioners, after due deliberation, resolve to adopt the second of the two proposals contained in the above letter, viz., that "*the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President.*" But the majority of the members are of opinion that the Vice-President should not, under any circumstances, be an official, whether subordinate to the Collector or not. The Commissioners would desire at the same time to have the power of electing their Vice-President. Mr. Broadfoot was of opinion that a Zillah Surgeon or Registrar of Assurances, or other independent Government officer not directly subordinate to the Collector, might be the Vice-President, but he was over-ruled. This proposal was seconded by Mr. J. Armstrong.

From H. SEWELL, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated 11th August 1882, No. 2525. Trichinopoly.

In reply to your letter, No. 50, of 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I laid the matter for consideration before the two Municipal Boards in this district, Trichinopoly and Srírangam, taking care, of course, to be absent from the meetings at which the subject was discussed.

2. The Trichinopoly Municipality passed a resolution to the effect that it is not desirable that any change should be made in the present arrangement. Srírangam was of opinion that the second proposal might be advantageously adopted, viz., to give the Vice-President more independent power. Several members of both Commissions have recorded their opinions, and I send copies of them, which are recorded at any length.

3. The question of an elective Vice-President is not actually raised in your letter. But I would venture to express my opinion that in a military station like Trichinopoly it would be a fatal mistake to introduce the system. The Municipality includes the old Cantonment, and there are questions occurring daily between the Municipality and the Military authorities, which it would be impossible for a non-official Native Vice-President to deal with satisfactorily. I firmly believe that a great portion of the Collector's time would be spent in endeavoring to rectify mistakes between the two authorities.

Trichinopoly.

4. In Srírangam, on the contrary, I should see not the slightest objection to the system being adopted. But it would be grossly unfair to exclude from the office officials who may be on the Board, and among whom are to be found at present many of its most energetic and useful members. I regret the delay that has occurred in replying, but it was impossible to have the subject thoroughly discussed and ventilated in a shorter time.

Copy of opinions recorded by the Municipal Commissioners of the Trichinopoly Municipality.

In order to answer the two propositions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Secretary's letter correctly and completely, it is quite necessary that we should consider them in connection with each district by itself. Now for Trichinopoly, as it is, the collective body is not as yet sufficiently strong to take the executive on its own hands, and one proof of this is to be found in the working of its Pagoda Committee, which is decidedly such a sad failure that it was a subject of grievance in the address to His Excellency during his visit to Trichinopoly. Then the proposition in paragraph 2 cannot be adopted as to Trichinopoly, inasmuch as it will surely lead to mismanagement and confusion. The second proposition in paragraph 3 can very well be adopted, and that it is desirable that it should be, and it is the only step that can be taken in the direction of self-government for this district. There are some districts in the Presidency that can work satisfactorily and successfully without having the Collector ex-officio President.

(Signed) P. SUBBA AIYER,
Pleader and Municipal Commissioner (Non-official Member).

29th July 1882.

It would be a very great misfortune, indeed, if the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in the Trichinopoly Collectorate. His presence does not prevent "all real freedom of discussion and independence of action," but, on the contrary, is often productive of much good.

The Collector's powers as President should remain as at present, and the Vice-President's authority should not be increased. The time has not come for these changes, and the people are not prepared for them.

Premature changes must necessarily end in failure, and that any change of the kind referred to in the letter of the 20th July will be premature is sufficiently proved by the fact that the working of the Devastanam Committee, to quote Mr. Commissioner Subba Aiyer's words, "is decidedly such a sad failure that it was a subject of grievance in the address to His Excellency during his visit to Trichinopoly."

(Signed) C. W. PEARSE,
Principal, S.P.G. College, and Municipal Commissioner (Non-official Member).

29th July 1882.

It is a lamentable fact that official element predominates in the Councils of the Municipal Board, many of whom are not natives of the district; the natives of the town, who are the rate-payers, therefore have no voice. The benevolent object of the Government will be best carried out if the Vice-President be a native elected by the members of the Board, two-thirds of whom ought to be "elected Commissioners." But as the noble concession made by the Government has for its object the training of natives for self-government, I am of opinion that the Collector, who is the representative of the Government in the district, must not all at once be withdrawn from the Board. I support therefore the suggestion contained in the 3rd paragraph of the Secretary's letter.

(Signed) V. SRINIVASALU,
Municipal Commissioner (Non-official Member).

With regard to the Secretary's letter, I am of opinion to say that the Collector ought not to be withdrawn all on a sudden from his Presidentship. Moreover, as more than half the present Commissioners are officials and that two of the foreigners of this district, it is indispensably necessary in future that the Commissioners must be selected among the private gentlemen and natives of this town, who know well the merits of the inhabitants who are to pay the taxes.

(Signed) LETCHUMANA CHETTIAR,
Municipal Commissioner (Non-official Member).

Trichinopoly.

I have been associated more or less with Mofussil Municipal administration ever since the year 1869, and it has always been my good fortune to co-operate with ex-officio Presidents (District Collectors), who always appreciated merit and good working in a Commissioner. It would be, in my opinion, premature to take away the executive Head of the District from the President's place. But, however, as the Government of India desire the extension of local self-government, I would adopt the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of Mr. R. S. Benson's letter with some modifications. The Collector of the District must be ex-officio President; he should step in into the Municipal administration whenever he has reason to think that affairs are managed badly, or that some question affecting the public peace is involved in the determination of a question connected with the Municipality. The Commissioners should be allowed to choose their own Vice-President, who will be the chief executive of the Municipality, subject to a veto by Government. Some of my brother Commissioners sound an alarm and represent that Municipal affairs will be managed badly, and call in the instance of the pagoda management. If we think a little deep, we are sure to find that there is no parallel. The pagoda management has no control from outside; the Government have relinquished all connection with temples; the procedure adopted for checking evils is cumbrous; the enactment under which the Committee is constituted is defective: whereas in Municipal administration the Collector is ever ready to step in when evils arise, the Government will probably retain the power of dissolving the Board at a moment's notice. So the two things cannot at all be compared with each other. It must also be remembered that the Government of India, with a view of giving to the people a piece of political education, are willing to forego a certain amount of efficiency for some time.

(Signed) P. KRISTNASAMI AIYER,
District Registrar and
Municipal Commissioner (Official Member).

I do not see any reason for any material change in the existing order of things. The doctrine, that the presiding of the Collector over the Municipal Board offers an impediment to freedom of thought and action, does not commend itself to my adherence. It is based on the assumption that toadyism is the constitutional disease of the Municipal Commissioners, and also supposes that the Collector is a personage impervious to all reason and conviction, who has solemnly vowed to send to the purgatory of the cat-o'-nine-tails any Municipal Commissioner who has the misfortune of holding a different opinion.

The disadvantages, if there be any, arising from such supervision exercised by the Collector are vastly overbalanced by its salutary effects. In 99 out of 100 cases, the Collector is the most learned man in the district. He has a highly respectable amount of English education, which is most liberally supplemented by a vast and varied experience of several districts. Having also the means more than any one else, he keeps himself alongside of the modern thought here as on the continent of Europe; when people, who are raw to the business, are elected to fill the responsible posts of Municipal Commissioners, it is anything but sound policy to deprive their Councils of the aid and support of an English adviser, who will deem it his duty and pleasure to direct their energies in the proper channel, and to cordially co-operate with them. Such a Municipal Board, without a really capable person like the Collector at its head, becomes in its actions a decapitated stump.

Nor am I inclined to transfer to Vice-President the exclusive authority in the Municipal office. *That* would be opening the flood-gates of favoritism; for blood is thicker than water; and broken up as the Hindu community is into numberless castes and divisions, the vesting in a Native Vice-President the powers of lucrative appointments means the inundation of the Municipal office with individuals of his sect. Efficiency then runs the risk of being sacrificed to relationship through the wife's side. But such contingencies may be averted when the Collector-President has the power of making appointments. He is a perfect stranger to all partialities of caste and kinship, and with him the only recommendations are merit and capability. If he only can snatch a few moments of leisure from his terrible grind of Revenue and Magisterial work to devote to Municipal concerns, I have every confidence in asserting that he will prove by far a superior in the efficient supervision of Municipal affairs to many a Roy Bahadur or Khan Bahadur.

(Signed) VENKATESA TAWKEN,
Municipal Commissioner
(Non-official Member).

I am in favor of the second of the proposals made in the letter. It will not conduce to the interests of the tax-payers to have the Collector as ex-officio President. But I think at the same time that the Vice-President should also be a non-official and elected by all the townspeople including the Commissioners. There does not seem to be any harm in Government allowing the Collector to be a passive ex-officio President with the powers contemplated in paragraph 3 of the letter, and I am not for the total withdrawal of his connection from the Board. If, by force of circumstances, it is not found feasible to have the Board presided over

Trichinopoly. by a non-official, an official, without Magisterial or other similar powers, is the person best fitted to be the Vice-President. The letter under reference is, no doubt, silent on the question as to whether the Vice-President should be an official or non-official. But according to the tenor and spirit of the rules, &c., promulgated by the Government of India, it seems pretty clear that the Local Boards should have only a non-official Vice-Chairman. Such an officer must be cowed down in his independent spirit, if he should be controlled by a Collector possessing enormous powers (Magisterial and otherwise). Independence of action and freedom of discussion (which are the object of the proposals) can be secured only in the absence of a predominating influence of the official element in the Board.

(Signed) M. FARUDEEDDEEN,
English Acctt. and Munl. Commissioner
(Official Member).

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Trichinopoly at a Meeting held on 2nd August 1882.

* * * *

Read the opinion of certain Commissioners. After full discussion the meeting is of opinion that it is not advisable that any change should be made in the present arrangements.

* * * *

(Signed) G. C. H. BEAUCHAMP, Colonel.

Srírangam. EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Srírangam, at the Meeting held on the 29th July 1882.

* * * *

The Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that the Collector of the District should not cease to be ex-officio President; that he should continue to be such, but that the Vice-President should be made the Executive Officer of the Board, as suggested in paragraph 3 of the letter to the President of the Municipality by the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 20th July 1882, No. 50.

* * * *

(Signed) L. KRISTNIENGAR,
Vice-President.

From L. KRISTNIENGAR, Municipal Commissioner, Srírangam (Non-official Member), to the President, Municipal Commission, Trichinopoly, dated 4th August 1882.

With reference to the letter, dated 20th July last, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, to the President of the Municipalities, inviting opinions of the Municipal Commissioners on the two proposals made therein, I beg to state that I am a Commissioner in the Trichinopoly Municipality, elected by the people in January 1880, and the Vice-President of that of Srirangam since March 1880. Besides, I was a Commissioner in the Trichinopoly Municipality for some years, from the time it was first introduced in 1865, and I attended many meetings, when Messrs. A. E. R. McDowell, VansAgnew, G. Banbury, and T. Longley presided. I had on no occasion, then and now, as Vice-President of Srírangam Municipality, felt any hesitation in giving my opinion freely on the subjects discussed at the meetings. Whatever might have been the case with me, I know instances in which some Commissioners, both official and non-official, felt diffident in giving their opinions freely and independently when the presiding officer was the Collector or his Assistant. Another circumstance which, I believe, many Commissioners will not deny is that whenever a Commissioner thought that his opinion on a subject would clash with that of the presiding officer (a Collector or his Assistant), he avoided attending the meeting to save any unpleasantness that might occur between him and the superior officer. During my three years' experience as Srirangam Vice-President I have had occasion to notice the difference between the freedom displayed in discussions by the Commissioners when the Collector presided at the meetings and when I presided, the difference being in the first case limited and in the second case very free. Under these circumstances, I think that the presence of the Collector checks the freedom and independence of the Commissioners to some extent at Municipal Meetings,

and I would therefore wish that the Collector should continue ex-officio President, but that he should not sit at Municipal Meetings and take part in the executive duties of the Municipality. Srírangam.

2. The Vice-President can safely be made the Executive Officer, but I think that the incumbent of that office should always be a non-official member. At present all the executive duties are performed by the Vice-President, and it is here unnecessary to detail the nature of those duties. It is impossible for the Collector to attend Municipal Meetings regularly, even if there be a single Municipality in the district, and much more so where there are four Municipalities as in Tanjore. I have known no instance in which the Collector as President set aside the recommendation of the Vice-President and Commissioners in making appointments and in carrying out Municipal affairs. All correspondence from Revenue Board and Government and from the Heads of other Departments relating to any information on Municipal matters are referred to the Vice-President for report. The Budget Estimates and Annual Reports are prepared by the Vice-President and Commissioners and laid before Government through the Collector. Thus the Municipal administration is practically now in the hands of the Vice-President, and therefore I think that the Vice-President may as well continue to be the Executive Officer of the Board. There is no fear that the proper management of the Municipalities will in any way suffer by the change, for the Vice-President is to be required by law to keep the President informed of his acts, and that officer to bring any illegal act of the Vice-President to the notice of Government and seek their interference.

3. I consulted with a few of the rate-payers on the points raised in the letter under reference, and their opinion is that the Collector should not only be the President, but also he should take direct part in the Municipal administration. The reason stated by them for this opinion was that because the Collector or other Government officer take no interest in Devastanam affairs, all the Devastanams in the Presidency are more or less mismanaged. I fail to see any force in this reason. The management of Devastanams and that of the Municipalities are quite different. In the case of Devastanams, the Government have divested themselves of all concern in their management, whereas in the case of Municipalities the Government contemplate the exercise of reasonable control and check over the acts of the Vice-President and Commissioners.

4. The Pagoda Act XX of 1863 provides no proper check over the conduct of the Trustees of Devastanams or that of the Committee Members. Neither their proceedings nor the accounts of receipts and disbursements of Devastanams are published in District Gazettes like those of the Municipalities, so that the people or any officer of Government may get an idea of their actions. They are made liable to judicial inquiry only upon the complaint of a person interested in the Devastanam to the Magistrate or District Judge of breach of trust and of malversation and misfeasance, &c. How difficult it is for the interested person to obtain a clue of the mismanagement on the part of the Trustees or the Committee Members, when they both act in concert, and when the accounts of receipts and disbursements are in their custody, can be better conceived than described.

5. I humbly think that it will not be out of place here to suggest the remedial measures as occurred to me in order to bring the Devastanam management by Trustees and Committee Members to a satisfactory state. It is not at all necessary that the Government or its officers should interfere in Devastanam affairs. All that is required is a modification in the present law about Devastanams; the Committee Members should be invested with powers to examine now and then the accounts, cash, jewels, &c., in the hands of the Trustees; the Trustees be required to publish every quarter in the District Gazette their proceedings, with a statement of receipts and disbursements, and the Committee Members should do the same half-yearly. If these additions were made to the present law, I submit that the cry of mismanagement of Devastanams will disappear and better results ensue.

6. I have thus tried to show the causes which led to the mismanagement of Devastanams, and as the Government contemplate to provide by law certain safeguards for the due and proper management of Municipalities and their funds by the Vice-President and Commissioners, I differ from the opinion of the rate-payers.

From S. V. SUDARSINAM, K. VEERANNAH and others, Municipal Commissioners, Anakápalle, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Anakápalle, dated Anakápalle, 5th August 1882, No. 26. Anakápalle.

With reference to the letter, dated 20th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, we have the honor to state that, on considering and freely discussing the two proposals made in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the letter above referred to, we arrived at the conclusion that it is highly advisable to agree with the proposal made in paragraph 3 of the letter above quoted.

Vizagapatam. PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Vizagapatam at a Special Meeting held on the 1st August 1882.

PRESENT:

J. W. McMurray, Esq., Vice-President.
Mr. S. Paul,
M.R.Ry. M. Kodan Row Pantulu,
" K. Venketratnam Pantulu,
" P. Sheshigi Row Pantulu
" Shait Ambuserang Saib,
} Commissioners.

The Commissioners resolve to agree to proposal in paragraph 2 of the said letter.

This, however, the Commissioners would respectively submit, ought not to debar the Collector and Magistrate of the District, who is the representative of the Government, from bringing to notice any irregularities on the part of the Commissioners under the new régime.

(Signed) J. W. McMURRAY,
Vice-President.

MINUTE of G. L. Narsing Row, dated Vizagapatam, 1st August 1882.

Meetings or Boards, resolutions, majority, minority in votes, voice in administration, responsibility, and such like in the Governments—Native, Muhammadan, and British—are foreign to India. It is true that we have been faring better under the liberal British rule, but not owing to our endeavours and exertions for it, but it is really due more to the principles of British education and British statesmanship brought to bear. However educated English functionaries may be, and however liberal they may be (with numerous honorable exceptions), they generally look down upon the thousands bowing to their whims and even to their muscular movements. This submission is not the fault of the ruling, but it is more the fault of the ruled. Independency is little known to the sons of the soil. The distant idea of a son, grandson, nephew, grand-nephew, and other connections not meeting master's favor by going against his pleasure as he thinks, thwarts him from giving full scope to his opinion, which he stifles as it were in the bud. This state of things will continue as long as the present system lasts, whatever may be the education of my countrymen, however refined, however intelligent, and however enlightened they are. It is high time on the part of the liberal British rule to strike a blow at this in one way or another. But, in my opinion, we must be treated like a patient with appetite returning and gradually recovering. Like him the Hindu must be fed gradually with the liberty of opinion, guarding against indigestion and relapse. For the present, I admit that we cannot legislate for ourselves without the European element infused in our meetings in some degree; but that element, I think, should not be armed with power and patronage.

2. I now speak of Mofussil, and not of Presidency towns. Election of the Commissioners is quite requisite to produce independent action and responsibility. The question is, who are the electors? How are they to be determined? In England, or rather Europe, the education is more in favor of the wealthy landlords and people of property, but in India it is sought more by classes as a means of livelihood, and not for the sake of intelligence. The Collector or Agent will appoint a Committee composed of the educated, intelligent, and people of property to a certain extent. He will also give them a sketch of his opinion as to the rules of election for their guidance. The Committee will arrive at a conclusion as to the rules of election, subject to the approval of the Collector and to be confirmed by him. In case of difference in opinion between the members of the Committee and the Collector, he will submit such to the Government for decision.

3. I have known Collectors, like Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Turner, and others, giving full scope for discussion in the Municipal bodies; but others carry out their opinion with a high hand, the Commissioners bowing to such as a matter of course out of courtesy. He will, therefore, do more good by being an ex-officio President, interfering in cases where dangerous and illegal acts are apprehended, submitting his protest for the information of his colleagues.

4. It is requisite that the Commissioners should have the power of making appointments of the subordinates attached to a Municipal Office, and of removing them when found undeserving, and that they collectively or individually should have access to the accounts by way of checking them.

5. We had at one time a Municipality under private agency before the Municipal Act came into force. Although the Collector and his Assistant was President and Vice-President nominally, Dr. Andrews was the Vice-President in fact, for their attendance was seldom. With Dr. Andrews as Vice-President, myself, other Hindus, Eurasians, and Europeans as Commissioners, the system worked to satisfaction. Then, every one of the Commissioners had full scope of discussion and argument, without the least fear of being snubbed. Should there be no European element and control over the Municipal body, I do not think they can do justice to the duties entrusted to them just now. In fact, if I am not exaggerating, the attendance will be very meagre, and thereby intercepting the wheel of the work. I should, therefore, think that a European, not armed with Magisterial powers and patronage in his hands, should be appointed as Vice-President, and such as Doctors, Military gentlemen, Clergymen, Engineers, and English Merchants and Bankers, along with Eurasians, Hindus, and Muhammadans as Commissioners. Where Europeans and Eurasians are not at hand, both the Vice-President and the Commissioners will be elected out of the native community. Vizagapatam.

6. The Municipal body will be vested with power to impose taxes in pursuance to the rules of Municipal Act now in existence, and the Vice-President will communicate to Government directly, on all matters where reference is necessary, independent of the ex-officio President.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum at a Meeting held on Thursday, the 3rd August 1882. Vizianagrum.

PRESENT:

Sri P. Jagannadharauz Sahib Gáru, Vice-President.

M.R.Ry. C. Chendrasekhara Sastri Gáru, B.A.,
„ T. Subbarow Pantulu Gáru, B.A.,
„ N. Singariah Gáru,
Mahomed Abdul-ryheem Sahib Bahadur,
M.R.Ry. K. Krishtnamoorthi Pantulu Gáru,
„ J. Sundarasivarow Pantulu Gáru,
} Commissioners.

* * * * *

5. Resolved that it should be reported to the Collector that, in the opinion of the six out of seven members of the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum that were present, it would be better to do away with the Collector as President of the Municipality.

That six out of the eight rate-payers that were consulted, as being the best representative people of the town, concurred with the majority of the Municipal Commissioners.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. JAGANNADHA RAUZ,
Vice-President.

From M.R.Ry. C. CHANDRASEKHARAM, Head Master, Vizianagrum Maharajah's College, and Municipal Commissioner, Vizianagrum, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Vizianagrum, dated Vizianagrum, 5th August 1882.

I beg to submit my opinion on the suggestions made to the Committee on Local Self-Government with reference to the Presidentship of Municipalities in every district, and referred to me for an expression of my views.

2. In the Municipal Board I found it proper, along with the Vice-President, to give my vote in favour of all non-interference on the part of the Collector or any other official of influence with the Municipalities; but as the letter of the Vice-President may not enter into the causes of the opinions which the Commissioners hold and point out what may seem advantageous to them in allowing the Municipality to work without any official influence, there seems to be a necessity for some of the Commissioners to speak individually.

3. The letter from Mr. Benson truly states the objection to the present mode of working the Municipalities. The President-Collector is the chief officer in the district, and is invested with powers, which make him an object of fear to the people. He is regarded with something like awe, and his presence deprives them of all real power of free speech. Disagreement with him in matters of opinion is thought to have the power of involving them in serious difficulties, and if it should be persisted in, ruin is taken to be the ultimate thing that will impend upon them to make an end of them. Difference with so potent a man as the Collector of the District cannot end, it is thought, in any thing else, nor even can it be, as they think, neutral in its effects. These are the notions with which the majority of even non-official Commissioners take their seats in the Municipal meetings. The opinions may be erroneous, and I have no doubt in saying that they are so. The Collectors are men moulded of better stuff than most of my countrymen take them to be. But no arguments convince the people of their errors when these are entrenched within the

Vizianagram. prescribed limits of their prejudices or their usual and customary modes of thought. They feel that their experience of the past is a sufficient warrant for the opinions they hold and make no allowance for any altered circumstances of their existence. With such men as members in the Municipality, it is suicidal to the freedom of speech and the independence of action of the Commissioners to have them associated with the Collector of the District in the discharge of their Municipal duties. They always look up to the opinions of those whom they hold as being the most powerful men, and allow to pass for their own opinions what really belong to their dreaded masters. Municipality, as an outcome of popular feeling is, under such circumstances, a fiction. On the other hand, it is very real as conveying the opinions of a single man which very often are of an exactly opposite nature to those held by the people. Thus it happens that very well-meaning Collectors, having the highest sympathies with the natives and desirous of doing them all the good in their power, are at times found to turn the Municipal machine in a manner to raise many enemies for them among the people, instead of converting them into their friends. So long as these two discordant elements of a Collector and the people in their present condition are brought together and made to work under the same yoke, such feelings, as now throw a slur upon the working of the Municipalities, will continue to exist. The attitude of the people will be that of opposition; and in despite that their own countrymen are the Commissioners, they will certainly hold the Collector-President responsible for all that is unpleasant to them in the Municipality.

4. When members that are independent of the Collector, and have private means to enable them to take the position of leaders in society, are found wanting in that degree of moral courage, which is essential to avow one's opinion under all conditions, it is too much to expect that the officials of the district, that owe subordination to the Collector in some way or other, will be so bold as to stand by their opinion even in opposition to that of the Collector. No special explanation is necessary to point out this well-known fact. In every Cutcherry it may be seen how the native subordinates work, as though they were machines incapable of thought and void of moral responsibility. They feel not an agency in them impelling them to act for themselves. Centuries of subordination have made this power so very feeble in them that its voice is scarcely audible. The prospect of immediate gain, in the shape of master's favor and promotion, outweighs all other considerations, and the native subordinate remains to the last day of his life as a good type of a cooly that will carry out the schemes of his master, but never originates anything, never suggests anything, never invents anything. Thus, the officials are, in a much greater degree, not men who can be thought to do much good when they are made to work side by side with their Collector and under his eye.

5. I do not deny that individual Commissioners may be found in most of the Municipalities who may have sufficient moral courage and independence of character to express their convictions unfearingly before the Collector-Presidents; but I am afraid the number of such people will be found yet to form a small minority. It is our misfortune at present, owing to the past history of the country, that few people are to be found, even among those that have received a bracing and life-giving English education, who can fearlessly speak out their opinions on all occasions. The process of raising men from such a low mental condition must be very slow, if no other influence than that of education be made to act upon the minds of men. In such a work as the moral regeneration of a nation, every available means that will further that end should be employed. The proposed independence of the Municipalities, when carried into effect, will have a very wholesome effect in ennobling the character of the Commissioners, and through them also of the other members of the community. The sense of independence, unrestrained by the presence of any awe-inspiring official, will create a notion of self-respect, and offer a higher moral standard of action. The sense of responsibility will then naturally grow upon the individual, and render him fit to act his part of an honest citizen. All this will follow if the chilling influence of the presence of a Collector be removed, and if the members of the Municipality be left at large to give free utterance to the opinions they entertain.

6. It may be said that the Commissioners, who are so wanting in moral character as to be mere ciphers in the presence of a Collector, cannot, with safety to the country, be entrusted with independent power of any kind. And there would be a great deal of truth in the allegation if Municipalities were first opened in the towns of the Presidency, and the people were without any knowledge of how the institution was to be worked. But all the large towns of the country have had the experience of at least twenty years in Municipal business, and contain residents able to take up the management of the institution upon themselves on account of their intelligence, education, experience, and public spirit. Under the guidance and management of such men to be met with in every town, the Municipalities can be, without any doubt, worked with at least so much of success as attends them now. If it should be held that, after so many years of experience, and while the schools and colleges have been for so long a time in existence, we are still unfit to manage our affairs even in such simple things as the Municipalities, the future of the country must be utterly hopeless. Under the enlightened influence of the just British rule, there is no cause for the country to lose itself in such a gloom of despair; the present itself is an indication of what may be expected in the future. I cannot bring myself to believe that so many years of the happy British Raj were thrown away upon a people worthless to appreciate it and unable to benefit by its wholesome influence. Further, as more and more of the school and college influence becomes felt by the people, they must feel a shake in their sleep of lethargy, and rousing themselves out of their indifference, begin to act with new life in their limbs. The people are now exposed to every

civilising influence; they are opening their eyes to their lost greatness; they begin to feel the benign motives of the paternal Government; grateful, beyond measure, for many good things they have received; they are eager to prove themselves worthy of the care that has been bestowed upon them. It is not in this state of things that the nation would fail to discharge its duties in a conscientious spirit when greater confidence is reposed in it. Vizianagrum.

7. I should not, however, fail to open my eyes to what may be observed hereafter in certain Municipalities when the connexion of the Collector with them is entirely cut off. I mean an apparent retrograde motion in their working for a short time after the Municipalities are made independent of the Collectors. Till the independence that is accorded to these Boards becomes natural to them, they will move backwards; but then when once the institution takes root in the minds of the people, and they grow familiar with it, the strides of progress will satisfy all parties.

8. Even such temporary retrocession will not be the case with all Municipalities. It may be found to hold only in the case of a few. In most Municipal towns an impulse for better working will be given immediately after the present proposal will have come into force as law.

9. I beg to suggest that, in extending local self-government, the Government should not stop with making the Municipalities independent of the Collector; they should go the length, I beg to think, of allowing the Commissioners to elect their Presidents and Vice-Presidents instead of having them appointed by the Government. It will also be beneficial to extend the same principle of election to the Commissioners as well. But as no opinions on these subjects are requested, I shall stop with simply suggesting them, and trust that even though the election of the members may not seem to be suited to all localities, the right of electing the Presidents and Vice-Presidents will be granted to the Commissioners.

10. In conclusion, I humbly beg to express the sincere gratitude felt by the rate-payers and the Commissioners of this town to the paternal Government that always shows itself so solicitous for the good of its subjects.

From the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Bimlipatam, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Vizagapatam, dated 4th August 1882, No. 53. Bimlipatam.

Acknowledging receipt of letter, No. 58, dated from Ootacamund, 2nd July 1882, and your foot-note thereto, dated 30th July 1882, I have the honor to report, for your information, that the Municipal Commissioners of this town are most particularly desirous that no change in the government should take place. That the Collector of the district should not cease to be President of the Municipal Boards in his district; that his presence has not, in our opinion, been any impediment to real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of Commissioners, but that the District Collector should continue to be ex-officio President as an absolutely necessary check or restraint on Commissioners inclined to dangerous or illegal action, and a little wholesome fear of the Collector can work no one any harm.

(Signed) R. MINTO,
Vice-President.
(„) R. SANFORD, } *Members.*
(„) SURAJOODEEN, }

OPINION FROM NATIVE GENTLEMEN SPECIALLY CONSULTED.

From the Hon. T. MUTTUSAMI AIYER, Judge of the High Court, Madras, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Madras, 27th July 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and to state that, as between the two suggestions now under the consideration of the Committee, I am in favor of the proposal to retain the Collector as ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district.

2. It is generally the case, I believe, that in the Municipal Boards, as now formed under Act III of 1871, the official element is practically the dominating factor, and that we miss in non-official members and such of the official members as are the Collector's subordinates that independence of action and freedom of discussion which are indispensable to self-government; and it is very much to be desired, I think, that the Collector should cease to take an active part in the deliberations of Municipal Commissioners. At the same time I must add that the people in India have hitherto been so much accustomed to look up to Government for aid in matters which concern the general public, that in my judgment they can ill-afford, for the present, to dispense with official guidance and supervision altogether. I would, therefore, strongly support the proposition that the Collector should be informed from time to time of the proceedings of the Municipal Boards, and thereby placed in a position in which he may be able to invite the interference of Government to restrain illegal or obnoxious action on the part of the Municipal Commissioners.

3. I am also of opinion that the Vice-President should be the Executive Officer of the Board, and that the Municipal Commissioners should be authorized to elect him. The efficiency of Municipal Boards as executive bodies will no doubt materially depend on his business habits, energy, and tact, but in important towns, such as Kumbakónam, Tanjore, Madura, and several other places, there will be no difficulty in finding non-official members qualified for the office by education, intelligence, and social position, while in less important towns official members will, as a rule, be elected.

4. I do not, however, think the Collector should be competent to veto appointments made by the Vice-President. I am afraid that such power may occasionally lead to irritating and injudicious interference, and that it will further lower the prestige of a non-official Vice-President in public estimation. I would restrict by law the Collector's interference to that of applying to Government for cancelling or revising any objectionable appointment which may be made by the Vice-President.

5. I am further of opinion that the proportion of official to non-official members should be reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$. I consider this amendment of law necessary, as non-official opinion should have a preponderating weight in any well-considered scheme of self-government. It is generally supposed that it is rather the fear of offending Revenue officials armed with magisterial powers, and with whom non-official members have so much to do in their relation as landholders and townsmen, than a blind deference to official opinion that checks independent discussion and action. To counteract this unfortunate, though often ill-founded, impression, I would recommend the appointment by Government as members some of the leading officials of the Registration, Judicial, and Educational Departments. In towns, however, which are most favorably situated as regards diffusion of education and intelligence to interest in public affairs, I would leave the non-official members to be elected by the rate-payers.

6. The above is a rough sketch of the idea I have as to the mode in which Municipal Boards should be constituted. I must, however, mention that several Native gentlemen of experience and intelligence think that Revenue and Magisterial officers should have no seats in the Board, and that the system of election may be adopted in its integrity in all towns. But, after careful consideration, I believe that their guidance and supervision should only be gradually withdrawn, and that it should be continued until the Boards have developed in them a capacity for managing with efficiency their own affairs without any extraneous aid.

From S. RUNGACHARRY, Deputy Collector in Charge of Coimbatore Taluk, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Coimbatore, 28th July 1882.

In reply to your letter, No. 30, of 20th July 1882, I have the honor to inform you that the first of the alternative suggestions made in paragraph 2 of your letter, viz., that the Collector should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipality, will, in my opinon and in those of many intelligent and leading rate-payers, not suit the circumstances of this district. My conviction is that time has not as yet come (I speak only from my experience of this district) for natives to be entrusted with the self-government of public affairs, and that the total withdrawal of official interference will lead to serious consequences. I may quote the management, or rather the mismanagement, of the Devastanam Committees as an instance. This is not only my opinion, but is also that of many of the intelligent rate-payers able to give an opinion in the matter.

2. The proposal referred to in the 3rd paragraph of your letter is acceptable to the rate-payers, and may, I think, be tried.

From R. RAGOONATH ROW, Diwan Bahadur, Madras, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 24th July 1882.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, No. 36.

2. Taking the existing state of all circumstances into consideration, I am inclined to think that the Collector of the District should continue, for some years at least, to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his district ; but that the Vice-Presidents and Members should not be nominated by Government, but elected by rate-payers. For the better working of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, it is essentially necessary that the Vice-President should by law be made the Executive Officer of the Board, and that he should have powers to appoint and dismiss the establishments attached to, and under the control of, such a Board ; and to correspond direct with Heads of Departments, though not so with Government, all correspondence with Government passing through the President. The President should visit, at least once in three months, all such Boards in his district and *peruse* their proceedings. He may move Government to interfere only in cases of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners, himself possessing no power in any case to over-rule the decisions of the Boards arrived at upon a majority of votes. He may preside at their meetings and exercise the powers of a chairman, and tender such friendly advice to the Board as may be required.

3. No subordinate officer of the Collector should be eligible for election as Vice-President or a Member of such a Board. I have often heard loud complaints, from many districts in which the Vice-Presidents are either subordinate or ministerial officers of the Collector, that his presence paralyzes all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners, and that to secure immunity from injury to themselves, they have to leave everything in the hands of the Vice-President.

4. The impression of the rate-payers seems to be that such Vice-Presidents, particularly when they happen to be ministerial officers, are able to carry out everything in their own way to please the Collector, and to the detriment of the good of

the people. I think it will be agreeable to rate-payers generally if they are allowed to choose their own Vice-President and Members, and if these be authorized by law to administer the funds of the Boards, and if the ex-officio President-Collector be required to preside as often as he can at the meetings of these Boards, there giving his advice and vote, but not carrying the work and powers of the President with him to his *Cutchery*.

5. I think that rate-payers would like to see a body of native gentlemen elected by the District Boards to form a Central Board at the Presidency Town whose chief duty shall be the submission of all aforesaid references by the Collector to Government with their remarks thereon, so that Government may be able to decide such questions, having before them the views of the Europeans and Natives concerned in the well-being of the country.

From M. W. RAMIAH, Manager, to the President, Local Fund Boards, dated Camp, Sarvakota, 11th August 1882, No. 21.

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2. In regard to the two proposals mentioned in the Circular under reply, I think that it is not advisable that the Collector should cease to be the ex-officio President, as, if the proposal is carried out, there will be constant disagreement amongst the members, and two rival factions will be created in the Board, and the questions laid before them will unnecessarily be delayed, and also there will be room to much jealousy.

3. The Collector's presence in the Board does not, I think, in any way prevent freedom of discussion in the case of all English-speaking members.

4. The proposals in the circular would not be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers, as they know well what a conscientious European Officer would do to alleviate their grievances if matters are well represented.

5. I therefore think that it is better to stick to the present arrangement and not empower a few native gentlemen with the administration of the Local Fund Boards in their respective circles.

From Rai Bahadur T. GOPALA ROW, Kumbakónam, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Kumbakónam, 26th July 1882.

In reply to your letter No. 38, of the 20th instant, I beg to state that I think the first of the two proposals indicated would give greater satisfaction. There can be little doubt that the presence of the Collector at the meetings of the Municipal Boards prevents freedom of discussion. I think the advantage aimed at by the second proposal might be secured by simply requiring the Vice-President to keep the Collector informed of the proceedings of the Commissioners.

From C. VENCATESIAH, Pensioned Deputy Collector, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Coimbatore, 27th July 1882.

With reference to your letter, dated 20th July 1882, I have the honor to state that in my opinion and in those of the several intelligent and educated Commissioners and rate-payers of the Coimbatore Municipality whom I consulted, the second of the two proposals therein made, viz., that the Collector of the District should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should by law be made the Executive Officer of the Board, &c., will be conducive to the better working of the Municipal Boards. I believe, and those consulted share in my belief, that it will also be acceptable to the majority of the rate-payers.

2. From my experience of the state of this district, and its people, the dissolution altogether of the connection of the Collector as ex-officio President of these Boards is undesirable. On the other hand, by the adoption of the above proposal, the idea that the Collector, as ex-officio President can, without preventing all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners, still overhaul their proceedings and lay them before the Government, will set the Commissioners to be going right in the discharge of their functions, and go a great way to prevent any unpleasant friction and factious spirit among them, and the consequent misapplication of the money paid by the rate-payers that must otherwise result. We have seen too plain an instance of the sad state of things to need any comment, in the management of the Devastanam affairs by the people.

3. Further, it is my conviction and those of the people whom I consulted that the time has not yet arrived for the people to take up the self-government of their affairs in their hands for beneficial ends. I think it therefore advisable to adopt and try as an experiment, for a couple of years at least, the second of the two proposals above alluded to, and from the experience gained in its working it may then be possible to decide whether or not the Collector of the District should be ex-officio President.

From G. VENKATARAM DOSS, Member, Local Fund Board, to the President of the Local Fund Board, Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 9th August 1882.

I grant that the presence of the Collector of the District at a meeting, to some extent, prevents real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the members. But this can, I think, be remedied by the Collector not taking part in the discussions and in his having no power to vote. But to exclude the Collector altogether from the Local Fund Board it seems to me to be positively injurious for its proper administration, at least for the present. For the jurisdiction of the Local Fund Boards extends over a large area, over more than a hundred square miles, over many taluks; its funds must be collected from different villages and localities, and the expenditure is alike to be made on distant localities, and for these and other purposes of the Local Fund administration, the assistance of the Collector's many subordinates is indispensable, and unless the Collector be at the head of the Board, his and his subordinates' hearty and convenient co-operation cannot be had.

2. I would, therefore, propose that the Collector do still remain ex-officio President of the Board, but without the power of taking part in its discussions and voting.

3. I would also propose that the Vice-President be elected by the members of the Board, and that he be vested with the executive functions of the Board, including power of appointments and removing its servants, subject to the veto of the majority of the members present at a meeting.

4. I have to remark that, in giving my opinion regarding similar proposals in connection of the Berhampore Municipality, I was for excluding the Collector altogether from its Presidentship, but the circumstances of the two Boards are quite distinct, and a Municipality with a limited area and funds, and with many intelligent men, both as members and as rate-payers, can very well claim to be independent of official element.

5. For want of sufficient notice, I am sorry to say, I could not ascertain the opinion of the rate-payers on the proposals, so far as they concern the Local Fund Board.

From E. GANAPATY, Sub-Judge of Madura, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Madura, 29th July 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, received on the 23rd, calling for an expression of my views on the questions therein raised, I have the honor to state that it is highly necessary that the Collectors of Districts should cease to be Presidents of Municipal Boards, if freedom of discussion among the members should be encouraged. This opinion has not been formed without consulting persons of experience in Municipal matters.

2. When Collectors, as ex-officio Presidents, are not wanted in one shape, it is not desirable to have them in another shape. But if anything glaringly illegal has been done by the Municipal Boards, he may be permitted to make a representation of it to the Government.

From K. KRISTNASAWMY ROW, Acting Subordinate Judge, Cocanada, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Cocanada, 31st July 1882, No. 268.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 34, dated 20th instant, desiring me to state my views on the proposals therein mentioned.

2. It cannot be denied that the presence of the Collector at the Municipal Boards prevents real freedom of discussion. But I attribute it to the false notion which a very large majority of Native Commissioners entertain, that if they do not agree with the Collector, he might be displeased with them. I do not believe that the Collectors take any steps to discourage discussion. It is, however, desirable that he or his subordinates (European or Native) should not preside at the meetings.

3. The best course seems to be to invest the Vice-Presidents (who should not be the *subordinates of the Collector*) with the executive power; and to make him responsible to the Municipal Board and Government for his actions, the Collector interfering only, *with the previous sanction of Government*, in cases of dangerous or illegal proceedings.

In conclusion, I beg to add that the opinion which I have expressed is shared by a large majority of my friends, who are competent to advise in the matter.

From N. GOPALAKRISTNAMA CHETTY, Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated Pyápali, July 1882.

In reply to your letter, No. 33, dated 20th instant, just received, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, the Collector of the District should not be made President of either the Municipal or the Local Fund Board.

2. He should, however, as Collector, or the local administrative officer of Government, be empowered to watch the progress of the institution, suggest improvements he might think necessary, give his advice whenever advice is sought, and if he finds the Commissioners neglect their duty, either by not collecting the taxes sanctioned, or carrying out the improvements authorized, report the same to the Local Government. In short, his business should be to make them do their duty. To enable him to do this, he should be furnished with certain periodical returns of demand, collection and balance, and also of receipts and disbursements. Annual budget estimates should also pass through him. But he should have nothing to do with the detailed management of the Municipal affairs.

3. The Collector has scarcely any time to attend to the details of management, and is frequently absent from the station. But the chief objection arises from the very important position he occupies in the district. It cannot be denied that his position is that of a Provincial Governor or a Soubadar of former days, and he is looked upon by the people as their immediate ruler. No native in the mofussil, however well circumstanced or however well acquainted with him, expects to meet him on terms of equality as a familiar friend with whom he can freely converse. If he at all appears before him, he does so as a subject, waiting for favours to receive or orders to execute. As a Municipal Member, he might sit with the Collector on a chair, but on the very same evening he appears before him on some business which, as a sowkar, tax-payer, abkári contractor or a landholder, he may have with him, and then perceives that he is no longer the man he was that morning. The man, if sensitive, at once feels the anomalous position which the Government have been kind enough to give him. Such a case has actually occurred in this district. A respectable Commissioner (a Mahomedan) happened to attend the Collector's office for the purpose of bidding at a sale of Abkári farms, but finding no chance of a chair being

allowed, retired without bidding. The Collector did right in not providing him with a chair. If he had done so, he would have hurt the many other respectable native gentlemen who were assembled before him, and who also deserved a similar treatment.

4. These considerations may be viewed as matters of minor importance. The chief reason against the nomination of Collector lies in the difficulty which it raises of carrying out the very important principle involved in the establishment of these local institutions, which I look upon as schools of popular instruction conducive to the development of intelligence and the progress of independent thoughts, gradually leading to a system of local self-government. In the present state of society, most of the non-official members would be men of a very limited knowledge; and it is an object of these institutions that such men should be brought in contact with men of greater talents and larger information, with whom they might freely discuss without fear, let or hindrance, acquire a knowledge of political affairs, and have their minds cultivated, their intelligence developed, and public spirit nourished. This object is defeated by the presence of the District Collector, whose high position, combined with want of ability to speak the vernacular language fluently, renders him impatient of any long conversation with any native who might make bold to discuss and argue. Again, the presence of the Collector practically excludes from these Boards, almost the only class of natives who, by their position in life, have already attained some knowledge of public affairs, and are capable of rapid improvement in a position which allows them scope to act as well as to think, and who, by reason of the nationality being the same, are better fitted to impart instruction to their colleagues of inferior calibre and lesser amount of information. I need hardly say that I refer to the uncovenanted subordinate officials of Governmernt. As we all know, most of these men are employed on the Collector's establishment. The Huzur Sheristadar, the English Head Clerk, the Head Accountant, the Head and Second Vernacular Clerks, the Cashkeeper, Record-keepers and Tahsildars are all persons fairly eligible to a seat at these Local Boards. Those men, whether in point of intelligence, knowledge or social position, are, in my opinion, not inferior to the generality of country gentlemen, who manage the affairs of similar local bodies in England or other civilized countries. Yet, nothing can be more absurd than to place them on the same Board with the Collector, their immediate superior.

5. Even the higher classes of Uncovenanted Officers, such as Deputy Collectors, do not act freely. They do so whether the officer who disagrees with them is the Collector or a superior European officer, such as an Engineer, or Educational Inspector, who, by his familiar intercourse with the Collector, influences him against the independent native official who questions his views. I know instances in which this spirit of dislike was carried to such an extent that the disliking officer did not think it unfair to warn every new Collector against the views of the native official concerned—a circumstance that practically prevented the latter officer from taking the same warm interest that he formerly used to take.

6. In one instance certain irregularities, involving a pecuniary loss to Local Fund on the part of a Range Officer, were brought to notice by a Deputy Collector. The District Engineer, while admitting the irregularity, thought the man having gone on leave, the matter might be dropped. His views were adopted, and the Deputy Collector did not think it wise to continue the discussion.

7. Sometimes even the President is not relieved from the effects of official dependence. On one occasion a Deputy Collector brought to prominent notice certain irregularities on the part of certain Public Works Officers entrusted with the expenditure of Local Fund money. The matter went up to Government, the Government called on the Deputy Collector to give fuller information, to name the parties concerned, and to substantiate the charges made. This was accordingly done, and nothing has since been heard on the subject, though several years have passed. The President did not think it prudent to trouble the Government again with a reminder. A non-official chairman, I think, would not have stopped there, but would have insisted upon the matter being inquired into and the interests of Local Fund secured.

8. The magisterial capacity of the President is also a disqualifying circumstance. I feel I am treading upon very delicate ground, and I wish it to be clearly

understood that I do not mean that *ex-officio* Presidents intentionally abuse their magisterial powers for Municipal purposes. All that I mean is that these officers, actuated by the best feelings for the preservation of public health, are liable to err, and unconscientiously do acts, the illegality or injustice of which they themselves would perceive if they were acting independently of any responsible connection with the Municipality. In illustration of this, I will notice a few instances which have actually occurred.

9. In one case, the District Magistrate issued orders to the Town Sub-Magistrate to inflict large fines, not less than Rs. 5, in cases of nuisance, and considered making water on roads a legal offence punishable under Section 84 of the Municipal Act, as if that were a deposit of filth contemplated by that section, notwithstanding that no urinals are provided for the public.

10. Again, another *ex-officio* President, with the concurrence of Commissioners, submitted to Government a bye-law to the effect that persons feeding any animals with dung should be fined. The Government altered it at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, and ruled that every buffalo found straying in public latrines should be summarily destroyed. Shortly after this law was received, two buffaloes, worth some 40 or 50 rupees each, were found guilty of this offence and mercilessly shot without any hesitation whatever. The whole town was held in dread of the Municipality. The Native Commissioners were quite surprised to find themselves committed to a proceeding they had never before dreamt of, and which they considered as an act of sinfulness. Others, whose religious scruples were not so strong, argued that if houses were pulled down, or other inanimate substance taken possession of, money compensation was paid. But when an animal on which the maintenance of a family depended was destroyed, the consent of the owner was not sought nor any compensation allowed. Happily, however, the law was too cruel to be operative, and is now for all practical purposes a dead letter. If the President were not a Government officer, he could easily have at once perceived that the Local Government had no power to alter a proposed bye-law and make an entirely new one, though by the Act they may have the power to approve or reject. He would have entered a protest against this interference. If he were a Magistrate unconnected with the Municipality, he would see that the killing of an animal was mischief under the Penal Code, which no Municipal bye-law could supersede.

11. In a third case, a Magistrate, also connected with the Municipal Board, hastily fined two of the Native Commissioners, his colleagues, charged by the Municipal servants with certain nuisances under bye-laws. These sentences were reversed by superior Courts as illegal in one case and false in the other. Yet this prosecution, intended probably to set an example for the common people, resulted in the discontinuance of their attendance at Municipal Meetings.

12. In a fourth case, the Magistrate, the Head of the Municipal Board, saw a respectable lady washing in a tank channel and attempted to seize her for defiling the water. She ran, and he pursued her into her house. The annoyance caused by such a proceeding on a native female cannot be described. But those who know native manners will find no difficulty in forming a correct idea of its effects on the native mind.

13. The proposal that the Collector should continue to be *ex-officio* President and the Vice-President should be made the Executive Officer I do not think will be acceptable to the people. There will be no practical difference between the present system and that proposed. The object aimed at by this proposal can be better secured by making the Collector an Agent of Government, and empowering him to watch the proceedings of the Commissioners as suggested in paragraph 2 above.

From T. PATTABHIRAM PILLAY, Acting Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Trichinopoly, 2nd August 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 20th July 1882, No. 32, I beg to submit my views on the proposals of the Governor-General in Council as regards the extension of local self-government in this Presidency.

2. I carefully read the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject, and gave my best attention to the two suggestions on which your Committee call for information.

3. Of the two alternative proposals contained in the second and third paragraphs of your letter, I am for the proposal to allow the Collector to continue as *ex-officio* President and to keep himself informed of the acts of the Municipal Board, so as to enable him to move Government to interfere and set to rights the acts of the Board when they are illegal and wrong; while the Vice-President, as the Executive Officer of the Board, makes appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President, and corresponds directly with Government and Heads of Departments. This proposal will, in my humble opinion, be more acceptable than the other to the rate-payers and Commissioners generally. The other alternative, most liberal as it is, cannot commend itself to them, because they cannot be sure of the result (at all events in the present state of things), and because it cannot be said that the rate-payers are confident of being able to manage the Municipality themselves.

Even in the other proposal there is this great difficulty of getting an Executive Officer among the non-official class with the required amount of ability and qualifications to serve the Municipality as Vice-President, and one who could afford to devote time and attention to the work. To possess the necessary qualifications is one thing, and to be able to afford to place such qualifications at the disposal of a Municipal Board is quite another thing. If a Vice-President is to be elected, there will, in the first place, I fear, be a scarcity of candidates, unless those among the official class also are invited. If, under such circumstances, the gentleman elected happens to be one of the European or Native subordinates of the Collector, there is still the same objection of restraint upon the freedom of his action. Taking these two points into consideration, it occurs to me that the only possible way of meeting this difficulty would be the appointment of a Vice-President by Government from among the official class at the joint recommendation of the *ex-officio* President and the Municipal Board, and empowering him by law to correspond direct with Government, &c. He should not, however, have a casting vote. This will remove all objection to him as a subordinate of the Collector, while it will ensure the proper management of the business of the Municipality. He should also be the Chairman to record the Proceedings of the Commissioners at the meetings, as that will secure to the Board the advantage of an arbiter between all parties during discussions.

Should, however, competent gentlemen of the non-official class offer themselves as candidates, there can be no objection for the election system being followed and the Vice-President being allowed the privilege of a vote as also a casting vote. But it is my belief that if such men be available, it must be in very few Municipalities.

MEMORANDUM by H. SUBBARAYA IYER, Subordinate Judge, British Cochin.

I do not pretend to have any right to interfere with the discussion of the subject referred to the Committee by Government for opinion with my views; yet, in the interest of the country, and wishing earnestly the success of the new measures proposed to be adopted regarding the proper administration of the Municipal and Local Funds, I respectfully beg to be permitted to submit, to the consideration of the Honorable the President and the Members of the Committee, my humble views on the subject.

2. I do not know what the questions referred to the Committee are, except what appeared in the Madras newspapers, from which I understand that two of them are—(1) whether the Collector can cease to be *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Boards of his district, the idea being that his presence prevents freedom of discussion and independent action on the part of the members, and (2) whether the Vice-President can, by law, be made the Executive Officer of the Boards invested with all powers to be exercised, subject to the veto of the President.

3. It must be admitted that the Collector, with his heavy legitimate work daily increasing now-a-days, cannot be expected to devote much attention and time to Municipal and Local Fund Works; without such works in some districts, such as Tanjore, Godávari, Tinnevelly, &c., his hands will be full. To a certain degree it

should be admitted that his presence would prevent free discussion of subjects by members, both official and non-official. It is natural and probable that the members especially natives, will, out of regard and respect for his position as Collector and District Magistrate, with whom, in one way or other, they may have a great deal to do officially, keep backward in giving free expression to their thoughts and ideas about a subject concerning a large mass of people and a large tract of country that may require immediate attention and relief. The result of the omission on the part of the members owing to the cause above said is that the Collector-President is kept on the background in total oblivion, and is allowed to carry his views, right or wrong. If they are wrong, he would certainly be glad to yield and correct them when pointed out to him. But unhappily for this country, the natives are not yet prepared to act with sufficient independence in matters which require independent action, without which the Government, who has at its heart the interest of the country and the political training of the people, cannot expect the representatives of the Boards to do justice to its choice of them for carrying a work of great vital importance to the public. In order to enable them to learn and to be disciplined in the manner by which the Government wish them to act, it may be desirable to associate them with an official President, with whom they may not have anything to do in connection with their business in any way. If such a course be adopted, the time may not be far distant when the Government will be able to obtain a fair number of representatives for the occupation of district chairs honorarily. It is, I think, an exaggeration to say that the members avoid free discussion with the President because he is the Collector and District Magistrate, and would be displeased with them if they oppose his views. If they really apprehend any such fear, it should only be imaginary, as it is not found by actual facts. We have not heard any instance where he has used his influence and power in the way referred to above.

4. It is therefore desirable that the Collector-President should be replaced by a President appointed by the Governor in Council and paid from the Municipal and Local Funds.

5. The affairs of the Municipality of the city of Madras cannot be so efficiently managed if the Collector of the Sea Customs, Madras, were appointed *ex-officio* President.

6. For the purposes of Towns Improvement Act and the Local Fund Act, Nos. III and IV of 1871, each district in the Presidency may be allowed a paid President, like the President of the Madras Municipality. If I may be allowed to do so, I would suggest that this officer, instead of the Vice-President, be invested with all executive powers, subject to the control of Government. As far as we know, there are very few among the non-officials who will willingly accept the office of the President and work with that energy, skill, and ability as the present official President of the Madras Municipality, Mr. Arundel. I should not be understood to be presumptuous in referring to that officer's ability and energy, but I only speak of him here as an instance, for I have known and worked with him when he was employed in the Revenue Settlement, Tinnevelly, in the hope that gentlemen of his calibre may be chosen to preside over districts under the Municipal and Local Fund Acts when the Government may be pleased to give effect to the proposals of the Governor-General in Council regarding the extension of the self-government.

7. Unfortunately for this Presidency, the majority of the Zemindars and other persons of property and wealth, who ought to represent the country and take the lead in the development of the local self-government, are far behind in education; nor do they evince any desire to educate themselves and to be trained in the art of self-government, although ample opportunity has been allowed to them since the introduction of the Municipal and Local Fund Acts in this Presidency. In the whole Presidency, perhaps there may be a few among them who may be entrusted with the Presidential chair of a District Board. But it is doubtful whether they would be willing to assist their countrymen and the Government at the risk of their convenience, comfort, income and time like men of the type of Mr. O'Donnal who goes all the way from Ireland sacrificing his time, money, convenience and even his health to represent his country before the English Parliament and to discuss questions regarding public and general interest. However, in each district a small number of intelli-

gent men of education and public spiritedness can be found, chiefly in the Mofussil bar, whose services may be well utilized towards the development of local self-government; but it is not likely they (with the exception of very few who may for love of power wish to be Chairmen) would care for becoming honorary Presidents and devote their sole time and attention to honorary work when they have educated themselves for the sake of making a fortune for themselves. I am led to think so from the undoubted fact that the object of the majority of the people of this country in obtaining English education has been for the purpose of making a living, further, the educated class of the people, who have had no training especially in the executive administrative branch of the public service, may be scarcely expected to possess a capacity for working and superintending the District Municipal and Local Fund Boards at the first starting of local self-government on the principles advocated by the Viceroy.

8. Under these circumstances I am inclined to propose the selection of paid officers of known capacity and aptitude for administrative work for Presidentship as is done in the case of the Presidentship of the Madras Municipality, until such period as would enable the Government to secure the services of a number of educated gentlemen of property who may enlist themselves in the Boards as members, and thereafter obtaining a good training in the matter of self-government may be willing to accept chairmanship. Of course the Government have long ago allowed the people opportunities to learn the system of Self-Government by the introduction of the Municipal Act in 1865 and the Local Fund Act in 1871, under the auspices of Lord Napier of Ettrick, the late Governor of Madras. Now all that is expected of Government is, I believe, to work these Acts on a new principle, giving the public more liberal scope for being trained in political and popular education and for all parts of the countries being fairly represented to the Boards.

In giving effect to the views of the Governor-General in Council, if the Madras Government would choose official Presidents to work the Boards, I suppose I may not be wrong in thinking that the Collectors will have more time to be devoted to their legitimate duties and the Government will be relieved of any extra expenditure from the Imperial Revenue on account of the proposed new districts to be created in Dindigul, Vellore, &c., in view to reduce the work of the Collectors of some districts, and the funds thus saved may be well utilized in the improvement of large irrigation works in the dry districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Salem, &c., where famine and drought occur periodically. I hope I may be also allowed to say a few words with regard to the number of Local Fund Boards which each district should have. I would venture to suggest that each Revenue Division of a district be made a circle for the purposes of the Local Fund Act presided over by a Vice-President appointed by Government, in order to give more facilities to the people of each division to represent their interest and secure a fair share of the funds for the improvement of their tracts. I take this view in their favor as I know by experience that the taluks far away from the head-quarters of the Boards are generally neglected, and no members care for going so far to attend meetings and represent the interests and wants of remoter tracts of the districts.

9. So far back as 1865, when Act X of 1865 was introduced, I remember the Government called for lists of towns containing a population of 5,000 and more, perhaps in view to introducing that Act in all such towns. I think it may be for the good of the public, if the Towns Improvement Act of 1871 be introduced in all such towns, and arrangements be made chiefly for securing good sanitation and good drinking water-supply in the manner suggested by Dr. Furnell in the lecture delivered by him in April last at Pacheappa's Hall, Madras.

10. As to the election system, I believe the time has not yet arrived for introducing it in all the existing Boards, but it may safely be tried in the head-quarter stations of the District Collectors, as there may be found men of intelligence and self-respect for voting, and being voted, for membership. Rules for the election may be the same as those now in force in the city of Madras, perhaps with some alterations to suit the peculiarities and exigencies of the Mofussil towns, with the details of which I do not wish to be tedious, so as to waste the valuable time of the Committee. The tax-payers must be allowed to elect their representatives without any distinction of caste or creed whatever.

11. I would also propose, if I am permitted, the nomination of half the number of members, whether official or non-official, by Government, and the other half by tax-payers under rules promulgated by Government for voting. A legal clause similar to the provision contained in Section 9 of the Municipal Act may be embodied in the Local Fund Act in giving effect to the system of election under both the enactments.

12. Presidents and Vice-Presidents might also be changed once in three or five years, and, if they do well, may continue.

13. By all means, in any district where any gentleman of wealth and property possessing all the requisite qualifications for filling the office of President may be willing to accept it without salary for the sake of doing good to his country and his countrymen and at the same time to oblige Government with his services, he may be chosen for Presidentship.

14. Perhaps when the Zemindars and other wealthy landed proprietors of the soil are educated after the fashion of English landlords, they may become serviceable. But at this time, I think that scarcely one can be found among them possessing the qualifications for Presidentship.

15. The Etaiyápuram Zemindar, of whom I expected much when I was in charge of him and of his estate, and to whom I and the Collector of Tinnevelly imparted a great deal of practical education and instruction, does not appear to make use of the same, nor does he appear to have carried out any of the suggestions we made to him with the permission of Government at the time he was installed, and which would be conducive to the improvement of his estate and his people if carried out. Likewise, his brother Zemindars, such as those of Bodináyakanúr, &c., who have had some training under the Court of Wards, have proved themselves a complete failure.

16. In my closing report on the Etaiyápuram Estate embodied in the G.O., dated 8th March 1879, No. 585, Revenue Department, I suggested that the Government should exercise some sort of supervision over the administration of their estates by the Zemindars, evidently to train them in the art of self-government, and the Court of Wards fully admitted the usefulness of the course pointed out by me, but was not in a position to put it in force on the ground that they had no power conferred on them by the law relating to the Zemindars and other landed proprietors.

17. Should the Government be pleased to take this opportunity of legalizing certain measures which may be conducive to the education, advancement, and well-being of the Zemindars and other landed proprietors and their near relations entitled by law and by the usuage of their families to maintenance from the income of their estates, and of enjoining upon them the advisability of their submitting annual reports of their administration for the information of Government in the same manner as the protected Native States are doing, the extension of local self-government in the mode suggested by the Governor-General in Council can be most advantageously carried out.

18. In my tour through Upper India with the Etaiyápuram Chief in the early part of 1876 and in the beginning of 1877, I happened to be acquainted with the ex-Maharajah of Balrampore, and was surprised to find a son of his fairly well educated in English, making himself useful to the Government and the country by rendering gratuitous service as Honorary Assistant Judicial Commissioner.

19. This Government of late have entertained some honorary probationers from the aristocracy for public employment in the upper grade of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and one or two of them have also acted as Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions and Treasuries. It may not be too much to say they can very well afford to be useful to their country, if chosen by Government for the office of President in districts which they may wish to represent. Should they be so avaricious as to care for remuneration, it may even be allowed to them as a sort of honorarium suitable to their dignity and position.

20. Before concluding this, I beg to solicit the favor of the Committee to excuse my liberty in addressing them on the subject, the importance of which has prompted me to submit the above observations for the kind consideration of the Honorable the President and the Members of the Committee.

From P. STREERAMOOLOO NAIDU, Cashier, Bank of Madras, Negapatam Branch, Honorary Bench Magistrate, late Municipal Commissioner and Member of the Local Fund Board and also Rate-payer, to R. S. BENSON, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund.

A printed circular has issued from the Committee on Local Self-Government, professedly to ascertain the views and opinions of the Municipal Commissioners whether a system of self-government would be a more acceptable mode of administering the Municipal and other local affairs. Among others of this district, the Collector, Mr. Whiteside, has been pleased to do me the honor of inviting my sentiments on this momentous subject; but this gentleman, having in the meantime been removed to Madras, was obliged to limit the time for the *replies*, which were necessarily given hastily and cursorily. But having since considered over the matter in all its bearings, I venture again to give expression to my opinion, that the introduction and adoption of such a grand scheme is too premature and ought not to be undertaken without greater experience of the working of the present Municipal and Local Fund institutions, and which may be considered as merely miniature representations of what is termed "Self-Government." Instead of a selection to these institutions being an object of provincial ambition, with a common desire to act for the public benefit, it is feared that it is looked upon with disfavor, and even shirked by the more respectable portion of the community. It behoves the Government, therefore, to ascertain beforehand what those causes are which operate as a barrier, and to effectually eradicate the same if there be a possibility of doing so. The fundamental principle of the scheme lies in the notion that the people should govern and control their own Municipal institutions unshackled by European official interference.

The Governor-General may be right if he spoke with reference to the Presidency towns and centres of education, but here, in the Mofussil, education has not arrived at that high standard of perfection as to ensure success in administrative talent. This opinion is not expressed at random, neither is it from venal or servile motives, but it is the result of much close observation after an experience of over ten years and in two important districts in which I have had the honor of being associated with Municipal management, as well as the Local Fund interests.

I have already on more occasions than one denounced all Municipal actions unaided by European agency as radically defective and open to abuses, and I must unhesitatingly declare my firm conviction, notwithstanding all that has been urged elsewhere, that the presence of Europeans, official and non-official of these Boards, has always the effect of giving confidence* to the people, who view the proceedings, where such does prevail, as emanating from disinterested motives, untainted by sectarian principles or party feelings; and, as a consequence, their orders and decisions are at once accepted without demur. But take away the European element from these Boards, and there will be no end of vain babbling, querulous jealousies and endless disputations and bickerings even in paltry matters. We must look only to the vivifying power of education to banish and extirpate altogether the baneful effects arising from caste prejudices. Then and then only might we truly be able to give effect to the highly generous policy contemplated by the Governor-General of vesting all Municipal matters in the hands and under the exclusive control of the people.

* *Vide* extracts from Mahazernamah quoted below.

In further substantiation of the views here expressed, I might consistently refer to what are technically termed "Devastanum Funds." These religious endowments, so long as they continued under the control of the Government officials, were safely and correctly managed; the Dharmakarters or managers had simply to notify what they required for the festivals, &c., and the necessary funds were placed at their disposal. But now the numerous defalcations which disgrace the management, prove at once the loose manner in which that management has been carried on; and the frauds therein practised have, in some instances, been winked at, if not actually participated in, by the supervising managers of the temples.

It may be justly asked—Why should not the measure take well in Southern India, as it has done in the Bengal Presidency? The answer lies in this: that whereas in

Bengal the caste distinctions are not many, in Southern India there are so many castes and these again are subdivided into branches; and where persons of one particular caste get into power, they, as a rule, seek to aid and assist others of their own kind and seldom or ever those of another caste or class. And, where there is a preponderance of one class, it is easy to conceive why the opinions of others fall into a minority. Therefore, I maintain that at least the selection of one-half of the members should be reserved by the Government as at present, the other half only being left to selection by the elective system, faulty as this is proved to be. The feeling of irritation already apparent in Trichinopoly and Salem amongst Hindus and Mahomedans, as also amongt the Y and U mark Iyengar Brahmins, which ever exists, should operate as against the present system of election by the people; but if the elective system is to continue, the above plan seems in an eminent degree better calculated to answer the end in view.

The population of Negapatam, Nagore, and the suburbs, according to the Municipal returns, averages 53,000 souls, and I would take it that not more than one hundredth part of these are educated and not even fifty could be said to be *well-educated* men, most of such being pleaders. But the important subject of self-government applies peculiarly to the masses and mostly to the rate-payers, and it is the opinion of these latter that ought to be sought for and taken, rather than the opinion of the Commissioners whose interest it is to keep the exclusive management in their own hands, and free from the controlling interference of the Government officials. I must candidly avow from long experience that the presence of the Collector is indispensable. As the Head of the District, his presence at the Boards would command respect for the orders and proceedings of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards. Besides, where the Municipal officers fail to collect the appointed taxes, the knowledge that a prosecution would be instituted before the Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate, would have the effect of easing such collections; otherwise, nobody would care to take an interest in the matter, and, as a consequence, the Municipal and Local Fund interests must suffer just as the Devastanum or Temple interests have suffered and come to grief. Take away the Collector, and you will take away the vital power from the Municipality, and what would be the result? Instead of an improved state of things we may only expect anarchy, dissension and dissatisfaction (witness the Mahazernamahs, extracts from which are quoted below), and thus the last state would prove worse than the first. I hold it sacred that the Collector or his *Covenanted* Deputy should, as a matter of public duty, be required to preside at those meetings and not a *Native* Vice-President by any means. The plan has been tried and found wanting. But with further and more extended experience of the existing system, the Government may disconnect itself as is proposed to be done by Lord Ripon, but this will take a long time yet. I repeat my unqualified opinion that the people are not yet in a competent state to undertake the responsibilities which attach to the system of self-government.

If, however, a greater share of power should be added to the Vice-President, let it be so; but do not by any means take away the Collector from the Presidentship, or the symmetrical structure of the Municipality will dwindle into something which is not enviable. Moreover, the Government are not strangers to the numerous and unceasing complaints against the proceedings of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards as well as the Bench Magistrates, and these would not probably have occurred if the European and Eurasian element had a share in those proceedings. There are many of these classes well qualified and fitted to take a share in Municipal management, but their aversion is attributable to the simple circumstance of the Commission being composed exclusively of natives and presided over by a native as Vice-President. Very recently, too, the Government, in answering a Mahazernamah (extracts quoted below taken from this very Mahazernamah), remarked, " that if the Collector and the European Commissioners had regularly given attendance at the meetings, there would not have been any cause for complaints," and that Mahazernamah it is notorious, *had been* got up by the instigation and assistance of some of the Commissioners who acted behind the scenes, but were in fact the prime movers in the affair.

As a further instance, I may quote, in support of what I am urging, that four or five years ago there was an anti-Municipal league got up avowedly by the Pleaders and a few of the townspeople, directed against the Commissioners generally, when

Mr. H. S. Thomas was the President and Mr. F. Oliver the Vice-President. No sooner did this reach Mr. Thomas, than that gentleman repaired to Negapatam, called a special meeting of the inhabitants generally, and after four or five days' inquiry settled all matters amicably. This is only another instance which goes to support my assertion that the services of the Collector at these meetings are most valuable, and should he be taken away what would be the consequence? Let the recent tragedy at Salem and Trichinopoly answer the question.

As you are aware, the suggestion of LocalSelf-Government, unaided by a European President, has caused a commotion, especially among the Pleader community, and meetings in various places are held to support the movement, but it is hoped that your Committee will, before taking final steps, satisfy themselves that the majority of the respectable rate-payers are in favor of the said proposal.

Care must be taken not to place implicit reliance upon the exaggerated accounts published in the newspapers.

In support of some of the arguments above adduced, I respectfully and finally beg to call your attention to the following paragraphs of the so-called popular memorial signed by more than 5,000 people, professedly emanating from themselves, calling for that very supervision and surveillance on the part of the Collector and Sub-Collector as President and Vice-President, as well as for the aid of the other Europeans on the Board which the Government of India with, as I consider, a somewhat mistaken liberality now propose to withdraw.

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Paragraph IV. Part Section 7.—Would there be room for such unjust and biased proceeding were the Sub-Collector Vice-President of the Commission and were European members to attend the meetings? No, not at all.

* * * * * *

Paragraph VII. Part Section 2.—Such a state of things, memorialists assure, can never exist if the Sub-Collector were the Vice-President.

Paragraph VIII.—Memorialists humbly venture to ascribe all the abovesaid unjust proceedings of the Commissioners chiefly to the facts that the Sub-Collector is not on the Board as the Vice-President and the non-attendance of the Sub-Collector and the other European members, a native being the Vice-President.

* * * * * *

Paragraph VIII continued.—"Therefore your memorialists who have already suffered much and are still suffering from the misdeeds of the abovenamed Commissioners most humbly implore your Government to cause full inquiries into all that they have stated and to be graciously pleased to grant them the following prayers."

* * * * * *

5. To fill the Government appointments of Commissioners with Europeans and Eurasians.

6. To rescind the power given to the Municipal Commissioners of this town to appoint their own Vice-President.

7. To remove the present Vice-President and to appoint the Sub-Collector of the station to that office.

(Signed) P. STREERAMOOLOO NAIDU.

The Humble Memorial of the inhabitants of Negapatam, Velipaliam, Kadambady, Papanachary, Kottagam and Nagore, places comprising the Negapatam Municipality, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, Madras.

MOST HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That the Negapatam Municipal Board at present consists of 13 members, 4 Europeans and 9 Natives. The European members neither attend the Municipal meetings nor evince any interest in Municipal matters. The chief cause of this, as far as your memorialists are aware, is that the Vice-President is not a European. Of the Native members, one is the Deputy Inspector of Schools of this division. Being obliged to be on circuit for the most

part of the year, he attends the meetings only occasionally. Of the remaining eight members, two, being slighted by the rest, are indifferent. The names of the remaining six are—

M.R.Ry. Saminatha Iyer Avargal.
„ Narayanasami Naidu Gáru.
„ Vencatasami Raju Gáru.
„ Streeramooloo Naidu Gáru.
„ Ganapathi Pillai Avargal.
„ Bavasa Ravuther Sahib Bahadur.

Of these, Mr. Streeramooloo Naidu Gáru is the Cashkeeper of the Branch Bank of Madras here. Ganapathi Pillai Avargal and Bavasa Ravuther are merchants of this place. Having, as such, constant dealings with the above Bank, they invariably rhyme with the views of Mr. Streeramooloo Naidu Gáru. The other three, seeing this inseparable combination, fall in with their views. Thus this Municipality is at present under the control of six members, and they do things with one accord.

Your memorialists most humbly beg to recount below the sufferings that the people of this town are subjected to by the abovenamed 6 members.

1. On houses in this Municipality tax was assessed on three former occasions. On each of those occasions Commissioners took the trouble of inspecting the houses and made a reasonable assessment, carefully taking into their consideration the commodiousness, comfort, and locality of each house. The tax thus imposed on the last occasion was continued to be paid till the end of the last official year. But this year the Commissioners resolving that house-tax be revised, appointed a Sub-Committee of four members for the purpose. Though the Commissioners failed to adopt the wise plan of making the assessment in a body as their predecessors had done, the Sub-Committee members at least should have made the assessment jointly and reasonably; but, without doing so, they assessed separately in some parts. While doing so they seem to have interpreted the term "Revision of House-tax" to mean nothing but *raising* the tax. The outcome of such a procedure is that the tax in those parts has been raised unreasonably and enormously. Then some time after seeing that assessment had not been completed, the Commissioners appointed a new Sub-Committee, consisting of two members, viz., Mr. Streeramooloo Naidu Gáru, one of the members of the former Sub-Committee, and Mr. Saminatha Iyer, the Vice-President, to make the assessment in Nagore and Kottagam, two very important parts of the Municipality. Did these take the trouble of doing themselves the work given them? No. As both of them live in Negapatam proper, four miles away from the parts in which they were appointed to make the assessment, they deputed the two Nuisance Inspectors of those places—one on Rs. 12 and the other on Rs. 15—to do the work for them. The assessment made by those two Nuisance Inspectors, who, perfectly aware of the intention of their superiors, were bound to please them, is enormous.

Further, while certain houses whose annual rental is less than 6 rupees should be exempted from assessment under Section 41 of the Municipal Act, the Commissioners have illegally included such houses also in the present assessment.

Besides, a fishermen's village standing on a sand-hill on the sea-shore, away from the town, has also been brought under assessment now, though the village had been exempted from taxation ever since the introduction of the Act into the town.

The fact that house-tax has been raised unreasonably will be clearly seen by the few cases noted below simply as instances:—

	Former Tax. RS. A. P.	The present Tax. RS. A. P.
Velipaliam—Perumal Covil, North Sundu Premises, No. 26, Saminada Pillay ...	0 3 10	1 3 2
Velipaliam—Mariammen Covil Street, No. 10, Annamala Pillai	0 5 9	4 5 1
Velipaliam—Sanara Street, No. 19, Thumboosami Pillay	1 10 11	4 12 10
Velipaliam—Sanara Street, No. 20, Thumboosami Pillai	0 11 6	2 6 5
Negapatam—Kottoopaliam Street, No. 14, Singaram	1 7 0	3 5 9
Negapatam—Perumal Covil North Street, Nos. 37-38, Vuthamdy	0 15 4	2 6 5
Negapatam—Puliamarathady Street, No. 34, Seppa Pillai...	1 3 2	2 2 6
Negapatam—Kittangiammen Covil Street, No. 2, Singaram...	0 3 10	0 11 6
Negapatam—Kottoopaliam Street, No. 21, Kamatchi	0 13 5	1 14 9
Negapatam—Kottoopaliam Street, No. 23, Kanagapathen	0 7 8	0 15 4

	Former Tax.			The present Tax.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Negapatam—Keera Kollai Street, 2nd Sundoo, No. 3, Veerasamy	0	7	8	1	3	2
Negapatam—Keera Kollai Railway Gatepuram Street, No. 3, Savoondraraja Pillay	0	11	6	1	10	11
Backyard door of do. No. 43		...		0	7	8
Total ...	9	5	7	27	9	6

The above houses have not in any way been improved since the last assessment so as to admit of the tax being raised. In the same way the new assessment is in most cases far in excess of the old one. If, for no valid reason whatever, the assessment has thus been raised enormously according to the whim and fancy of the Commissioners, the position of those who are too poor to pay the tax and appeal could only be imagined.

Comparing the old House-tax registers with the new ones, it will be clearly seen that the total of the present assessment is about three times as much as the total of the former assessment.

Although the Commissioners are at liberty, under the provisions of the Act, to revise the house-tax whenever they deem it fit to do so, this town is at present altogether in a disadvantageous position for the tax being raised, inasmuch as the value of house property has considerably decreased owing to the failure of many of the merchants of the town, and the extreme dullness in almost every kind of trade since the famine of 1877. Therefore your memorialists most humbly submit that it is simply iniquitous to make the tax *heavier*, just at the time when justice demands that it should be made *lighter* than before.

2. In this Municipality people for the most part resort for calls of nature to public latrines and to the fields outside the Municipal limits; consequently only a small proportion of the houses have privies. Of these few many have no way for scavengers to go by to the backyard; so that the number of houses having privies which could be cleaned by scavengers is comparatively very small, and they have hitherto been cleaned at a very trifling cost to the owners or occupiers. Further, about half the number of houses in the town are inhabited by Muhammadans. Their women being *Goshas*, in most of even such of their houses as have privies scavengers are not allowed to pass through to the backyard. Thus the scavengers employed by the Municipality are of no use to most of the houses. Therefore "the *private scavengering system*" is superfluous and impracticable. This being the case, the abovenamed Commissioners, whose study is to oppress people, have, *without ascertaining the feelings of the public*, levied for the purpose a new tax *even on the houses, bazaars, and bankshalls having no privies.* Your memorialists beg to submit that people are already groaning under the burden of heavy taxation, and to be compelled to pay an additional tax is nothing but their great misfortune.

3. When people are assessed for professional-tax, the Commissioners do not pay any attention to that part of the schedule of the Municipal Act which requires that in certain cases the annual rental of the place of business should be taken into account when making the assessment, but they assess according to their pleasure. To make the matter worse, they tax even those poor people who could hardly earn their livelihood by means of their honest trade. When people appeal to the Commissioners for a reduction or exemption they get no justice. Oh! then what could they do since the Act provides no place to seek redress in beyond the Municipal Board? Therefore the hardship of the poor is inexpressible.

4. What follows will clearly show the sales of public land that have been made to some of the Commissioners and their friends, and the allowing of some Commissioners to use Municipal lands rent free.—

(1.) In Negapatam proper there runs an important road by the name of Holland Street. Opposite to this road, on the northen side, there is a piece of public land stretching from the eastern boundary wall of the Luthern Church to the bazaar road. It is an important piece of ground on which the public have had the right to pass and repass. The western portion of that land is situated just opposite to the new house of M.R.Ry.R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu Gáru, one of the Commissioners and the Tahsildar of this taluk. The above Narayanasamy Naidu petitioned the Commissioners in November last asking them to make over that portion to him on the condition of his converting it into a Municipal garden and giving it up to the Commissioners whenever they pleased. The Commissioners accordingly gave him the piece. He then put up a wooden fencing round the piece of ground, leaving out the Municipal well which existed on the site, and the water of which was largely used by the public for drinking purposes. Subsequently, about three weeks ago, the Commissioners sold to him, at his request, the above piece of ground (together with the public well that had previously been excluded and worth about Rs. 150) for the comparatively trifling sum of Rs. 100. Thereupon he has built a compound wall, taking in the above well. To begin with, the above piece of ground is so important that it ought not to be sold, however much the Commission gains thereby; but granting that the Commissioners had the right and the necessity to dispose of it, it is so valuable that it might have fetched more than 1,000 rupees if the public had been invited to bid for it. Therefore it is apparent that the

Commissioners have abused their powers in disposing the above important and valuable land together with the public well for the nominal price of 100 rupees. When the Commissioners had resolved to sell the land in question to Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu Gáru, Mr. Swayambu Iyer Avargal, one of the Commissioners, sent a protest to the Vice-President taking objection to the resolution of the Commissioners to sell the land to Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu, a Commissioner and the Tahsildar, on the ground that 100 rupees was no price for the land, and that it might bring in more than a thousand Rupees if sold at a public auction. He asked the Vice-President at the same time to lay his protest before the next meeting of the Commissioners, so that they might not confirm their former resolution. The protest was accordingly laid before the next meeting of the Commissioners, but even then not seeing the folly of so disposing away a public piece of ground, and entirely slighting the protest sent in by Mr. Swayambu Iyer, they resolved that there was no necessity for reconsidering the question and confirmed the sale. Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu Gáru and Mr. S. A. Saminatha Iyer Avargal, the Vice-President, were present at every one of the meetings in which the above things were done.

Moreover, one Chokalinga Pillai petitioned the Commissioners in October 1871 to lease out to him the whole of the above public piece of ground, on which the Commissioners at their meeting of the 12th of that month refused to grant him his request, saying that the land asked for should be left open for the free use of the public.

Again, about two years ago, the late Rev. Mr. Percival applied to the Commissioners for permission to fence on both sides the way that leads to St Peter's Church, the same forming a portion of the above piece of ground, but the Commissioners refused to grant him the permission on the ground that the land in question should in no way be blocked up against public passage. Thereupon he addressed the President on the matter, who asked the Commissioners to reconsider their resolution, but got the same answer from them.

Things standing thus, it is altogether unfair that the Commissioners now should have sold a very considerable portion of the above land together with a public well to Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu Gáru, a *Commissioner*, for the paltry sum of Rs. 100.

Having thus given away the well, the water of which was largely used by the public for drinking and other purposes, the Commissioners have sunk a new well not many yards from the above at a cost of about Rs. 150 to the Municipality.

Further, according to the conditions under which the land in question was made over to Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu, at first the land together with every thing on it, was the property of the Commissioners until it was sold to him, and consequently the wooden fence around it was theirs before selling the land and could be disposed of by them in any way they liked, but they seem to have had the kindness to forego their right and to buy the wooden fence for Rs. 86 from Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu to be used for their cart-stand. Your memorialists submit that it is illegal for a Commissioner to have dealings with the Municipal Board.

Further, no request in writing had been made to the Commissioners by Mr. Narayanasamy Naidu to sell the land to him previous to the meeting at which the sale was resolved upon, but the request was made by him verbally then and there at the meeting, and the thing was all done. The whole seems to have been done as privately as possible. So doing is quite in contravention of the resolution of the Commissioners that nothing could be considered by the Commissioners at a meeting which had not gone round in circulation to all the resident Commissioners beforehand.

Besides, Mr R. C. Narayanasawmy Naidu has encroached upon Municipal land in front of his building where the Post Office is now located. He has put up a wire fencing around the encroached portion. He pays no rent to the Municipality for it. The Poovarasa trees that were standing on the land have been cut down and the memorialists do not know how the Commissioners have disposed of them.

Further, Mr. R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu, about a month, ago bought the house of one Veerasamy adjoining his (R. C. Narayanasamy Naidu Gáru's) buildings. He was made to vacate the house at once, and was allowed to put up a hut without rent on street land opposite to Kaliammen Kottayee in Perumal Covil East Street. A shady Poovarasa tree was cut down from the spot on which the hut is put up, depriving thereby the passers along that street of the much-wanted shade in the hot season.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists most humbly beg here to submit that, to seek redress for the unjust proceedings of one, who, in addition to being a Commissioner, is invested with Magisterial and Revenue powers, they see no other way than that of appealing to your Honorable Government.

(2.) Some years ago a small portion of street land before his house had been leased out to Commissioner Mr. Vencatasawmy Raju Gáru, but now the Commissioners to please him have sold that portion to him for Rs. 20.

Besides this, he is allowed to enclose a piece of Municipal land in the front of his house and use it as a flower garden without paying any rent to the Commission.

(3.) M.R.Ry. Streeramooloo Naidu Gáru, one of the Commissioners, first built on the Municipal ground before his house an aulody (a platform) without the sanction of Commissioners, and then applied for their sanction to use it. But the Commissioners resolved that sanction would be given if he would pay rent. He thereupon caused the platform to be removed, saying

it was not required. Some time after, he again presented a petition stating that the land was his own, and the Commissioners admitting his statement, allowed him, out of regard for him, to build the platform. He has accordingly built it again.

(4.) M.R.Ry. Ganapathy Pillai, also a Commissioner, has a flight of large steps, built on Municipal ground before his office-house on the Beach road, but pays no rent whatever.

(5.) Annasawmi Iyer, a Pleader of the District Court, being a friend of the Vice-President and some other Commissioners, a portion of bazaar road has been sold to him for Rs. 50, so as to enable him to construct an aulody (a platform) in the front of his house which is being built now. In so selling, the Commissioners seem to have forgotten that it was a part of a public road that they were selling, and that the aulody constructed thereon would be a projection beyond the line of the adjoining houses. For such sales there is no provision in the Act.

(6.) The next door to Annasawmy Iyer's, on the northern side, belongs to one Narayana Naik. Some time ago he constructed an aulody in the front of the said house. The Inspector reported that it was an encroachment. Thereupon Mr. Swayambu Iyer, the then Vice-President, and Commissioners Bavasa Ravuther and Streeramooloo Naidu were appointed as a Sub-Committee to inspect and report on the matter. They accordingly inspected the spot, and, finding it to be an encroachment, ordered personally the removal of it, and it was accordingly removed. Then some time after the abovenamed Narayana Naik managing to get into the favor of Streeramooloo Naidu by helping him in canvassing votes for an election, got permissson through his recommendation and reconstructed his aulody. The President, on a complaint made to him against it, asked the present Vice-President, Mr. Swaminada Iyer, to report on the matter, but he has not done so as yet, because it would be offending his friend and colleague Mr. Streeramooloo Naidu, nor has he taken any steps to remove the encroachment.

(7.) The Commissioners some time ago leased out a piece of Municipal land to M.R.Ry. Andapilla Chettiar of Nagore in the front of his house for an annual rent of Rs. 5. Subsequently he petitioned the Commissioners asking them to sell to him the above piece of land. It is worth 25 or 30 rupees. The Commissioners resolved thereupon that the land should be sold to him for not less than 200 rupees. This piece of land is not even one-fiftieth of the land sold to M.R.Ry. R. C. Narayanasawmy Naidu Gáru. ' Would he (Andapillai Chettiar) fail of getting it at a cheap rate were he Commissioner ?

Would there be room for such unjust and biased proceedings, were the Sub-Collector Vice-President of the Commission and were European members to attend the meetings? No, not at all.

5. Seeing that the people of this town suffer a good deal from want of good drinking water, the Commissioners resolved that a small tank be dug to relieve their thirst for water. For this they selected a spot, north of Akkáraikolum, where the soil is well known to be saltish, and they have dug a tank, spending upon it Rs. 2,500 of the money exacted from the people. The water of this tank may be used for ten or fifteen days from the time that fresh water is let in ; afterwards it turns out brackish and altogether useless.

There is a pool to the west of Akkáraikolum, generally known as Vaniankoottai. Had this been enlarged into a tank, it would have been very desirable. Not doing anything of the kind money has been wasted.

Thus, for digging a tank for which there is no provision in the budget and for doing thus things as they like, they need money, and to supply their need they have unreasonably increased the house-tax.

6. As it takes two or three months for the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners to be published in the District Gazette, the Commissioners had resolved to publish them in the local newspaper, free of charge, for the immediate information of the public. Accordingly the public had been kept informed of their proceedings through the medium of the newspaper until a native became the Vice-President. Since then the practice has fallen into disuse. The consequence is that the public are now entirely in the dark as to what is being done by the Commissioners at their meetings, and therefore are not able to protest at once against anything that they do amiss.

7. (1.) Relying solely on the report made by the peon waiting on the Vice-President, and whose pay is Rs. 6, the Commissioners sanctioned prosecutions before Bench Magistrates against many persons, under the alleged charge of their having kept vehicles and animals without taking out licenses for them for the half-year ended 31st March 1881. On inquiry the Magistrates finding in about a hundred of such prosecutions that some had actually taken out licenses and that in the case of others the Municipal Prosecutor was quite unable to adduce any evidence to show that they were in possession of animals and vehicles at all, dismissed all those cases and remarked in their judgment that, if such vexatious prosecutions were continued to be brought by the Municipal Prosecutor they would, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure order compensation to be paid to the aggrieved parties; at the same time they asked the Municipal Prosecutor to withdraw the remaining prosecutions already filed. In spite of such warning the Commissioners persist in annoying the public.

(2.) Refusing to grant license this year for a cart-stand that had been in existence for a long time in a convenient locality, the Commissioners opened a cart-stand of their own near the market on a site altogether inconvenient, and compel even the cartmen of the town to take their carts into that stand. Some of them refusing to do so were prosecuted before the Bench Magistrates on the charge of causing obstruction on public roads. But on inquiry the Magistrates found that the cartmen so prosecuted had not caused any obstruction, but had their carts away from public roads when they were taken up, and accordingly dismissed the prosecutions. Your memorialists crave permisson to submit here that the sufferings of the people accruing from being thus hauled up before a Magistrate's Court at the pleasure of the Commissioners are unbearable.

Such a state of things, memorialists assure, can never exist if the Sub-Collector were the Vice-President.

8. Memorialists humbly venture to ascribe all the above said unjust proceedings of the Commissioners chiefly to the facts that the Sub-Collector is not on the Board as the Vice-President, and the non-attendance of the Sub-Collector and the other European members, a native being the Vice-President.

The present Vice-President is the Public Prosecutor and a Pleader of the North Tanjore District Court, and as such, has to go to Tranquebar for the Sessions every month and to Tanjore, Kumbakónam and other places as Vakil in civil cases; consequently he generally finds it impossible to stay at Negapatam even for two weeks consecutively in a month.

Since the introduction of the election system into this town, the proportion of Europeans and Eurasians on the Board has been small. The present Vice-President though knowing this well to be a desideratum, has, with a view to strengthen his hands, thought it fit to request the President to recommend two of his brother Pleaders, viz., Messrs. Ruthnasabapathy Pillai and Sreenivasa Iyengar, to the two Government appointments of Commissioners lately sanctioned for this Municipality. The two gentlemen named by him tried at one time to become Commissioners by election, and they were not able to secure more than two or three votes. Therefore your memorialists venture to say that what the Vice-President has done in this affair is entirely objectionable.

Therefore your memorialists who have already suffered much and are still suffering from the misdeeds of the abovenamed Commissioners most humbly implore your Government to cause full inquiries into all that they have stated, and to be graciously pleased to grant them the following prayers:—

(1.) To cancel the present unreasonable and enormous assessment of house-tax and to cause the old tax to be collected.

(2.) To abolish the private scavengering system, as it is superfluous and impracticable in this town.

(3.) To cause the professional-tax to be assessed fairly and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(4.) To annul the illegal sales of lands mentioned in the body of this memorial;

(5.) To fill the Government appointments of Commissioners with Europeans and Eurasians.

(6.) To rescind the power given to the Municipal Commissioners of this town to appoint their own Vice-President.

(7.) To remove the Vice-President and to appoint the Sub-Collector of the station to that office.

For which act of charity and kindness your memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

As the inhabitants of Nagore and Kottagam are getting up a memorial with the chief request that those parts be organized into a separate Municipality, they have not signed this memorial.

A similar memorial has been forwarded to the President on the 2nd instant.

From the NAWAB of Masulipatam and others, to the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Committee, Madras, dated Masulipatam, 28th August 1882.

The undersigned beg to represent that, at a meeting of the people of Masulipatam and others held on the 20th instant, it was unanimously resolved to make known through your Committee to the Local Government their wishes on local self-government as follows:—

That the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards be non-official members elected by a majority of the members of such Boards.

2. That two-thirds of the members of such Boards be non-official members elected by rate-payers and others residing within the limits of each Circle or Municipal town, the qualifications of the electors and the elected being regulated by local circumstances and peculiarities.

3. That in other respects the scheme of Local Self-Government as sketched out by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council in his Resolution may be introduced into the Kistna District.

4. That a Sub-Committee has been formed to frame a scheme of Local Self-Government for the district, and that scheme will be submitted to Government when matured.

From the Secretary, Anirotha Sithantha Sabah, Tinnevelly, to the President, Municipal Commission, Tinnevelly, dated 1st August 1882.

I beg respectfully to submit, under the instructions of Anirotha Sithantha Sabah, Tinnevelly, the following for the favorable consideration of the Government with your Honor's remarks thereon. As regards self-government, it is this Sabah that first mooted the subject a year ago. The Sabah wanted the Commissioners being elected consistently with the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act. Then the Tinnevelly Commissioners were unanimously of opinion that the society of the district has not yet attained the stage fit for electing its own members. We pointed out that they undervalued their houses, misrepresented things in the Municipal Board, and overvalued the houses of those unfriendly with them. Thereupon your Honor, Mr. Leonery, Local Fund Engineer, and one of the Commissioners formed into a Committee, inspected the houses of the Commissioners, and corrected the errors of the Municipal Commission. While so, the Sabah is now given to understand that the present non-official Commissioners of Tinnevelly have passed a resolution in furtherance of the views of the Governor-General in Council about Local Self-Government, that in future there should be no official element in the Municipal Board. This is opposed to the Act and to the wishes of the rate-payers. The present non-official Commissioners are not the representatives of the town. They represent themselves.

But whatever system may be followed, the cardinal principles essential to the success of self-government in any shape for this district are in the opinion of the Sabah the following :—

(1.) That the President must control the Board as hitherto and have a casting vote.
(2.) That the Board should be composed of both non-officials and officials according to the Act.
(3.) That the non-officials be elected by the people or proposed by the Sabah for the sanction of the President.
(4.) That Government officials be appointed by the Government as hitherto.
(5.) That the non-officials in the Board be at least three-fourths of the total, holding office for at least two years and retiring by rotation.
(6.) That the Vice-President be an official and proposed by the Sabah or appointed by the Government as hitherto, but not voted by the Commissioners.

In conclusion, the Sabah begs to request your Honor will be pleased to take this into your Honor's consideration when weighing the opinion of the Commissioners to which your Honor could hardly place much importance under the present state of circumstances.

From S. NATARAJA IYER, Secretary, Local Self-Government Committee, Trichinopoly, to the President of the Local Self-Government Committee, Madras, dated Trichinopoly, 1st August 1882.

A large and influential meeting was held in the Town Hall of Trichinopoly on the evening of the 14th instant in connection with the Viceroy's scheme for Local Self-Government. More than 1,500 people were present. The Sowkar D. Rathnasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, the richest and most influential native gentleman of the town, was voted to the chair. Among others the following gentlemen were present:—M.R.Ry. Nataraja Iyer Avargal of Pachampet, M.R.Ry. Venkatasa Takkar, M.R.Ry. Thandavan Pillai Avargal, M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Thathacharriar, M.R.Ry. P. Subba Iyer, B.A., M.R.Ry. Kristnamacharry, B.A., Mr. C. T. Winfred, B.A., M.R.Ry. A. M. Sundrum Iyer, B.A., M.R.Ry. Rungasawmy Iyer, B.A. M.R.Ry. Agnisawmy Pillai, B.A., M.R.Ry. Agilandam Pillai, M.R.Ry. Aseervadam Pillai, M.R.Ry. Rungasawmy Mudaliar, and many other merchants and Mirasidars; the Treasury Deputy Collector, the Huzur Sheristadar, and the District Registrar were the leading officials present. The Chairman introduced to the meeting the delegate from Madras and called on him to explain to the meeting the nature, object, and importance of the Viceroy's scheme. The delegate, Mr. G. Subbramania Iyer, B.A., accord-

ingly explained to the audience in Tamil the object of the meeting. The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

M.R.Ry. Streenivasa Thathacharriar, a respectable Mirasidar of the district, moved the following resolution:—"That His Excellency the Viceroy be thanked by this meeting for his noble and statesmanlike views on the subject of Local Self-Government." This was seconded by M.R Ry. Rungasawmy Mudaliar and carried unanimously. M.R.Ry. S Nataraja Iyer of Pachampettai, a wealthy landlord of the district and a member of the Local Fund Board, dwelt on the existing wants of the Local Fund Boards in several parts of the interior of the district. He proposed that this district be divided into eight Local Fund Boards to be located at Musiri, Kulitalai, Ariyalúr, Perambalúr, Thorayur, Manaparai, Jayankondacholapuram, and Trichinopoly, instead of one as at present, so as to secure local interest and local knowledge. This resolution was seconded by Samythatha Charriar.

M.R.Ry. Kristnamachariar, B.A., of the District Bar, proposed—"That *two-thirds* of the Members of the Municipal Board, and *half* the Members of the Local Fund Board, be elected by the people." This was seconded by M.R.Ry. Ragava Iyengar, Pleader. M.R.Ry. Venkatasa Takkar, Sowkar, proposed—"That the qualifications of the voters and members should be as follows:—Those of the voters—

(1) annual payment of land-tax of Rs. 20 to the Government;
(2) monthly salary of Rs. 15, or yearly income of Rs. 200;
(3) passing of any of the University Examinations;
(4) payment of Rs. 5 to the Municipality in the shape of any tax. While those of the members be—
(1) annual payment of land-tax of Rs. 100 to the Government;
(2) monthly salary of Rs. 40, or yearly income of Rs. 500;
(3) passing of B.A. Examination, and residing within the limits of the Board;
(4) payment of Rs. 7 to the Municipality as house-tax, or an annual tax of Rs. 20 in all."

This was seconded by Thandavam Pillai, a landlord of the district and carried unanimously.

Rathnam Mudaliar, the President, proposed:—"That the Collector of the District continue as *ex-officio* President, but that the Vice-President be elected by the people themselves, and the Vice-President so elected be neither a Magisterial nor a Police officer." This was seconded by Thathachariar Avargal and supported by Venkatasa Takkar,

Mr. C. T. Winfred, B.A., the Head Master of the H.H. School, Trichinopoly, proposed—"That a Committee be formed consisting of the following leading native gentlemen of the district, to carry out the measures proposed and for taking such steps as may be necessary to give effect to the Viceroy's scheme, and that this Committee be invested with powers to add to their number:—M.R.Ry. D. Ruthnam Mudaliar Avargal, President, M.R.Ry. S. Nataraja Iyer, Secretary, M R.Ry. P. Subba Iyer, B.A., M.R.Ry. Streenevasathatha Charry, M.R.Ry. Thota Ramanna Chettiar, M.R.Ry. Venkatasa Takkar, M.R.Ry. Singamiangar, M.R.Ry. Kristna Iyengar, M.R.Ry. Bangalore Ramachandra Iyer, M.R.Ry. Ramarathnum Iyer, M.R.Ry. Streenevasalu Naidu Gáru, son of Sundra Naidu Gáru, Sub-Judge, M.R Ry. Thandavam Pillai, of Iyempaliam, M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Iyengar, Saiyid Khan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. S. Rungasawmy Mudaliar, M.R.Ry. Streeneevasa Naidu Gáru, Mirasidar. This was seconded by Streeneevasulu Naidu Gáru.

M.R.Ry. S. Nataraja Iyer moved a vote of thanks to the President, and Mr. C. T. Winfred, on behalf of the audience, thanked the delegate.

I, the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Committee of Trichinopoly District, conclude this report, with my earnest prayer for your Honor's long life and sound health, on behalf of the community of Trichinopoly.

At a meeting held on the 7th instant by the inhabitants of Tenkási Taluk, Tinnevelly District, to discuss the question of the extension of Local-Self-Government, the following resolutions were passed:—

I. That there should be a Board for this taluk.

II. (1) That there should be 16 members, one-fourth being officials and three-fourths non-officials.
(2) That three-fourths of the members should be elected and the rest nominated.
(3) That Magistrates, Police or Revenue officers should not be members.
(4) That the President and Vice-President should be chosen by the members among themselves.

III. (*a*) Qualifications of members.
1. All holders of land paying Rs. 150 annually and upwards to Government or any intermediate proprietor,
2. Persons paying Rs. 25 License-tax annually.
3. Persons of other income not less than Rs. 50 a month.
4. All persons that have passed F. A., or degree examinations.
(*b*) Qualifications of voters.
1. All holders of land paying Rs. 10 annually to Government or any intermediate proprietor.

2. Persons paying Rs. 10 License Tax annually.
3. Persons of other incomes amounting to not less than Rs. 15 a month
4. All persons who have passed either the Matriculation or other University or Government Examinations.

IV. That Members should hold office for 3 years.

V. That there should be a District Board composed of delegates from each Local Board to hear appeals and settle matters of common interest.

VI. 1. That Minor Irrigation Works should be handed over to the management of the Local Board.

2. That Local Board should have power to inspect weights and measures and take such steps as may be authorized by law.

3. That religious and charitable endowments should be taken charge of by the Board.

VII. That generally the control of Government over the Board should be from without and not from within.

VIII. That thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy, with a copy of these resolutions, be conveyed to him by means of a memorial and a copy of the resolutions be also submitted to the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Committee, Madras.

Copy of Resolution adopted at a General Meeting held at Máyavaram on the 8th August 1882.

I. That this taluk form the area of a Local Board with the Municipal Board amalgamated with it.

II. That the proportion of Official and Non-official Members should be 1 to 2 and the same should be the proportion between the nominated and elected.

III. That (1) all persons earning only a monthly salary of Rs. 15 (without any other status) provided their age is not less than 20.

(2) All persons paying annually a land assessment of Rs. 10.
(3) All persons possessing an annual income of Rs. 200 and above.
(4) All graduates and F.A.'s resident for not less than 6 months continuously.
(5) Those paying annually any Municipal-tax of Rs. 3.
(2 to 5) Subject to the proviso that such persons are adults shall be entitled to vote and
(1) That all paying annually a land assessment of Rs. 200 and more.
(2) All possessed of an annual income of Rs. 500 and above.
(3) All graduates.—

Provided that all these are *bonâ fide* permanent residents of the place shall be eligible tc be elected as members of the Local Board.

IV. That the President of the Local Board be elected from among the members by themselves.

V. That the control of Devastanum and Minor Irrigations Works be made over to the Local Board.

VI. * * * * *
VII. * * * * *

(True Copy.)

(Signed) S. VEDANAYAGUM,
President.

At a meeting held on the 6th instant, in the premises of Sarangapanyswami temple, Kumbakónam.

Resolved—that the following suggestions be submitted to Government:—

(1) That each Taluk in this District have one Board and that there be a Central District Board to consider questions of common interest affecting the whole District.

(2) That two-thirds at least of the members of the Local and Municipal Boards be elected by the rate-payers, provided that no Magisterial or Police Officer is elected a member of any Municipal Board.

(3) That the following persons be entitled to a vote in electing the Members of the Boards:—

All those that pay Rs. 10 or more as land revenue, all paying license-tax, all whose monthly pay is not less than Rs. 15 or annual income not less than Rs. 200, all graduates and under-graduates of the Madras University, provided on the day of election they have resided in the taluk or town for not less than 6 months, and in the case of Municipal Boards all those specified above, if residents of the town for a year previous to the day of election and all those that pay Rs. 33/4 or more as Municipal house or land-tax or Rs. 6 as any other Municipal tax, provided they are adult males able to read and write.

(4) Also that the following persons be eligible for election as Members of Boards:—
All those that pay Rs. 200 or more as land-tax or Rs. 25 as license-tax, those whose monthly pay is not less than Rs. 30 or annual income not less than Rs. 500, all graduates of one year's residence, all those that pay Rs. 7½ as Municipal house or land-tax or Rs. 12 as any other Municipal tax.

(5) That the Presidents and Vice-Presidents be elected by the members, provided that in no case a Magisterial, Police or Revenue Officer is so elected.

(6) That the Local Boards be intrusted with the Minor Irrigation Works and the management of Devastanums.

KUMBAKONAM, (Signed) T. DURAISAMI.
29th August 1882.

From P. STREERAMOOLOO NAIDOO, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Madras, Negapatam, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Tanjore District.

I am commissioned by the merchants and rate-payers of Negapatam, Velipoliam, and Nagore, comprised in the Negapatam Municipality, to submit herewith through you a letter addressed to the Honorable H. E. Sullivan, President to the Committee on Local Self-Government, which I have the honor to request you will be pleased to transmit as early as possible.

2. Your honor will observe that this paper embraces the views and opinions of, and is signed by, almost all the *wealthy and leading members of the mercantile class* as well as some of the most well-to-do among other rate-payers, *i.e.* to say, those who pay the highest Municipal and Imperial taxes.

To the Honorable H. E. SULLIVAN, President of the Committee on Local Self-Government, Ootacamund, dated Negapatam, 28th August 1882.

The respectful Memorial of the Merchants and Rate-payers of the town and suburbs comprising the Municipality of Negapatam:—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists, who are Merchants and Rate-payers of the town and suburbs comprising the Municipality of Negapatam, are aware that some meetings have lately been held in this town, at the instigation of a delegate from the Madras Triplicane Literary Society, with reference to the proposals of the Governor-General in Council, regarding the extension of Local Self-Government in this Presidency. Contrary to the intention lying at the root of the Governor-General's proposals, viz., that the population of this Presidency should practice and develop the free expression of public opinion on questions of local interest, the undersigned have been excluded from, or at all events not called upon to participate in, the meeting referred to. Not having been able to express their opinions publicly either individually or collectively, the undersigned desire now to submit to you, with reference to the point mooted in the second paragraph of Mr. Ralph S. Benson's printed circular letter of the 20th July 1882,* their unanimous opinion, that the presence of the Collector or his covenanted Assistants at Municipal Board Meetings does not prevent real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of Hindoo or other Municipal Commissioners. So far from looking on the presence of the Collector or of his Assistants at Municipal Meetings as objectionable, your Memorialists think that such attendance is most valuable, and that it ought to be insisted on as a rule in the interests of Municipalities. These officials bring to Municipal discussions conscientiousness and freedom from petty local animosities, as well as considerable information possessed by virtue of departmental Magisterial and Revenue experience, and day-to-day knowledge of local affairs.

* One of those proposals is, that the Collector of the District should cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipal Boards in his District, the idea being that his presence prevents all real freedom of discussion and independence of action on the part of the Commissioners, who are, in many cases, his subordinates.

2. Upon the other point referred to in Mr. Benson's letter,† namely, the suggestion which has been made for the continuance of the Collector as President, but with little more than the power of a simple veto with regard to the acts of the Vice-President, we are of opinion that this plan is preferable to that named in Mr. Benson's second paragraph. And further, we have no hesitation in stating that such an arrangement would, as an experiment, be acceptable to the people generally, and that it is likely to conduce to the better working of Municipal Boards. As the voting system has only lately been introduced, it is of course premature to express a decided opinion upon its working. Until further experience has been gained upon the voting system, the Presidentship of Municipal Commissions ought not, we think, by any means, to be withdrawn from the Collector.

† Another suggestion made to the Committee is, that the Collector should continue to be ex-officio President, but that the Vice-President should by law be made the Executive Officer of the Board, make appointments, &c., subject to the veto of the President, and correspond direct with Government and Heads of Departments, merely keeping the President informed of his acts so as to give the President the opportunity of moving Government to interfere in case of dangerous or illegal action on the part of the Commissioners.

3. Finally, we are of opinion that, in arranging an improved organization for Municipalities, care should be taken that provision be made for the participation of respectable Europeans and Eurasians in the conduct and control of Municipal affairs. The presence of European element at Board Meetings has its value with regard to the check of abuses, and is also calculated to impart energy to the Municipal subordinates and to the other Commissioners, and experience has shown that, where the European element has been wanting, less harmony has prevailed at Board Meetings than there would otherwise have been. Unless effectual measures be adopted for the precise end of securing European element at Board Meetings, it is certain to happen that they will be excluded from them by the preponderance of Hindoo votes given in favour of Hindoo candidates.

Signed by upwards of 1,200 respectable Merchants and Rate-payers of the town and suburbs of the Negapatam Municipality.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held in the S. P. G. College Hall, Fort, Tanjore, on the 19th August 1882.

* * * * *

3. That, as a rule, each taluk be constituted into a Local Board to administer to its local wants and, whenever it is found necessary, two taluks be constituted into one.

4. That two-thirds of the members of a Local Board be elected by rate-payers and the remaining one-third by the Government.

5. That District Boards be constituted to consider questions of common interest affecting the whole district and to control Local Boards.

6. That District Boards be composed of delegates from Local Boards and nominees of Government (other than members of Local Boards) in the proportion of two to one.

7. That Police, Magisterial, and Revenue Officers be disqualified from being members of either Boards.

Proceedings of a Meeting held on the 9th instant, at Ongole, to consult public opinion as to the means to be adopted for giving effect to the resolution of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. S. Viswanada Iyer Avergal and seconded by M. R. Ry. N. Suryanarayana Rau Garu, that there be a Local Board in each Taluk of the District, as there are people intelligent enough to manage the affairs.

Carried unanimously.

2. Proposed by M.R.Ry. V. Ananda Rau Garu and seconded by M. R. Ry. K. Nurshima Rau Garu, that there be at Ongole a Board to supervise the operations of the Taluk Boards of the sub-division, viz., Ongole, Kandukur and Kanagiri, constituted partly by delegates from these Taluk Boards and partly by nominees of Government.

Carried *nem. con.*

3. Proposed by V. Veerasawmy Naidu Garu and seconded by V. Ananda Rau Pantulu Garu, that two-thirds of these members be elected by the people and one-third by Government on the nomination of the supervising Board at Ongole.

Carried *nem. con.*

4. Proposed by M.R.Ry. K. V. Narasimha Rau Garu and seconded by M. R. Ry. K. Viswanatha Iyer, that three-fourths of the members of these Boards be non-officials and one-fourth officials of Government.

Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by M.R.Ry. Dhara Markandaya Sastrulu Garu and seconded by M. R Ry. K. Venkatrama Charlu, that the President and Vice-President be elected from the non-official members only.

Carried by a majority against six, five of whom are Government officials.

6. Proposed by K. Viswanatha Iyer Garu and seconded by Dhara Markandaya Pantulu Garu, that persons paying land-tax of not less than Rs. 50, Municipal tax of not less than Rs. 3, persons whose annual income is not less than 200 Rupees and persons who have passed the U. C. S., Middle School, First Class, and Higher Examinations be eligible to vote.

Carried *nem. con.*

7. Proposed by V. Rangacharlu Garu and seconded by K. Narasimha Charlu Garu, that persons paying Municipal or License-tax of not less than ten rupees a year, persons paying not

less than one-hundred rupees tax of all kinds, persons whose annual income is not less than five-hundred Rupees and persons who have passed F.A., and Higher Examinations and who have been residents of the place for a period of not less than six months be eligible for membership.

Carried unanimously.

8. Proposed by Dahara Kotia Sastrulu and seconded by Dahara Markandaya Sastrulu Garu, that Pandits and Sastris learned in oriental literature be also eligible for voting as well as for memberships.

Carried unanimously.

9. Proposed by N. Suryanarayana Puntulu Garu and seconded by Dahara Kotia Sastrulu, that the above rules as to qualifications, &c., of voters and members apply also to the Municipal Board at Ongole.

Carried *nem. con.*

10. Proposed by M. R. Ry. K. Venkatarama Charlu and seconded by K. Viswanathia Garu, that these Taluk Boards, subject to the supervision of the supervising Board of Ongole, take up the management of religious and charitable endowments.

The following resolutions on Local Self-Government scheme were passed at a meeting of the Ernad Local Committee of the Kerala Sabha, held in the school-house at Manjeri on Sunday, the 24th September 1882.

I. That each Taluk be constituted a Board and that the Proceedings of the several Boards be conducted in the vernacular of the District as well as in English.

II. (*a*) That all the members of the Municipalities be elected.

(*b*) That two-thirds of the members of the Taluk Boards be elected and one-third appointed by Government.

(*c*) That the qualifications of voters be as follows: (1) payment of land assessment to the extent of not less than 10 Rupees; (2) monthly income of not less than 15 Rupees or annual income of Rs. 200; (3) being a graduate, under-graduate or matriculate who is a native of the circle or has resided in it for not less than six months; (4) payment of Municipal tax of any kind to the extent of Rs. 5.

(*d*) That the qualifications of members be: (1) payment of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 50; (2) a monthly income of Rs. 30 or annual income of Rs. 400; (3) being a graduate or under-graduate who is a native of the circle or has resided in it for not less than 6 months.

(4.) Payment of Municipal tax of Rs. 50.

(*e*) That in the Municipalities election by the whole town and in the Taluk Boards election by Wards be introduced.

(*f*) That Magisterial, Revenue, and Police Officers be declared ineligible for voting or for membership.

(*g*) That Sub-Registrars be generally entrusted with the duty of superintendence at elections when they are not candidates for membership.

(*h*) That election do recur every two years and that the members be eligible for re-election.

III. That there be a District Council or Central Board composed of three delegates from each Taluk Board and of one member for each Taluk Board appointed by Government.

IV. That the existing rates and taxes be retained for the present and that the objects on which the funds are expended be also left undisturbed.

V. (*a*) That the members of the Boards do elect their own chairman, subject to a veto by Government.

(*b*) That the chief Executive Officer of the District be kept informed of the proceedings of the several Boards with a view to his bringing to the notice of Government any cases of gross neglect of duty or of wasteful or irregular expenditure of the funds.

VI. That the Local Government do possess the two powers of control contemplated by the Supreme Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hindu Mutual Improvement Society, Berhampore, held on Saturday, the 19th August 1882.

Read Foot-note, dated 10th August 1882, of the Collector to the letter, dated 20th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Committee on Local Self-Government to President, Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, Ganjam.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Society that the Collector should altogether cease to be the ex-officio President of the Municipalities and that the Vice-President or, what would be

more appropriate hereafter, the Chairman should be a non-official citizen elected by the Commissioners from among themselves, three-fourths of whom are again to be elected by the rate-payers. But with regard to the Local Fund Boards, the Society is of opinion that the Collector should continue to be the ex-officio President, but neither attend nor take any part in the proceedings, and that the Vice-President be made the Executive Officer of the Board and be one elected by the members from among themselves with the power of making appointments, &c., in concert with the majority of the members at a meeting, subject, of course, to the approval of the President.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) S. RAMANIAH,
Secretary.

AT a meeting held on the 26th instant, by the inhabitants of Cuddapah

* * * * * *

2. The Chairman briefly explained the Viceroy's resolution and the object of meeting and introduced Kuppia Garu to enter into full explanation of the whole thing.

3. Kuppia touched upon the existing state of the Local Fund and Municipal Boards, and gave an outline of the future working of the same under the scheme proposed by the Viceroy.

4. Subba Row Garu, Gopalia Garu, Reverend Mr. Bacon and others expressed their respective objections to the proposed scheme, and the Chairman as well dwelt at length upon the whole scheme.

5. Finally the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That the Local Fund and Municipal Acts should be consolidated into one Act such as may be common to both.
2. That like the Town, each Taluk should have a Board of its own.
3. That there should be a General Board for the supervision of the operations of all the Boards.
4. That no Revenue, Magisterial or Police Officer should be President or Vice-President.
5. That of the entire number of members, three-fourths should be non-officials and one-fourth officials.
6. That two-thirds of the members be elected and one-third nominated by Government.
7. That the elective system be introduced in the Town of Cuddapah, at once.
8. That the President and Vice-Presidents be elected by the members from among themselves.
9. That persons paying Municipal tax of not less than 6 Rupees in the town per annum, or an annual land tax of not less than 50 Rupees in the taluk, should be entitled to vote.
10. That persons paying Municipal tax of not less than 25 rupees in the town, or an annual tax of all kinds put together to the extent of 100 rupees or more in the Taluks, and persons who have passed higher branches of examination, who are also otherwise qualified, and who had been residents for one year, should be competent to be members.
11. That religious and charitable endowments be taken charge of by the General Board.
12. That thanks for introduction of the system of Local Self-Government be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

THE COMMITTEE HAS ALSO RECEIVED REPORTS OF MEETINGS HELD AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

1. *Cuddalore.*—Urging the formation of Taluk Boards, diminution in the number of officials on Board, extension of elective principle, and making proposals as to qualification of voters and members.

2. *Madura.*—Suggesting that the Presidents of the Local Boards be elected and that the Collector be eligible.

3. *Ponnur.*—Making suggestions as to constitution of Local Board and the work to be entrusted to them and stating that the Collector should be the immediate head of the Boards.

4. *Masulipatam.*—Two-hundred-and-sixty "Merchants and traders of"—Praying that President and Vice-President may be European officers, and stating that the mismanagement of the temples and mosques should be a warning against the constitution of the Committee without any European element.

5. *Masulipatam.*—Stating that they learn that the resolution of the Government of India will be very beneficial to the people and requesting that their former petition may be cancelled.

6. *Guntúr.*—Praying that the elective system may be introduced, both as regards the Commissioners and the presiding officers of the Municipality of the Town.

7. *Chicacole.*—Praying that the elective system may be extended, and that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents may not be Magisterial officers.

8. *Coimbatore.*—Stating that they are prepared to undertake the management of the Town themselves.

9. *Bimlipatam.*—Praying for election of members of the Boards and making proposals regarding the qualification of members.

10. *Vizianagram.*—Praying that the beneficial proposals of the Viceroy may be carried out.

APPENDIX No. IX.

NOTE ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF MADRAS.

Municipal Self-Government was introduced into Madras upon the initiative of the Court of Directors as early as 1688. The despatch of the Directors, dated 28th September 1687, is as follows :—

"If you could contrive a form of a corporation to be established of the natives mixed with some English freemen, for aught we know some public use might be made thereof; and we might give the members some privileges and pre-eminencies by charter under our seal that might please them (as all men are naturally with a little power) and we might make a public advantage of them, without abating essentially any part of our dominion when we please to exert it. And it is not unlikely that the heads of the several castes being made Aldermen and some others Burgesses, with power to choose out of themselves yearly their Mayor, and to tax all the inhabitants for a Town Hall, or any public buildings for themselves to make use of, your people would more willingly and liberally disburse five shillings towards the public good, being taxed by themselves, than six pence imposed by our despotical power (notwithstanding they shall submit to when we see cause), were Government to manage such a society as to make them proud of their honor and preferment, and yet only ministerial and subservient to the ends of the Government, which under us is yourselves. Madras Town Census Report 1871.

"We direct nothing positively in this, but refer it to your consideration, and if you think it may redound to the public good, and that you may the better adapt it to the good of the place, and establishing of our absolute power over it, and unto some similitude to the forms of such like corporations in England where there is always a Governor, a superior power, and a garrison, we have thought fit to send you a copy of the late charter granted by His Majesty to the Borough of Portsmouth, where Sir John Biggs (Judge of the new Court of Admiralty at Madras) was Recorder, and understands well not only that constitution, but the practical way of proceeding it.

"We conceive their Court Books must always be kept in the English tongue, and the Town Clerk must always be an Englishman that can speak Portuguese and Gentoo, and their Recorder must be the same.

"We think it may be convenient that in the said Court of Aldermen, being twelve beside the Mayor, there should never be above three English freemen and three Portuguese; the other seven to be Moores and Gentoos."

"No delays were suffered to interfere with this project. On the 13th September 1688 the President and Council met at the Fort Hall to advise about the establishing of the corporation of this city where were present all, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses in town; when it was agreed to meet in their gowns and ornaments at the Town Hall on the 29th. The Aldermen in scarlet serge gowns, and the Burgesses in white China silk, to consult about the choosing whom they shall think fit to make up the number of Aldermen appointed by the charter."

"Saturday 29th September 1688.—According to this day's appointment, the President, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Burgesses, and chief of the inhabitants met at the Fort Hall, before whom the Right Honorable Company's Charter was publicly read by the Secretary. After which the President administered oaths to the Mayor and Recorder for their due performance of their places, and then the Mayor and Recorder did the like to the Aldermen and Burgesses in their several manner and forms. A while after went to dinner, and about three in the evening the whole corporation marched in their several robes with the maces before the Mayor to the Town Hall."

The original charter of corporation has not been found in the Government records so that it is not practicable to state what the exact powers of the Mayor's Court were.

"The first charter after that date establishing Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns was dated 24th September 1726, (13 George I.) The preamble of the charter recites that there was a great want in Madraspatnam and Fort St. George on the Coast of Coromandel * * * of a proper and competent power and authority for the more speedy and effectual administering of justice in civil causes and for the trying and punishing of capital and other criminal offences and misdemeanours committed within the places and districts aforesaid" and the establishment of a Mayor and Aldermen at Madraspatnam who were thereby constituted a Court of Record by the

name of the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, &c., "to try, hear, and determine all civil suits, actions, and pleas between party and party that shall or may arise and happen."

This charter was superseded by the charter granted to the Company in 1753 (26 George II.) in which the Mayor and Aldermen were also constituted a Court of Record, but not empowered to determine suits or actions between the native inhabitants "unless both parties shall by consent submit the same to the determination of the said Mayor's Court."

These Mayor's Courts were in existence at the several Presidency towns for many years. The new Mayor in each year was elected by the retiring Mayor and Aldermen, who choose two candidates for the final selection of the Governor in Council. Neither Mayor nor Aldermen, as a rule, were possessed of legal knowledge or qualifications, and Broughton remarks, "they were in the habit of taking Council's opinion to guide them in the determination of suits," and the results being generally unsatisfactory both to suitors and the officers of the Courts, the Mayor's Courts were ultimately superseded by the Recorder's Court (1798) and the Supreme Court of Judicature in 1801.

The Act of Parliament, (Chap. 52, George III.) 1793, contains clauses making provision for the good order "and Government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." Clause 151 of this Act provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, while Clause 158 empowers the Justices of the Peace assembled at general or quarter Sessions "to appoint scavengers for cleansing the streets of the said towns or factories of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, and to nominate and appoint such persons as they shall think fit in that behalf, and also to order the watching and repairing of the streets therein, as they respectively shall judge to be necessary, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof, from time to time to make an equal assessment or assessments on the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings, and grounds in the said towns or factories respectively according to the true and real annual value thereof so that the whole of such assessment or assessments shall not exceed in any one year the proportion of one-twentieth part of the gross annual value thereof respectively, unless any higher rate of assessment shall, in the judgment of * * * the Governor in Council of the said respective Presidencies, become essentially necessary for the cleansing, watching, or repairing thereof, in which case the said * * * Governor in Council shall or may on any such urgent occasion, by order in Council, authorize a further assessment, not exceeding in any one year the half part of the amount of the ordinary annual assessment hereinbefore limited."

The Act further provides for the collection of the assessment and for licensing the sale of spirituous liquors within the Presidency towns.

In the year 1836, on the 7th November, an Act (No. XXVIII of 1836) was passed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, enacting that "no assessment made by the Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Fort St. George, under the authority of Act of Parliament of the 33 George III., c. 52, shall be levied until the same shall have been approved by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George."

Another clause also enacts "that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an order in Council, to exempt any district, or portion of a district, from payment of any such assessment.

In 1841 "An Act for amending the Law with respect to rates for Municipal purposes within the town of Madras" was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council. This Act specially provides for an enlarged sphere of Local Self-Government, and authorises an arrangement by which the rate-payers of particular sections of the town might be entrusted "with the assessment, collections, and management of the rates of such division."

These several Acts continued in force until the year 1856, when "an Act for the conservancy and improvement of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay" * * superseded that portion of the existing regulations included in a "rule, ordinance, and regulation" entitled "a regulation for the cleansing of the town of Madras." During all these years, so far as can be ascertained, the annual assessment on houses and lands in the town of Madras did not exceed five per cent. The Municipal income under the

management of the Justices of the Sessions averaged Rs. 1,00,000 yearly. About 20 Justices had the control of Municipal affairs, meeting once every three months for the despatch of business. When the Justices handed over to the Municipal Commissioners, appointed under Act XIV of 1856, the executive charge of the town, there was a balance of Rs. 2,60,000 of Municipal funds unexpended.

The Municipal Act of 1856 gave no new taxing powers to the Municipality, but this was remedied in the revised Act IX of 1865, when three Honorary Members were appointed to aid the three Paid Commissioners, and powers were given to raise the assessment on houses, buildings, and lands to ten per cent., and to impose a tax or license on carriages and animals and on trades and professions, and to raise tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

In 1867 the management of the affairs of the town underwent another change. In this year a new Act was introduced (Act IX of 1867). The constitution of the Commission was changed. Some of the old Commissioners became the paid servants of the Municipality, while the administration now devolved on a Paid President and 32 Honorary Commissioners, as representatives of the rate-payers, all being selected and approved by the Governor in Council.

The foregoing statements are taken from the Madras Town Census Report of 1871.

Act IX of 1867 has been superseded by Act V of 1878. The administration now rests with a President and two Vice-Presidents and thirty-two other Commissioners. The President and the Vice-Presidents are salaried officers appointed by Government and are ex-officio Commissioners. They are liable to removal upon the vote of a majority consisting of not less than one-half of the total number of Commissioners. Of the thirty-two non-official Commissioners sixteen are elected by qualified voters and sixteen are nominated by Government.

To be elected Commissioner a candidate must (*a*) be of the male sex, (*b*) be twenty-five years of age, (*c*) be acquainted with the English language, (*d*) be resident in Madras or within two miles of it, and (*e*) have paid Rs. 100 in Municipal taxes for the year preceding the election.

The qualification for a voter is that the person must (*a*) be of the male sex (*b*) be twenty-one years of age, (*c*) reside within the division for the Commission of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes Rs. 25 in Municipal taxes, or, if not a resident, he must have paid Rs. 25 in house-tax on his property in that division, or for the preceding six months he must have occupied a house in the division at a monthly rent of Rs. 25.

The non-official Commissioners hold office for three years, after which they are eligible to be nominated or elected again.

No person can be qualified to be or continue to be a non-official Commissioner, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, or who becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract with or work for the Commissioners. A non-official Commissioner also vacates his office if he fails to attend three consecutive General Meetings, but he may in such case be restored by a vote of the Commissioners at the next meeting.

The powers and duties of the Commissioners are as follows : —

(*a*) To deal with the Budget or Supplemental Budgets.

(*b*) To consider recommendations from the Standing Committee, to reduce or increase the amount of expenditure under any head of the estimate, or to transfer the moneys assigned under one head of expenditure in the estimate to another head in the manner provided in section ninety.

Provided that when a Budget or Supplemental Budget has been approved by the Governor in Council, no alteration of any kind shall be made therein without his previous sanction.

(*c*) To consider, approve or disapprove the Annual Administration Report, and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to the Governor in Council.

(*d*) To adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new Municipal office the monthly salary of which does not exceed four hundred rupees.

(*e*) To sanction the raising of loans for works required for the purposes of this Act.

(*f*) To express an opinion on orders or references coming from the Governor in Council.

(*g*) To consider the periodical statements of receipts and disbursements and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit.

(*h*) To call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of Municipal work, to any waste of Municipal property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any Commissioner or made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable.

(*i*) To bring forward general questions connected with the Municipal funds or any new measures relating to purposes authorized by this Act.

(*j*) To sanction the appropriation of Municipal land, or the acquisition of land, for any purpose not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(*k*) To make, repeal, alter or amend bye-laws for the purposes of this Act.

The Commissioners may also appoint from among themselves Committees to enquire into any matter connected with the purposes of the Municipal Act.

Six General Meetings of the Commissioners must be held in the course of the year.

Special Meetings may be called by the President at his discretion and must be called by him on the written request of ten Commissioners. Seven Commissioners are required to form a quorum at a General Meeting and fifteen at a Special Meeting.

The Commissioners appoint annually by ballot five of their number who, with the President and the two Vice-Presidents, form a Standing Committee. The Standing Committee have access to all the accounts, and the President is bound to furnish them with any information they may call for as to receipts and disbursements. They conduct a monthly audit of the accounts independently of two paid official auditors appointed by Government. They have power to hear appeals against orders of dismissal in the case of employés whose pay is Rs. 25 or over, against orders refusing licenses for dangerous or offensive trades, timber depôts and slaughter-houses. They dispose of applications for pensions and gratuities,consider contracts and compositions for certain taxes, assist the President in acquiring and disposing of lands and attend to other similar duties.

The purposes on which the Municipal fund can be expended are as follows :—

(*a*) Public Safety.

Lighting public streets, places and buildings; extinction of fires ; the control, supervision and removal of dangerous places, buildings, trades and practices; the regulation of traffic ; and the prevention and removal of obstructions in public streets or places.

(*b*) Public Health.

(1) Construction, repair and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries; vaccination ; training of medical practitioners and subordinates ; training and supervision of vaccinators; registration of births and deaths; taking a census ; and other measures of a like nature.

(2) Construction, maintenance, supervision and control of public markets and slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewage farms, tramways and other works for the removal of sewage, water-works, drinking fountains, tanks and wells, parks and gardens; the acquisition of land necessary for any of these purposes; reclamation of unhealthy localities; and other sanitary measures of a like nature.

(3) Cleansing and watering of streets and sewers ; scavenging; removal of excessive or noxious vegetation ; and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(4) Regulation and control of offensive or dangerous trades, of unhealthy buildings or localities, burial and burning-grounds ; and removal of, and providing sites for, burial and burning-grounds.

(*c*) Elementary Instruction.

(1) Construction and repair of school-houses for the poor.

(2) Elementary instruction of the poor.

(*d*) Public Convenience.

(1) Construction, maintenance and alteration of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts and the like; regulation of buildings; removal of undue projections; naming streets and numbering houses; and planting trees in public streets and places.

(2) Construction, purchase and maintenance of all buildings required in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act.

(3) Survey of houses and lands.

(*e*) General.

All matters necessary for or conducive to public safety, health or convenience.

In 1856 the Municipal revenue was about one lakh of rupees. In 1881 it was Rs. 7,78,000.

The taxation stands at Rs. 1-11-3 per head of the population as compared with Rs. 3-14-10 in Bombay and Rs. 3-7-6 in Calcutta.

The receipts and charges are approximately as follows:—

Receipts.

	RS.
Taxation	6,80,000
Rents	35,000
Fines, &c.	6,000
Contribution from Provincial Funds	15,000
Miscellaneous	46,000
	7,82,000

Expenditure.

Public Works	2,50,000
Education	10,000
Sanitation, &c.	2,60,000
Miscellaneous	60,000
Supervision	1,03,000
Pensions	6,000
Debt, Interest	93,000
	7,82,000

The following note by the Vice-President, Mr. Jones, indicates some of the main benefits of the Municipal administration.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS.—There are in Madras about 271 miles of road, 136 miles are metalled. During each year about 50 miles are entirely relaid, while minor repairs are executed on the remainder. The amount spent yearly on the upkeep of roads is Rs. 1,00,000.

BUILDINGS.—The Municipality construct and maintain such buildings as Slaughter-houses, Markets, Latrines, Cart-stands, &c., Burial and Burning-grounds, &c., &c. The amount spent in 1881 for this purpose was Rs. 6,400. There are belonging to the Municipality in Madras—

2 Markets.
5 Slaughter-houses.
168 Latrines.
1 Cart-stand.
2,954 Dust-bins.
15 Burial-grounds.

About 250 Dust-bins and 10 Latrines are now being erected yearly. The former cost about Rs. 8-8-0 each and the latter about Rs. 250 each.

DRAINAGE.—The Drains and Ditches in Madras amount to about 620 miles, but the drainage is not good and is under improvement. Rs. 1,00,000 are being spent in 1882, and it is intended to spend Rs. 3,00,000 in 1883 for this purpose.

WATER SUPPLY.—The amount expended by the Commissioners up to 1st April last for the supply of Red Hills water to the town was Rs. 25,30,000. The annual maintenance of the water supply including interest on loans for construction is about Rs. 1,54,000. The works are at present under extension and at the end of 1882 will consist of—

The open delivery channel from the Red Hills to Madras (7 miles long),
82 Miles of piping,
974 Hydrants, and
520 Fountains.

Three hundred and seventy-five houses have private service pipes.

CONSERVANCY.

The cost of the conservancy of Madras including Medical charges amounts to about Rs. 2,60,000 yearly. The present staff is—

For Street Conservancy

223 Rubbish Carts.
109 Box Carts.
825 Men.
225 Women and Boys.

For House Conservancy

120 Scavengers.
16 Boatmen.
34 Lorries.
30 Single Bullock Carts.

Four hundred and forty-six tons of rubbish and sixty-one tons of night-soil are removed daily. All the latrines are conserved twice a day.

The Commissioners have five Sewage Farms, on which the sewage from various portions of the town is disposed of daily, and from which an income which almost meets expenditure is realized.

MADRAS,
21st December 1882.

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
President, Madras Municipal Commission.

APPENDIX No. X.

PROPOSED RULES FOR REGULATING THE ELECTION OF NON-OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Electoral Wards.

For electoral purposes the town shall be divided into half as many wards as there are elective members, each ward being more or less equal, regard being had to its population, wealth, and intelligence, and also to the necessity for attempting to secure some representation for really important minorities.

Number of Official and Non-Official Commissioners to be elected.

2. The Commission, exclusive of ex-officio members, shall consist of not more than twenty-four members, of whom three-fourths shall be elected. The Governor in Council shall fix the number of elective Commissioners for each town and ward, and may, from time to time, vary the number. When any vacancy shall occur, it shall be the duty of the President to report the fact to Government, within thirty days, of the occurrence of such vacancy. In the case of an official vacancy, a new member should be nominated, if the maximum number of the elective members be complete. In the case of an elective vacancy, the President should at once proceed to the election of a new member in accordance with the rules in force for the election of Commissioners.

3. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to vote :—

Qualification of Electors.

(*a*) Every owner of houses and lands situated within the limits of the town who is liable to pay a house or land rate or aggregate house and land rates amounting to rupees three and three-fourths if the rate be fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, or proportionately lower if the rate be fixed at a lower percentage on rental, provided that such ownership is evidenced by registration in the Municipal books.

(*b*) All persons liable to the payment of a profession-tax of Rs. 6 per annum or upwards.

(*c*) All Government pensioners drawing Rs. 15 per mensem and upwards.

(*d*) All persons drawing a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem and upwards.

(*e*) All persons who pay a house-rent of Rs. 5 per mensem and upwards.

(*f*) All graduates of any recognized University.

Provided that no person claiming to vote shall be eligible, unless he has been resident or possessed of the necessary property qualification in the town for at least six months immediately preceding the day of publication of the list of voters.

Females may vote.

4. No person shall be disqualified to vote by reason of sex.

5. The following persons are disqualified to vote :—

Disqualification of Electors.

(*a*) Persons who are less than twenty-one years of age.

(*b*) Persons who have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month or upwards.

(*c*) Persons of unsound mind.

6. The following classes of persons shall be eligible as Commissioners :—

Qualification of Commissioners.

(*a*) Every owner of houses and lands situated within the limits of the town who is liable to pay a house or land rate, or an aggregate house and land rates amounting to Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ if the rate be fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on rental, or proportionately lower if the rate be fixed at a lower percentage, provided that such ownership is evidenced by registration in the Municipal books.

(*b*) All persons liable to the payment of profession-tax of Rs. 25 per annum and upwards.
(*c*) All persons liable to the payment of Imperial License-tax.
(*d*) All Government pensioners drawing Rs. 30 per mensem and upwards.
(*e*) All persons drawing a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards.
(*f*) All persons who pay a house-rent of Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards.
(*g*) All graduates of any recognized University.

Provided that no person shall be eligible for election unless he has been resident or possessed of the necessary property qualification in the town for at least six months immediately preceding the publication of the list of candidates.

Disqualification of Commissioners.

7. The following persons are disqualified for election :—
(*a*) All persons under the age of twenty-five years.
(*b*) All persons who have been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and upwards.
(*c*) All persons who have applied for relief under the provisions of the Insolvent Debtor's Act.
(*d*) All persons of unsound mind.
(*e*) All persons who are clerks or servants of the Commissioners.
(*f*) All persons who have been removed from the Commission and declared by Government to be ineligible for re-election.
(*g*) All persons of the female sex.

Vacation of seat.

8. If after election any member becomes disqualified for any of the above reasons or ceases to possess the qualification by virtue of which he was eligible or is absent from the meetings of the Commissioners for three consecutive months, he shall cease to be a member of the Commission; but in the last case the Commissioners may, at their discretion, restore him to his seat at their next general meeting.

Time of Election.

9. The President shall appoint and notify the day of the election, and the hours during which votes may be given, provided always that such day shall not be less than thirty days or more than sixty days, from the date on which the notification shall have appeared in the local Gazette, and that the hours for voting shall not be fixed earlier than 7 A.M., or later than 5 P.M. The hours shall be duly notified in the local Gazette and at the Municipal Office.

Place of Election.

10. The President shall fix the place or places at which the election shall be held, provided the place elected be not the Collector's Court, or the office of the the Municipal Commissioners.

Polling Officers.

11. The President shall appoint such and as many polling officers as he may consider necessary, and may fix a reasonable remuneration for their services.

List of Voters.

12. A list of voters shall be prepared by the President and published in the local Gazette at least thirty days before the date fixed for the election. It shall be the duty of the President to revise the list of voters from time to time.

Challenging the right of a Voter to vote.

13. Any one claiming to vote or objecting to the right of any voter named in this list to vote, shall present his petition or objection in writing to the President on or before the seventh day preceding that fixed for the election. The President's decision shall be final.

Objections on the day of Election.

14. On the day of election no objection to any intending voter shall be admitted, except in respect of the identity of the voter, and if any such objection be made, the polling officer shall transmit the name of the objector and a statement of the grounds of his objection to the President, and shall direct the objector to appear

before the President within three days from the date of the election. The President's decision on the objection shall be final.

Mode of voting.

15. The voting shall be by voting papers, which shall be prepared by the President or Vice-President of the Municipal Commission and distributed by him to the electors in such manner as he may think advisable. On these papers shall be printed the number of vacancies to be filled and the name or names of the candidates for election. The elector shall be instructed to score out the names of candidates for whom he does not vote, retaining the name or names of candidates for whom he votes.

Number of Candidates for whom an Elector may vote.

16. If there be but one vacancy, an elector may vote for one candidate only, but if there be more than one vacancy, he may vote for one candidate to fill each vacancy.

Polling.

17. On the day and at the hour fixed by the President for the election, the polling shall commence, after the polling officer shall have read aloud the names of the candidates, and the notification of election to be held. Each voter shall present himself to the polling officer, and, after stating that it is his intention to vote, shall answer any question put to him by such officer regarding his identity and the number of candidates whose names are retained in the voting paper, and then, provided no objection is admitted against him, place his voting paper in the ballot-box.

Duties of Polling Officer.

18. It shall be the duty of the polling officer to advise candidates as to the proper course of procedure, if asked, not otherwise; but he shall carefully abstain from inspecting voting papers or inquiring the name or names of the candidates for whom an elector is voting, or acting in any way likely to influence his decision. He shall have a list of the electors, and shall enter therein, opposite the elector's name, the hour at which he voted, and shall then and there sign the entry. At the close of the poll he shall deliver, duly secured under his seal, this list together with the ballot-box to the President. He shall further remit to the President at the same time a list of objections to voters made to, or admitted by, him during the day.

Scrutiny of Votes.

19. On receipt of the ballot-box from the polling officer, the President shall then and there open the box and count the votes, checking the same by the register of electors, and record the result under his signature. All objections shall, if possible, be forthwith inquired into and disposed of.

Declaration of the Poll.

20. So soon as the objections made have been inquired into and disposed of, the President shall cause a notification to be drawn up under his signature, declaring the number of votes recorded for each candidate, and the names of the person or persons elected. This notification shall be posted at the Municipal Office and ultimately published in District Gazette.

Destruction of Voting papers.

21. After the result of the poll is notified, the voting papers shall be destroyed in the presence of the President.

Election how decided.

22. Candidates for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been recorded, shall be deemed elected. In the case of an equality of votes for any two or more candidates, the candidates concerned shall cast lots in the presence of the President.

When Election shall take place.

23. Elections shall take place as vacancies occur until the number of elected Commissioners have reached the maximum number of elective Commissioners fixed for the Municipality. Thereafter vacancies shall be filled in the manner laid down in Rule 2.

Nomination.

24. Every candidate shall be nominated by at least two competent electors, not less than fifteen days before the day fixed for the election. Nomination shall be by letter or petition to the President, which shall be signed by the candidate and his nominators.

Publication of Names of Candidates.

25. It shall be the duty of the President, on the 14th day prior to the election, to publish the names of the candidates and of their proposers and seconders.

Failure of Candidates for election.

26. In the event of there being no candidate or an insufficient number of candidates for any vacancy or vacancies, the President may postpone the election for such time as he may deem necessary, provided that if no candidate be forthcoming within three months from the date of the postponement, the vacancy shall be filled by a Government nominee.

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